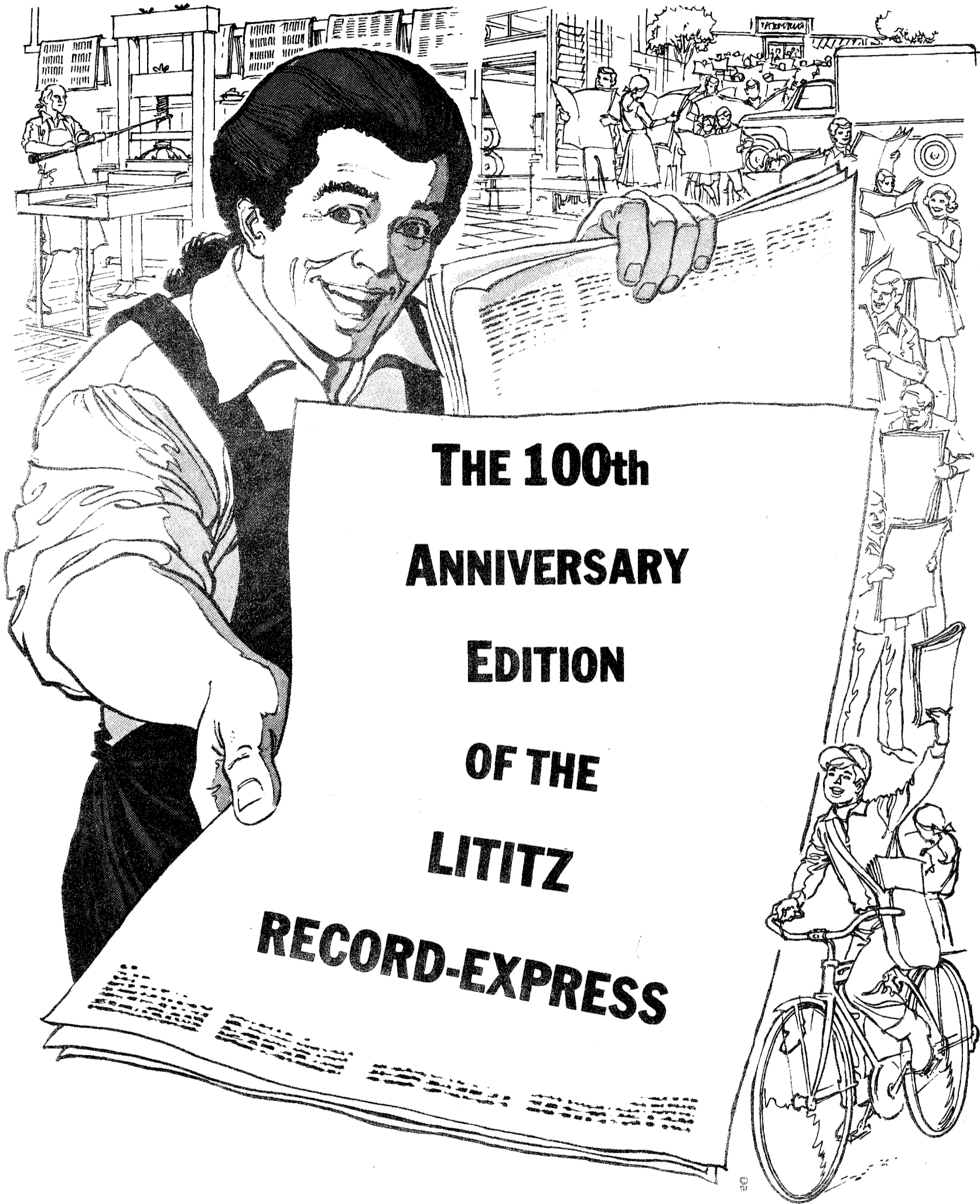


1877 - 1977



We're proud to have served the Warwick area for 100 years! We've compiled the information in this special issue for you - our faithful readers. We thank you for your support and hope you enjoy reading your copy of our 100th Anniversary Edition...

The World War II Years In Lititz

A little over a year before the Japanese bombed America's largest Pacific naval base at Pearl Harbor, on Dec. 7, 1941, Lititz was actively engaged in the country's defense efforts.

The impact of the Second World War on this country was brought directly home here on Oct. 16, 1941, when all the schools in Lititz were closed so that the govern-

ment could register young men for the selective service draft.

Burgess Victor Wagner set up the machinery for the registration at the town's two polling places, and members of the local election board, assisted by all the teachers, as well as the principal, supervising principal, and the school

secretary, helped register 663 men.

The governor had issued an order that all men between the ages of 21 and 36 must register or be liable for five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine, even if they were in hospitals or any other institution.

A.L. Douple was appointed by the governor to head the local draft board and Dr.

Joseph Grosh was named medical advisor.

Fifty-three of the Lititz men were included in the first lot drawing of names for the draft, which meant they would be among the first group called before the draft board for examination.

Industrial Pool

Meanwhile, Chester Woolworth, president of the Animal Trap Company (now

The first Lititz man to go off to training camp was Wilson A. Coulson, who lived at 45 E. Main St. Coulson volunteered for the draft in November 1940, and this meant that Lititz' number one draftee to have his name drawn by lot, Richard H. Arnold, was able to stay home until the January contingent was summoned.

War Bonds

Government war bonds and savings stamps went on sale at the post office in April of 1941, and Burgess Wagner bought the first U.S. Defense Savings Bond here. It was sold to him by Postmaster Robert E. Pfautz.

The same day, Miss Vivian Ranck, daughter of World War I veteran, Ed Ranck, bought the first savings stamp from the assistant postmaster, Ed Bear.

The bonds cost \$18.27, and could be redeemed in 10 years at \$25. They also were sold in \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 denominations. The stamps were sold in 10, 25, and 50 cents, and \$1 and \$5 denominations.

A year and a half later, during a big bond sale drive, Lititz led Lancaster County in war bond sales, with local citizens buying \$22,874 worth in the first two weeks of January 1943.

In July of 1941, Lititz conducted a local USO drive to provide recreational facilities for boys in training camps. Albert Hornberger, commander of the local American Legion Post, was named chairman.

Aluminum Drives

That same summer, more than half a ton of aluminum pots and pans were piled in the old post office building, donated by housewives answering the government's call for cast-off pots and pans. Harry Way headed the Aluminum Committee of the local Defense Council, and local Boy Scouts went all over town in trucks to collect the pans. The aluminum was to be melted down for war materials, as would be all scrap metal and rubber collected in future drives.

A large group of "knitters" worked with the Lititz branch of the Red Cross in the fall of 1941, and throughout the war, along with Girl Scouts and Brownies, filled their quota of gloves, scarves, and afghan squares for soldiers.

In November of 1941 the local Civil Defense unit and local firemen began training auxiliary fire fighting units in case of a bombing raid, and local sportsmen sponsored an organization of air raid observers, with Ab Hershey in charge. First aid groups were also formed that fall.

War Declared

When war was declared on Japan in December of that year, Lititz went on a full wartime footing.

Volunteer airplane spotters, fire wardens and first aid units attended weekly courses. A listening post was established at Lexington for plane spotters, where volunteers were on duty 24 hours a day, within reach of a telephone to report any planes they saw to Army officials.

Albert Hornberger was the chief airplane spotter, Ab Hershey, the chief air raid warden, Emory Wagner, the chief fire warden, and Dr. M.H. Yoder, the chief medical advisor.

By mid-December, 180 men and women from Lititz had volunteered and registered at the firehouse for home defense, and a call for more volunteers was issued. Four first aid classes of 40 people each were organized, and newspapers ran full-page ads showing people what to do in case of an air raid.

In January of 1942, as the nation became more and more involved in the war and more aware of the imminent danger to this country, Lititz Police Chief Clarence Kreider, along with police chiefs all over the country, announced that all enemy aliens living in this district must relinquish possession of all short-wave radios and cameras. In Lititz, the superintendent of the Lititz water works was given permission to carry a gun, since water sources were considered a prime target of saboteurs on the home front.

Blackouts

Lititz first trial "blackout" was held Jan. 27, 1942. The whistle at Morgan Paper Company sounded a one and a half minute alarm at 9 p.m., and within 20 seconds, the entire borough was in complete darkness.

Air raid wardens were at their posts, wearing white armbands and carrying flashlights with blue-covered lenses, and regular and auxiliary police were on duty throughout the borough.

The trial blackout was termed "almost 100 percent efficient." Only a few lights had been left on, and these were turned off as soon as the violators were warned.

Many people went downtown during the blackout, others drove to the hills around Lititz to watch.

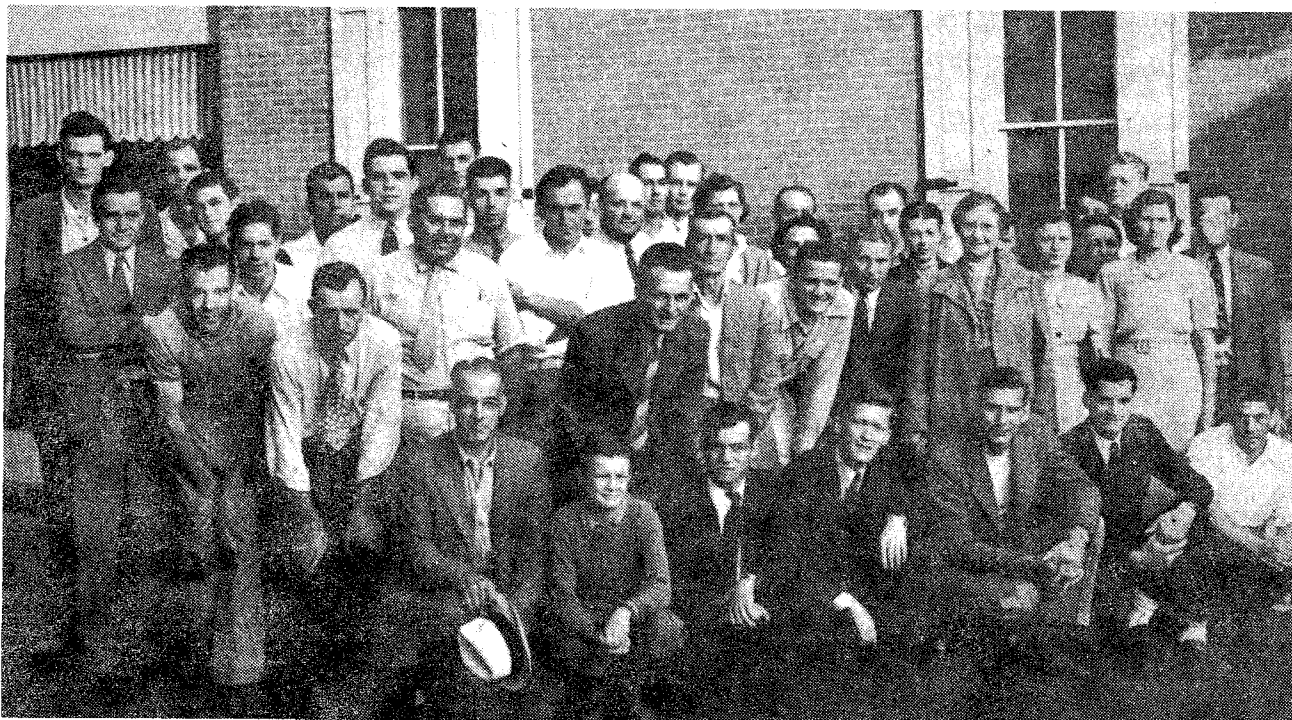
The blackout lasted 15 minutes, with the paper mill sounding five 10-second blasts of its whistle to signal the "all clear."

Industrial Efforts

In February of 1942, 24 manufacturers in the borough became affiliated with the General Sutter Defense Group of Lititz, banding together to obtain war contracts from the local contract distribution office.

That same month, Lititz was among 150 towns and

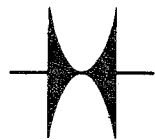
(Continued on Page 3)



The Lititz Service Association, which worked to boost the morale of local boys serving in World War II, pose in downtown Lititz before accompanying a

group of draftees to Ephrata for induction into the service. (Photo courtesy of John Keehn)

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100th
Anniversary



HAMILTON WATCH CO.

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of quality timepieces
in Lancaster County
since 1892.

Woodstream Corporation), who was then the president of the Lancaster County Manufacturers Association, set about organizing a pool of all county industrial resources to jointly handle large government contracts for war supplies.

The Trap factory had lost \$24,000 of a \$36,000 contract for hooks for soldiers belts, because the company could only handle a third of the original order for six million hooks and Woolworth could not find another local plant to help him fill the order. As a result, a great deal of government money went out of the county when the rest of the contract was given to a Philadelphia firm.

The Trap company was later to be cited by the government as the first industry in the state to convert completely to war production.

Defense Council

The Lititz Defense Council, organized in November of 1940, was the first such group in Lancaster County, outside of Lancaster City, and it was formed to offset un-American activities, to teach Americanism and spread patriotism. Thirty people, representing 15 local organizations, attended the first meeting, and Ben Forrest was elected president. Harry Way was elected vice-president and Mrs. M.C. Demmy, secretary.

World War II

(Continued from Page 2)

cities in the state where Penn State College offered a new program of free government courses to train men and women for technical jobs in war industries, in order to expand war production.

As the war effort mounted, and the threat of attack became an ever more serious concern, Lititz picked out air raid shelters for its people - the basement of the new post office, the fire house basement, and the basement of the Lititz Mutual Insurance Company. Citizens were also taught how to extinguish bombs, in case of an enemy attack.

Victory Gardens and Rationing

As spring of 1942 approached, the Chamber of Commerce offered free plots for Victory Gardens, awarding prizes for the best ones.

Food for home consumption and for the armed forces had become a valuable resource, along with all materials that could be turned into war equipment.

In April of 1942, wholesalers and retailers had to register for tires (rubber was rationed) and for sugar (which was being imported). Civilian customers were next in line for rationing, with every household registering to get a ration book for its allotment of sugar.

Gas rationing hit in May of 1942, and while special registration cards were available for higher allotments of gas, many in Lititz agreed to operate their vehicles on three gallons a week, and did not even apply for higher rationing.

Emergency Medical

The emergency medical setup organized in Lititz in May of 1942 by Dr. Yoder was considered one of the outstanding ones in Lancaster County.

The Moravian Church was designated as the central emergency hospital, with the Lititz Public School as the alternate hospital.

Casualty stations and alternates were Steffy's Garage, B&G Shoe Factory, the Mennonite Church and the Reformed Church, the Ivan Behmer Garage, and Keath Planing Mill.

Groups of doctors, nurses, and first aid instructors and workers were assigned to each casualty station, as well as trucks available for ambulance service, messenger service, and available phones.

The spring and early summer of 1942 saw more scrap drives, with 351 tons of old metal gathered from Lititz farms in one week (more than 100 tons over the quota set by the War Production Board). Scrap rubber drives were con-

ducted, with local service stations buying scrap rubber for a penny a pound.

There was a drive for old phonograph records, which were sold as scrap and the money from them used to buy new records for servicemen. Local sportsmen donated their binoculars to the Navy on a loan basis. Citizens organized "share your car" committees.

On June 25, 1942 the area held its first dusk-to-dawn blackout, with simulated catastrophes to people and buildings. Only one household, in Brunnerville, refused to extinguish its lights, and that name was turned over to state authorities by the local Civil Defense officials.

On Aug. 13, 1942, Mary Belle Nissley, a 1933 graduate of Lititz High School, and later a musician and teacher, became the first Lancaster County girl to enlist in the WAAC's (Women's Army).

That same month, Bob Longenecker, the 33-year old radio executive from Lititz who married famous movie star Ruth Hussey, entered the Army as a private.

By this time, more than 250 men from the area were serving in the armed forces, either in this country or abroad, and honor rolls of servicemen were set up in Lititz and towns around it.

"Surprise" Blackout

Lititz' first "surprise" blackout was held Aug. 18, 1942. All of Lititz was blacked out completely within a moment's notice, although a great deal of confusion was reported when some workers failed to reach their posts.

The first air raid tests in borough schools was held that September, and within 90 seconds, all the students were "in the right place," waiting for the all-clear signal.

That fall, wives and mothers of employees at the Animal Trap Co. joined the company's Health for Victory Club, to study wartime housekeeping problems. The club operated in co-operation with PP&L.

In April of 1943, Governor Edward Martin, and state, Army and Navy officials came to Lititz to present the Army-Navy Production "E" pennant award to the Animal Trap Company. The "E" flag was hoisted atop the factory building during impressive ceremonies.

Animal Trap was one of the first industries in the state to convert its entire industry to war work, starting in September of 1940. Chester Woolworth, president of the company, had put in machinery for war production and expanded the plant. Over 600 people were employed there during the war.

Casualties

Lititz was saddened deeply by its first war casualty, Pvt. Richard Zook, who was killed in action in Tunisia. Zook's mother was the former Nora Eshleman of Lititz, who had moved to Chester County, and Zook was well-known here because he frequently visited his grandmother, Mrs. Aaron Eshleman, who lived on West Orange Street.

And then in June of 1943, the first serviceman from Lititz was killed when a large Army bomber crashed and burned on a routine training flight near Merryville, La. The soldier, Staff Sergeant Richard L. Wentling, was the son of Mrs. and Mrs. Arlington Hackman, who lived on South Cedar Street. Several hundred persons attended his military funeral at the Spacht Funeral Home.

The same month, Pvt. Wilbur Weik, son of Mrs. Mary Weik, who lived on North Cedar Street, became the first Lititz youth wounded in action on foreign soil. He was serving in the Aleutian area.

Mrs. Elizabeth Almoney became Lititz' first three-star-mother, with three sons serving in the armed forces.

Black Markets

"Black markets" were operating by the spring of 1945, violating the ceiling prices set by the government, and Kenneth E. Witmyer was named the local "prize czar" to organize local housewives into a committee of vigilantes against the black marketeers.

V-E Day

President Harry Truman's long awaited V-E Day proclamation on Tuesday, May 8, 1945, declaring the Allies' victory over Germany, was met here with prayer and thanksgiving, and an utter lack of boisterous celebrating.

A loud speaker broadcast the National Anthem in downtown Lititz, factory whistles blew, and school children poured cheering from their classrooms. The students attempted to get a parade started, but a downpour of rain thwarted this.

However, school was dismissed for the day, stores and industries in Lititz closed down between 10 a.m. and noon, and that evening most of the town went to church to pray and give thanks for the victory over Germany.

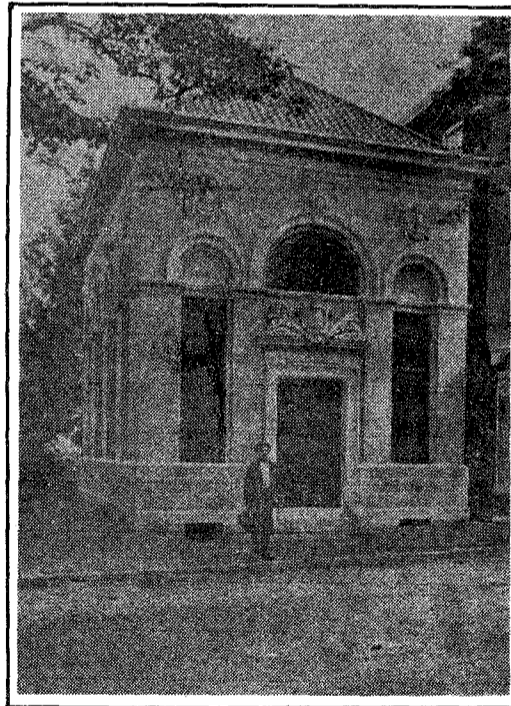
V-E Day marked the end of the "brownout" in this country, and that night, local retailers turned on their display and outdoor sign lights for the first time in months.

The following Sunday was a day of special prayer services in all the local churches.

(Continued on Page 38)



World War II armament production at Animal Trap Company (now Woodstream Corp.) The trays are being filled with bullets. (Photo courtesy of Woodstream Corp.)



1901

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The Railroad Comes To Lititz

(This story of the railroad in Lititz is taken from the article, "Six A Day Plus," by Henry T. Muth, dated June 7, 1977.)

Decorated from front to rear with flags and bunting, and with a small band playing a triumphant tune on the rear platform of the last car, the first passenger train to arrive in Lititz puffed its way into town one day after the Christmas of 1863, a Saturday, while the townspeople gathered round to stare.

The train consisted of a powerful looking locomotive with a funnel shaped smokestack, pulling three passenger cars. The last of the cars was filled with dignitaries and railroad officials dressed in high silk hats and cutaway coats. Their ladies wore silk dresses and seal skin furs to ward off the December chill. The other two cars carried the fare paying celebrators of the memorable occasion.

The train stopped at the new station on the west side of Broad Street just north of the railroad (later demolished when the Ideal Cocoa and Chocolate Company factory was built), and all the passengers and dignitaries disembarked to join the local dignitaries on the veranda of the railroad station.

John Beck, headmaster of the town's boys school, and Rev. William C. Reichel, headmaster of Linden Hall, the girls school, both addressed the gathering, and Bishop Edmund A. deSchweinitz offered a prayer dedicating the Reading and Columbia railroad to a promise of progress for Lititz and the surrounding countryside.

Train Ride

After the ceremonies, the former passengers began returning to their cars, taking additional passengers with them. Among

those early travelers from Lititz were Joel B. Hippert, Ben and Margaret Badorf, and young John and Selinda Uhlend.

"The last passengers had scurried into their coaches before the noisy bell stopped ringing and the conductor, snapping shut the lid of his silver timepiece, made his commanding call of 'all aboard.' Then after four starting blasts of the locomotive's whistle and a mighty thrashing of the driving wheels, the conductor swung onto the lower step of a moving car as showers of pufferbillies burst from the locomotive's smokestack," Muth writes.

The frame structure of the new stationhouse, built in great anticipation, had large waiting rooms and a men's section where the use of tobacco was allowed.

There was a ticket office, a telegraph office, a section for U.S. Express Company,

and in the rear, a freight office and warehouse. The basement was designed as a restaurant.

The walls and ceilings of the waiting rooms and offices, and high-backed benches for waiting

passengers, were all made of highly varnished four-inch wide ceiling boards. Two very large potbelly stoves, one in the waiting room and the other in the station agent's office, were the heating system.

Next to the ticket office wicket, a bulletin board was posted with the expected arrival and departure times of the trains.

The outside of the station was painted a somber olive drab and the window frames, trim, railings, and benches, a very dark brown.

The Horn

"The Horn," or public freight car siding, curved away from the main track on the south side of the station across North Broad Street for 200 more feet to the northeast. Cattle, farm products, tobacco, and products of the local breweries would be shipped from the Horn, and foreign commodities received there.

For 21 more years, Muth writes, people living south of the railroad continued to ford the Lititz Creek at North Broad Street to get to the railroad station, a practice that at times could be rather precarious.

In 1884 the Moravian Congregation leased a 200 x 30 foot parcel of land at the northeast corner of the Springs Grounds to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. for a term of 99 years. The railroad im-

mediately erected a new passenger depot and express station. At the same time two bridges were built across the creek, one to enter the station and park grounds and the other to get rid of the ford on Broad Street.

When the accommodations were moved from the old to the new station, Emanuel S. Kauffman, who operated an adjacent coal and lumber yard and stone quarry, bought the old station for a store and office.

However, he leased the freight office and warehouse to the railroad and continued to lease the basement restaurant and delicatessen to a Mr. Graybill.

New Station

The new station was opened to the public Dec. 1, 1884, and at that time, although Lititz had no heavy industry yet, the railroad was running six passenger trains a day through Lititz, two at 8 a.m., two at 1 p.m., and two about 7 p.m., passing on their ways north or south to Reading or Columbia. The trains also carried subsidized mail and railway express items, a boon as this was a time when the only other transportation was an occasional stage coach to Lancaster.

Heavy industry arrived in Lititz in 1899, the same year street cars ran for the first time to a terminal at the Reading and Columbia railroad. In a few years, the number of private railroad sidings rose to 10, several of these serving more than one industry.

Daniel E. Light was the stationmaster and he was assisted by Samuel Rubrecht as chief telegrapher, "an enviable position," Muth writes, "in a town the size of Lititz where anybody's business was everybody's business."

The telegraphers' noisy key highlighted the operation of the nation's railroads, and the soundboxes of the receiving keys continually overruled all other sounds in the depot as they busily clicked and clacked messages for the public as well as the railroads, Muth writes.

Railroad freighting in Lititz increased by leaps and bounds from 1902 on, and it was then that "The Night Buck," a freight train, established its regular run through Lititz at 6 p.m. on its way toward Philadelphia, returning back through Lititz at 5 the next morning on its way to Columbia.

"...at times, when there was no freight to be picked up in Lititz, the engineer, much to the consternation of the borough elders, would play a musical salute on the locomotive's whistles as the longest train of the day rumbled through the sleeping town," Muth writes.

Bobst and Yoder

Two young townsmen attending medical school in Philadelphia at this time—Elmer H. Bobst and Dr. M.H. Yoder—"were fortunate enough to have an illegal riding acquaintance with the Night Buck crew and in their later accomplished years fondly related their experiences of riding free (on the train) back and forth to college where they studied, one to become a local physician and the other an international pill-pusher," Muth continues.

In the years approaching World War I, the Reading and Columbia railroad began using heavier equipment. "Camel Back" locomotives for faster passenger trains were initiated, as were the "Long Johns," powerful engines for freight hauling.

Boxcar capacities were increased from 15 to 40 tons, while flatcars and gondolas were abetted by adding 55 ton two-pocket dump cars and 75 ton four-pocket battleships. Except for boxcar floors and halfway-up inside lining, wood was no longer used in freight cars.

Freight service was increased to four regular trains a day, and at times two or more extra ones were needed to carry the load.

The freight crews' greatest sport in those days was the forbidden shunting of free rolling cars onto sidings which had no danger signals, Muth writes.

The best protection at the Broad Street crossing was a tired old sign at the side of the road, 1½ by 3 feet in size, reading, "Look Out For The Locomotive Stop Look and Listen!"

Most persons failed to obey the admonition, Muth writes, including the "handsome unrelated shoe magnates, Harry and Mart Eby."

Eby Crash

"Following their daily routine, the Messrs. Eby picked up the morning mail at the post office on the Square and were driving on to their offices in Mr. Harry's new blue 1916 four speeds forward, seven passenger touring, Winton Six, with the top down," Muth writes. "While Mr. Harry drove, Mr. Mart was reading aloud letters of consequence when suddenly at the Broad Street railroad crossing the morning passenger train from Reading, which was running late, met them. The beautiful Winton Six was demolished, Mr. Mart was found astride the Winton's hood still reading the letter in hand, and Mr. Harry suffered injuries enough to

(Continued on Page 36)



The old railroad station on South Broad Street, across the tracks from the Ideal Cocoa and Chocolate Company. The station was torn down in

the 1950's to enlarge the entrance to Lititz Springs Park. (Photo courtesy of Robert Mearig)

CONGRATULATIONS

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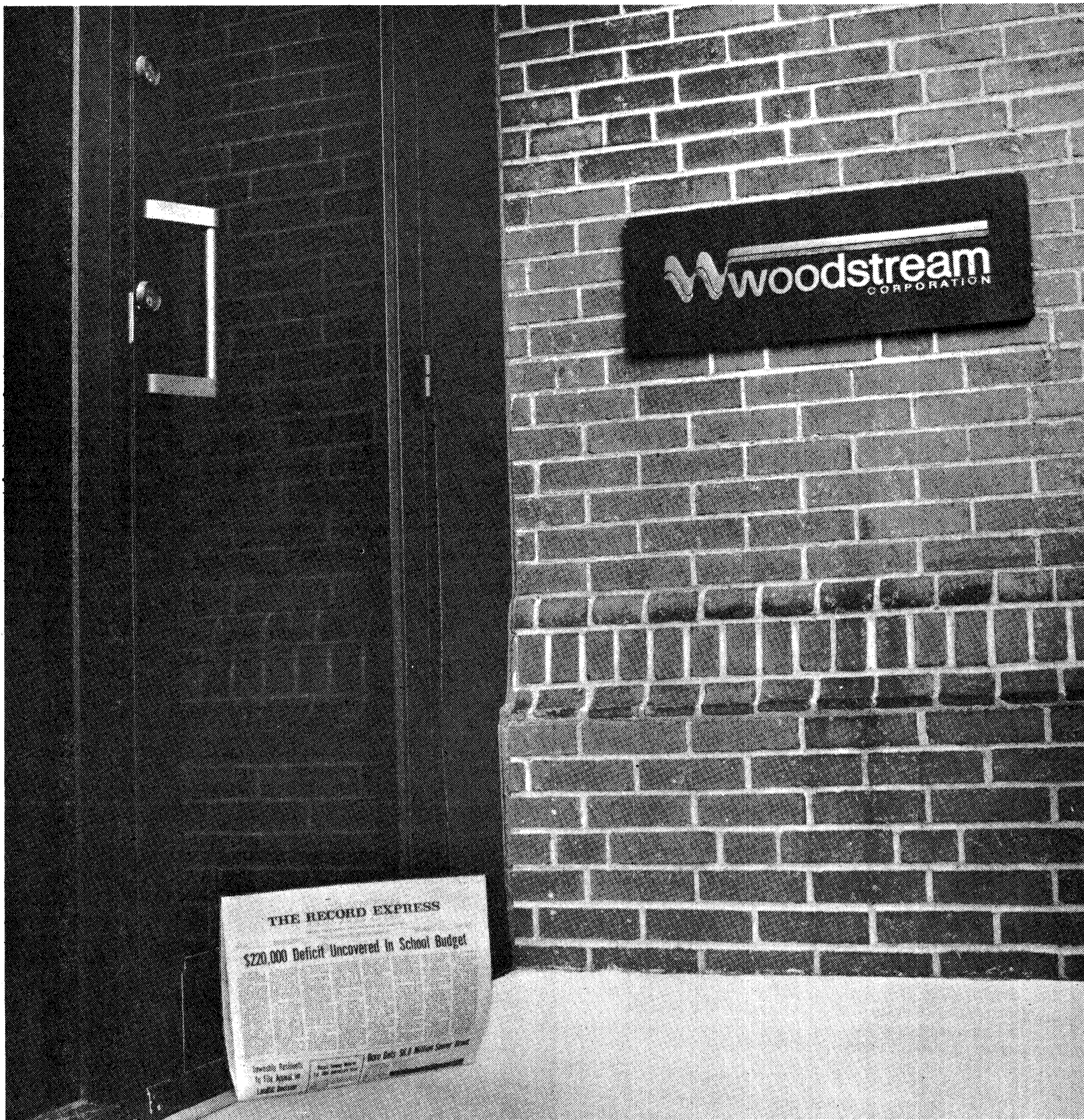
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These are old bank notes, which were printed for the local banks, including the Farmers National Bank and the Lititz Springs Bank. Each note was signed by the bank

president and cashier, and it wasn't until years later that the federal government took over the printing of money.

Banking in Lititz Over the Years

(Much of the information on early Lititz banks was taken from work by Jim Ward.)

Banking in Lititz has changed a great deal in the past century, beginning in 1863 when an act provided that National Banks could print their own bank notes as long as United States bonds were purchased as security.

Private companies printed these notes, which resembled presentday notes, except that the name of the local bank and the cashier and president of each signed the notes. Later the job was taken over by the United States Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

The first bank in Lititz to be chartered was the Lititz National Bank, which started in February of 1880 with a capital of \$70,000, having succeeded the Deposit Bank.

The bank closed in 1909 with an outstanding amount of \$40,000. The signatures of the bank cashier and president appeared on each note. During the time that the bank existed John B. Erb and Isreal Erb served as presidents.

Farmers National Bank was located where Farmer's First Bank is now, and it was chartered in April of 1901 with a capital of \$60,000. The first president was P.J. Roebuck, followed by S.W. Buch, H.J. Pierson, and J.J. Pierson served as presidents later.

In 1909 the Lititz Springs National Bank was chartered, and it was located where Commonwealth Bank is presently located. Lititz Springs had a capital of \$50,000 when it first started. One of the most outstanding presidents of that time was D.M. Graybill, who signed

bank notes circulated in 1902 and 1929.

In 1972 Farmer's National Bank merged with the First National Bank in several locations, and the name was changed to Farmers First Bank in 1974. By that time there were branch offices in several towns, including Ephrata, Neffsville, Intercourse, Lincoln, Park City, Lancaster Shopping Center, with the main office in Lititz.

In 1962 Lititz Springs National Bank merged with the Conestoga National Bank, and later in 1970 Commonwealth National Bank was formed when several area banks merged, creating the Commonwealth National Bank, with several branches, including one in Lititz.

The newest bank in Lititz is the First Federal Savings and Loan on E. Main Street which started a Lititz branch in 1973.



The Lititz National Bank at 40 E. Main St. where Popeiov's Pharmacy

is now located. (Photo courtesy of Robert Mearig)

Lititz Springs Park---A Treasure Thru' The Years

Lititz Springs Park is thought of now as a beautiful, tree-shaded sanctuary for strolls and picnics, annual family reunions, concerts, and Lititz' famous Fourth of July observance.

But long before this land was actually a park, the pond there, fed by numerous springs, was a favorite spot where townsfolk spent leisure hours, and people visited Lititz to take advantage of the healing waters of Lititz Springs, with the prospect that the waters would be good for rheumatism and other ailments.

The first recorded use of the Lititz Springs for pleasure was in the summer of 1778, when Tobias Hirte, a young musician with a small orchestra, gave evening concerts there. Dr. Allison, who had charge of the military hospital in Lititz during the Revolutionary War, and some of the convalescent soldiers frequently went to the "Big Spring" for these concerts.

The 'Big Spring'

Early in the 19th Century the young people of the town were given the use of an acre of ground around the "Big Spring," which they fitted up as a pleasure ground, planting arbors and trees and laying out walks. It is



Lititz Springs Park in the 1900's, when the old park building still stood on the site of the present

believed that the arched stone bridge was built about this time.

In 1780 the basin was shut in with a rough stone wall, but before that, the ground

on the north side had been covered with several acres of water. A good-sized pond, with boats in it, was still there in 1805.

In 1838 the eastern limit of

Rec Center building. (Photo courtesy of Robert Mearig)

the grounds was a fence crossing the stream, joining a fenced field to the south. The pathway around the springhead rose to six feet above its present level — to

get a drink, one had to go down stone steps on the north side.

The entrance to the grounds was then from what is now West Main Street. In

1842, the fence at the arched bridge was removed, allowing the main path to continue eastward to Broad Street.

When the high bank around the springhead was graded to its present form in 1855, three additional springs were uncovered, and flowed from the wall. At the same time the brownstone copings, presented by the Colemans of Cornwall, were placed around the basin by a committee of public-spirited men from the town. The lion's head was carved on the rock outcrop at the springhead by J. Augustus Beck in 1859.

The park land was, and still is owned by the Moravian Congregation, but in 1956 the operation of the park was put under the management of a board of trustees made up of representatives from civic organizations and churches in Lititz.

Fourth of July

The first regular Fourth of July celebration at the Springs was held in 1822, and in 1843 the first general illumination of the grounds took place, with 500 candles distributed at the head of the Springs, along the fences, and on pyramids and patriotic arches. This event was the start of the candle celebration that has con-

(Continued on Page 34)

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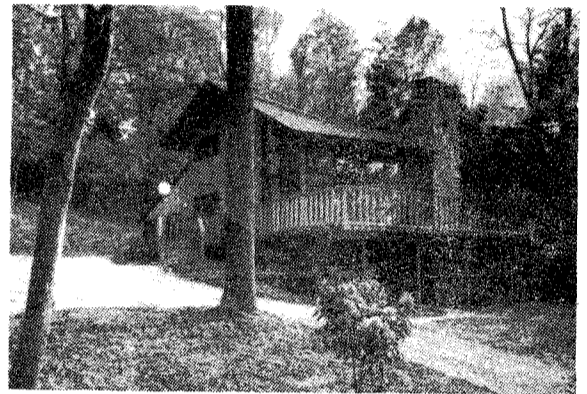
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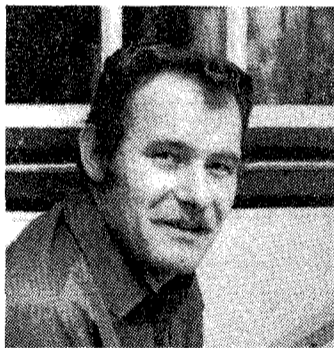
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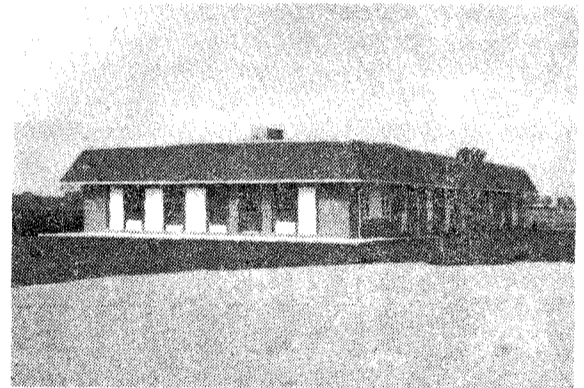
GENE WOLFSHUK
Designer..General Manager
Kepner Construction, Inc.



WALTER MELZER
Financial Vice President
Kepner Construction, Inc.



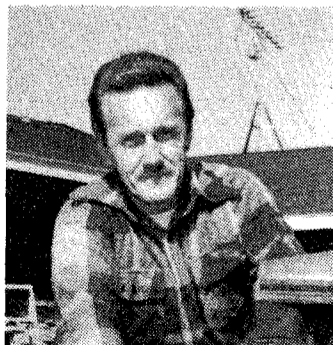
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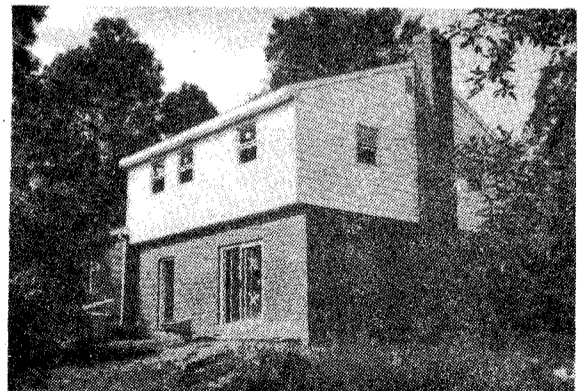


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Education In Lititz: A Proud History

In 1748 — eight years before the founding of Lititz and 28 years before the start of the American Revolution — a "Gemeinhaus" (a combination school and meeting house) was built on land located in then-Warwick Township, between what are now North Locust and Oak streets. The little building housed a class of four boys and three girls and was taught by the Rev. Leonard Schnell.

The Gemeinhaus school continued under the tutelage of the Rev. Schnell and his able heirs in education until 1765 when the girls and boys were divided: the girls went into the Sisters' House for classes, and the boys continued for a time in the original log building.

In 1766 several girls from Lancaster, all Moravians, were admitted into the girls' school, and in 1774, Peggy Marvel, an eight-year-old from Baltimore, became the first non-Moravian to enter what was to become Linden Hall.

In the meantime, the boys struggled on without the feminine viewpoint, and in 1815, John Beck took charge of their educational destiny by assuming the leadership of the boys' school, which had since been moved into

an abandoned blacksmith shop that stood on Church Square.

During the fifty years that John Beck was, in effect, principal and head teacher at the boys' school, the physical plant outgrew its quarters twice. In all that time, more than 2,000 boys from this country, Europe and Asia were educated at the school.

Twenty years after John Beck's retirement, his son, Abraham, began a "Family School" for boys to replace his father's educational institution. Like the elder Beck, Abraham was successful with his school and gained a reputation for producing well-educated young men. The school was no longer in operation by the turn of the century.

In 1852, a public school system had been introduced into Lititz with the opening of a primary school. Public education existed only on the primary level until 1866. Older students were sent to the two private schools — Linden Hall for the girls and Beck's Lititz Academy for the boys. Their tuition was paid by the public school district.

In 1870, a grammar school was constructed at the corner of Cedar and Orange streets for students

who had progressed beyond the primary grades. The first high school classes were initiated in this same building in 1885.

From 1870 through the first decades of the twentieth century, the primary and high schools were enlarged as the student population grew.

In response to this growth, a new building, housing both high and grade schools, was

erected in 1918 at the same location as the earlier buildings at a cost of \$95,000. This served the populace until 1940 when an addition was constructed for added facilities.

During the years between 1910 and 1953, area high schools included the Warwick High School on Market Street, the Lititz High School at the corner of Cedar and Orange streets and the

Rothsville High School (now the Rothsville Elementary School).

In 1953, the three districts of Elizabeth Township, Warwick Township and Lititz Borough voted to combine and form the Warwick Union School District. The word "Union" was later dropped from the title.

A new junior-senior high school was completed in 1956 with a capacity for 1,100

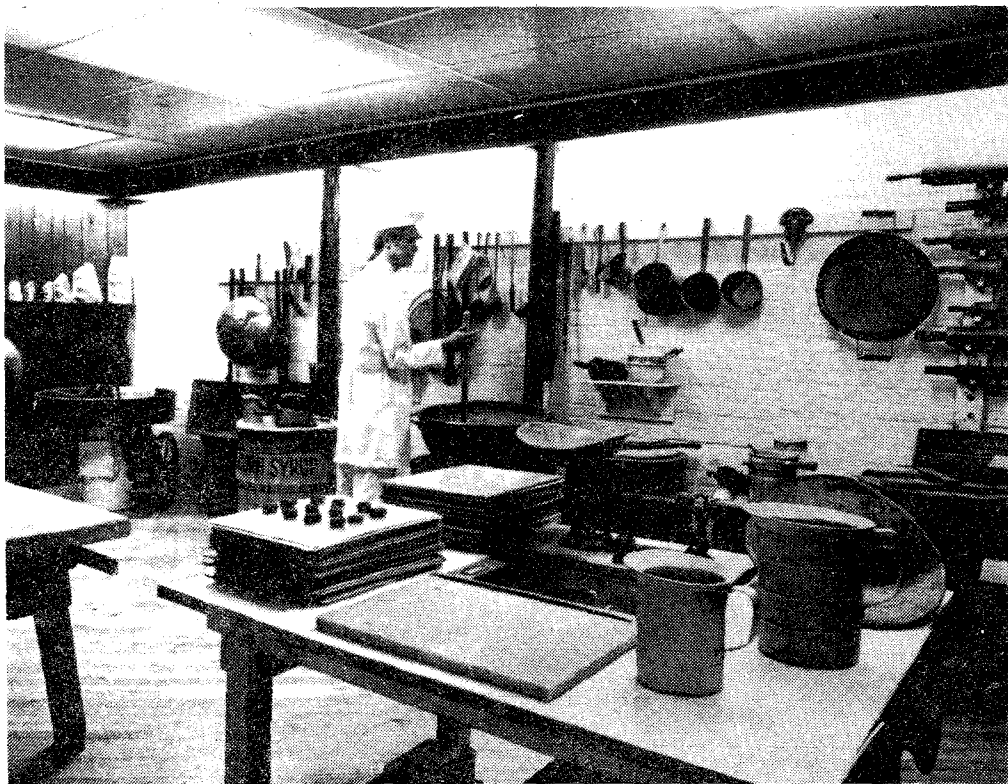
students. The old Lititz High School building then became the Lititz Elementary School.

Fifteen years later, the new junior-senior high school building, was given over entirely to grades nine through 12 upon completion of the new middle school in 1971. The middle school houses grades six through eight.



One of the earliest pictures taken of downtown Lititz, around 1885, before the fountain was erected at the Square. Looking east on Main

Street, central building is the old Lititz Springs Hotel, now the General Sutter Inn. (Photo courtesy of Robert Mearig)



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Open 7 Days A Week

Historical Penryn, Elm--- Quaint and Beautiful

(Much of this information was taken from a history of Penryn written by Jack Uibel in "Das Kochbuch".)

As one travels northeast from Lititz, along Newport Road, one comes to the village of Halfville, then to Elm, and finally to the village of Penryn.

A general store, several homes, a fire hall, and churches seem to be the whole of this small community, and farmland surrounds it all.

In summer, corn fields can be seen everywhere, so tall that it is difficult to see anything else. The village of Penryn, despite automobiles passing through and modern farming techniques, remains much the same as it was in the past.

In the very far away past, however, the residents of the area known as Penryn were Indians, small tribes that passed through, leaving campsites and stone tools behind. While these Indians did not make the Penryn area their permanent home, they did stay in the area while trapping and hunting.

Since Penryn had no large streams, settling in the area was not a good idea for the Indians who depended completely upon nature for life. Game was plentiful however, and they did find much of their food in the area.

In the early 1700's the first white settlers came to the Penryn area. Tombstones still remain from persons buried in 1730.

These early settlers to the Penryn area worshiped in their homes at first, and later a log church was built next to the burial grounds. The burial ground was used by both Penryn churches, the Lutheran and the Reformed, and even today, the cooperation between the two churches in Penryn can be observed.

In the early 1800's a school house church was built and this was used for many purposes. Records of funerals being held here in 1827 can be found, and further descriptions of the school building include that it had "Mother Earth" for a floor and split log pews.

Newport Road, the road that goes through Penryn, goes to Newport, Delaware. It is believed that Newport Road was originally an Indian trail, following the crest of hills whenever possible in order to avoid marshy areas.

Several hotels were located along Newport Road in later years, rest stops for travelling merchants and tradesmen. Even later when Mount Hope Furnace was built, loads of charcoal were hauled through Penryn.

Another village, Pennville, located a mile east of Penryn and now known as Elm, was at a point where five roads converged. One of the most

well patronized taverns along Newport road was located at that point. Called Molly Plaster's tavern, it became widely known as the headquarters of the mountaineers and as the meeting place for iron workers heading to and from the Cornwall ore hills.

The most important crop of Penryn farmers in those days was wheat. After enough grain was stored for their own use, the remainder was used to make whiskey. Most made whiskey and farmers found that hauling whiskey was easier than hauling huge bundles of grain to market.

In years following several distilleries were built in the area, which required large amounts of charcoal. The charcoal industry thrived for many years, but soon fell to ruin when the largest distillery in the area ceased operation.

For years Penryn was called White Oak, and following the completion of a railroad station between Manheim and Mount Hope, the area became known as Unionville. The station was known as White Oak Station. It was not until 1891, when a post office was built that the name of Penryn was adopted.

The first real school house in the area was Pleasant

View and land for the school was purchased for only 12 dollars, with conditions stating that no instrumental music or singing be allowed during the seller's lifetime.

The Penryn Fire Company was organized in 1912 and the first piece of equipment was a two-wheel chemical engine. The tank from this engine was later used on the Hahn truck that was later purchased.

In those days several small businesses were operated, including a blacksmith shop, several hotels, an undertaker, a carpenter, a bakery, stores, a cobbler, a coach maker, a butcher, a cigarmaker, a stone cutter, a broom maker, a miller, a distiller, a doctor, and a barber.

These tradesmen disappeared during the years, and travel turned to the nearby Pennsylvania Turnpike, leaving the quiet residential area that now exists as the little village of Penryn.

The beautiful old church and the fire hall still stand, although newer ones have been built. A small, well-stocked general store is reminiscent of the days in the past, but the fields of corn, wheat, hay, tobacco, and other crops spread out across the area, the Penryn of present days.

Hermit Near Elm Enjoyed Company

Back in the twenties a man named Albert "Shooster" Zimmerman lived in the "Speedwell clearing, known as the Freeman Estate," not far from Elm.

A Bohemian by birth and a hermit by choice, he lived alone in the outdoors for more than thirty years.

His only shelter, during all seasons, was a three-foot high hut made of sticks and leaves, with a door made of old raincoats collected from local rubbish piles.

His "kitchen", where all his meals were cooked, was located about a quarter of a mile away, "down in the hollow, along the creek." With a spring nearby, and all his utensils stored in cupboards hanging from tree branches, his kitchen was a model of backwoodsman efficiency.

In 1925, it was costing him about thirty cents a day to live. Every three months, he received the interest from a \$6,000 will left to him by an Ohio doctor. Zimmerman

was said to have saved the doctor's life, and the money was a reward for that act.

Zimmerman had emigrated to the United States when he was very young. He was a cobbler but reportedly didn't work regularly at the trade.

He told people that he had relatives living in this country, never failing to mention a "cousin" from Chicago he claimed was a millionaire.

Not a confirmed recluse, Zimmerman liked to have company; in fact, he often entertained weekend visitors as his notoriety was widespread at the time.

During more solitary times, his days were shared by "the only friend he had in the world," a kangaroo mouse he had tamed.

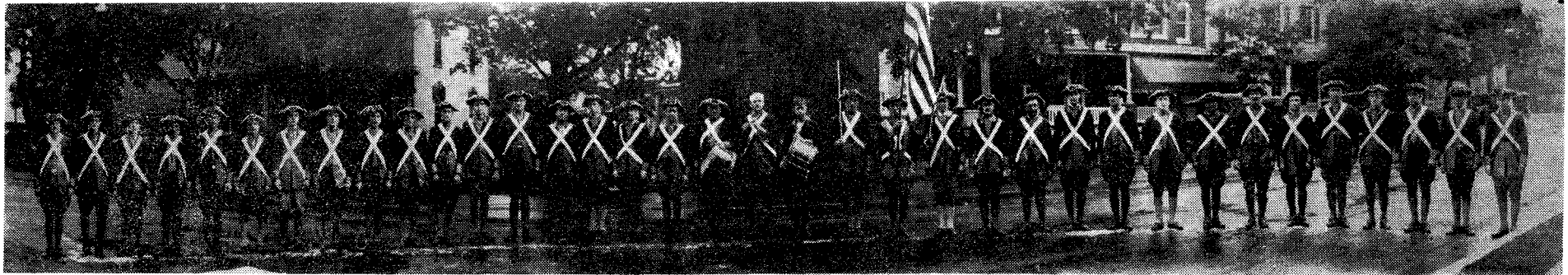
Though many of the hard-working citizens of the area looked upon the 70-year old man as a "tramp," he seldom, if ever, begged anything from his neighbors.

Unto Their Forefathers

In the Lititz Express many years ago the local obituaries were on the front page of each paper.

The titles of the column tended to be dramatic, for in 1916 one title for the obituary

column was "Gathered Unto Their Forefathers...Your Friends Gone, Never to Return", and later in 1917 the title was changed to "Gone on Their Last Adventure...These Have Broken Earthly Ties."



Members of the American Legion, Garden Spot Post 56, participating in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the nation's Independence Day, July 4, 1926, are pictured in front of the old post home on South Broad Street. Left to right are James E. Carper, Red Keller, Paul F. Diehm, John Miller, Albert Hornberger, Robert M. Imhoff, Ed Grosh, Ray Keller, Homer Schnerer, William Schaffer, Jonas E. Risser, Frantz Wagaman, Edgar Yeagley, Harold Weidman, William Templeton, Ralph Diehm, Leon

Madlem, Edward Ranck, Paul Spangler, Carl Foltz, Frank Grumbrecht, Paul Matthews, Domer Brenner, Chester Hornberger, Jacob Copenhoffer, Clarence Shaub, William Nelson, Harold B. Weidman, Harry W. Becker, Chester Leicey, Allen Clair Rice, Paul Doutrick, Lester Hackman, Kenneth Witmyer, Norman Habecker, and Howard Hollinger. (Picture courtesy of Dr. Jonas Risser).

Legion Began As Club For First W.W. Vets

The American Legion was conceived and organized in 1919 by those who served in World War I, for the purpose of perpetuating the friendships formed during the war.

The Congress of the United States granted the American Legion a charter that year, and since then, the charter has been amended to include the veterans of World War II, and other conflicts involving American Soldiers.

Through the efforts of veterans in Lititz and the vicinity, a meeting was held in Lititz on Aug. 1, 1919, when officers were elected for the remaining months of that year, and the following August, in 1920, a new American Legion Post, Garden Spot Post No. 56, was organized. It was the first

post organized in Lancaster County.

The first meeting of the proposed Ladies Auxiliary to be attached to the post was held March 17, 1921, and the auxiliary was chartered Jan. 21, 1925.

Among the projects that Garden Spot Post is best known for are the Memorial Day services that it conducts in this area in conjunction with the VFW. Services are conducted annually in Lititz and Rothsville, with members taking part in the firing squad and marching in the annual Memorial Day parades, and prior to the services, placing hundreds of flags on the graves of deceased veterans in 22 cemeteries.

Garden Spot Post is one of

the largest service groups in the Warwick area and its work is a combination of community service and patriotic deeds.

It contributes to the Lititz Fire Company, Recreation Center, Lititz Public Library, Lititz Woman's Club, Midget Football League, Warwick High Band, and the high school's Post Prom Party.

At Christmas time, it distributes toys and food baskets to needy families in the area.

The post annually sends two local high school junior boys to the Key Stone Boys State for a week of education in local and state government, and the Ladies

Auxiliary sends girls to Key Stone Girls State for similar education.

Both the post and the auxiliary also give annual awards to students judged to be outstanding citizens.

Garden Spot Post spends many hours working with patients at the Lebanon Veterans Hospital, providing entertainment and sports activities, and every year, individual services are provided to veterans, their widows, and dependents in this area.

The money for these projects comes primarily from dues and Garden Spot's canteen post.

The auxiliary also raises hundreds of dollars through card parties and rummage sales to buy beds, walkers,

and wheelchairs for the veteran's hospital, and also help provide entertainment at the hospital.

When the occasion arises,

the post arranges for the presentation of the American flag to institutions, such as schools, and the auxiliary directs the annual Poppy Day.

Buch Sunday School

It was many decades ago that Buch Sunday School was started in the Buch Public School west of Lititz on the way to Longenecker's Church.

The Sunday School had a short-lived term, however, for in some way, word spread that the school was "the work of the Devil", and to persons living then that was an extreme curse, enough to halt the existence of the school.

Parents stopped sending

their children for fear of bad influence, and now several old books remain from the school, all of which are religious articles taken from the Bible.

Many persons were involved in the ill-fated school, which was closed because of the opinion of a few neighbors, and there are even a few persons today who recall attending Buch Sunday School, taught by Hettie Hess and Henry Gibble, Sr.

Colds

are often the harbingers or symptoms of something more serious. Do not neglect the colds which are so prevalent this time of the year.

We have the best

**Cough Remedies
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Now is the time for Hot Drinks, such as Chocolate, Malted Milk, etc.

Our Sundaes and Milk Shakes are in large demand. Try them.

Lewis N. Moyer
DRUGGIST

23 East Main St. Lititz, Pa.

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SERVING THE MEDICINAL NEEDS OF LITITZ
SINCE 1873..

Our pharmacy, begun in 1873 by Dr. J.C. Brobst at 23 E. Main Street, was subsequently purchased by Lewis N. Moyer, who moved the business to 40 E. Main Street, its present location. Clyde Benner, purchaser in 1941, gave the firm its present name and "Benner's" has been serving Lititz under proprietor, Walter C. Popejoy, since 1972.

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Registered Pharmacist

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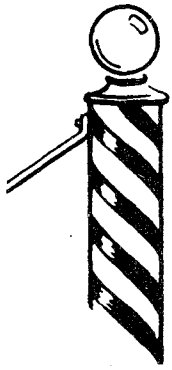


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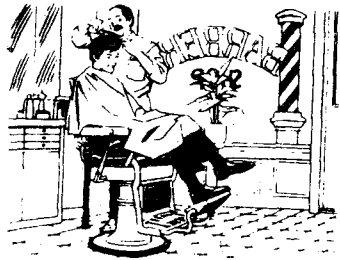
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Harry Buchter

Eugene Buchter

Chamber of Commerce Was Active

The Lititz Chamber of Commerce was organized June 5, 1928 to promote businesses established in Lititz and try to draw new business and industry here.

The first officers and directors were Harry R. Wertsch, president; Lewis N. Moyer, vice-president; Wayne G. Fahnestock, secretary; Hiram H. Diehm, treasurer; James H. Breitigan, Elmer Eby, J.W. G. Hershey, Charles K. Keath, and Joseph B. Wissler, directors.

A few years after it organized, the chamber merged with the Young Men's Business League, which had similar goals, but the consolidation proved unsatisfactory, and the Chamber again resumed its responsibility to the local welfare.

During the early years of the depression, the Chamber made frantic efforts to enlist the development of new industry. An employment bureau was set up to ease labor problems. A retail committee was formulated, a "Shop-In-Lititz" campaign was instituted, Saturday night band concerts were sponsored to attract shoppers, and Red Tag days were offered.

A drive to better the street lighting along the business area resulted in erection of modern light standards.

The first Community Chest was organized under the sponsorship of the Chamber. Clean-up Week observance was enacted. The Chamber supported the Lititz Community Show and kept it from being disbanded for many years.

It organized support for the U. S. Government Memorial for Revolutionary War Soldiers buried at the east end of town.

The Chamber was instrumental in developing the General Sutter Hostelry after disclosing its thoughts for a modern hotel in town.

And in 1937 the Chamber was wholly responsible for erection of the Beck Memorial Bandshell and the comfort station in Lititz Springs Park.

Christmas street lighting became an annual project of the Chamber, and although the Chamber is no longer active as a group, it still owns and operates the Christmas lights each year.

During World War II, the Chamber sponsored a Victory Garden project.

One of the Chamber's members, Ralph Spacht, deeded the old Recreation Center building on Spruce Street to the Chamber, and

trusteeship of this was held by the Chamber until the responsibility was assumed by the Recreation Directors.

On July 15, 1954 the Chamber instigated the organization of a general committee for the observance of the 200th anniversary of the founding of Lititz.

Also in the 1950's the Chamber gathered information and assisted in other ways in the location of the \$4 million Warner-Lambert plant in the borough.

At the time of the town's Bicentennial, 1956, the Chamber had a membership of 85 persons.

The Chamber stopped functioning as an organization about four years ago, although it still has a listed telephone number and the secretary-treasurer of the organization, James Gibbel, answers inquiries that are directed to the group. The Retail Merchants Association has taken over most of the functions that the Chamber performed, and local merchants help put up and take down the Christmas lights, which the Chamber still owns.

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MORAVIAN MANOR	WOODRIDGE SWIM CLUB
LITITZ SPRINGS SWIMMING POOL	CENTER SQUARE
MORAVIAN CHURCH SQUARE & HERITAGE CENTER	MUELLER HOUSE GARDENS
FARMERS FIRST BANK	COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK
WARWICK MIDDLE SCHOOL	KISSEL HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
LITITZ DOWNTOWN BUSINESS DISTRICT AND NUMEROUS RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES	

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FROM 33 SOUTH BROAD STREET LITITZ, PA.

Lititz Rich in Religious History

The roots of Lititz are buried deep in its churches, from the old Moravian Church, the founding church of Lititz, to the newer churches which have been established in Lititz.

Lititz is a small town, ar yet more than 25 churches hold regular services within the area of Lititz, including Rothsville, Brunnerville, Brickerville, and Penryn. Nearly every faith is represented in Lititz, from Moravian to Mennonite to Lutheran to Catholic.

In truth, it can be said that much of the history of Lititz is in the churches, for in colonial days Lititz was founded as a church community, as were many other towns in the colonies.

The Moravian Church

The new world of America boasted religious freedom, and it was to Lititz that a religious group from Bohemia (Germany) and Moravia (now in Czechoslovakia) came in order to have the peace to practice their beliefs, held in the Moravian Church.

Lititz was settled in 1756 by the Moravians, who set up a strict community and practiced their religion faithfully. These people came to America to start a Foreign Mission, and Lititz was one of several towns that the Moravians settled.

The Moravian Congregation was actually established in 1749, years before the United States was officially established. Local persons sought to build a Gemeinhaus, or community house, so that a local minister could hold class for their children.

They received their Gemeinhaus, which became part of Linden Hall. Several years later a farmer, John George Klein, offered his farm for a Moravian settlement.

The settlement was called Litz or Lititz, named after a castle in Moravian, and from that point on, Lititz and the Moravian Church thrived.

For more than 100 years, Lititz allowed only Moravians to be residents of the town. The present church building was built in 1787, remodeled in 1857, and the Sunday School was first organized in 1846.

Eventually persons of other faiths were permitted to live in Lititz, and that marked the beginning of the many other Lititz churches.

Trinity E.C. Church

The next church to be established in Lititz was Trinity Evangelical Church, and back in 1872 that church was a stone house where prayer meetings were held. They next used the "roundhouse" near the railroad, an eight cornered building

which had previously housed a merry-go-round.

In 1874 the lot at the corner of Cedar and Orange Streets was purchased for the church, and a two-story brick church was built. In 1925 the present structure, a beautiful stone building, was the home of Trinity E.C. Church.

Mennonite Church

Although interest in the Mennonite Church did not fully develop until the early 1900's, there were many Mennonites living in the area. It was decided that they needed a place to meet, and at that time a simple brick building was erected on the corner of Front and Water Streets.

The Mennonite faith grew and soon became one of the most important religions in the area. The church was originally founded by Menno Simon and Mennonites shared many beliefs. For example, they used no formal creeds, discarded all oaths, and used no weapons.

Brickerville Churches

In 1758 the Coleman Chapel was erected near what is now Brickerville. Most of the members of the church were iron workers and charcoal burners in the Furnace Hills area.

The stone church was built in memory of the 14-year-old son of the Colemans, who had died. The family built an addition to the chapel and named it Coleman Memorial Chapel.

Brickerville, though a small community, had several churches in the early years of the community. In later years other churches were established, provided places of worship for many Brickerville area residents. Poplar Grove Chapel, Emanuel Lutheran, and Old Zion were just a few of the Brickerville Churches.

Lutheran Churches

The Lutheran faith has many members in the Lititz area, with St. John Lutheran, Brickerville, St. Paul Lutheran, Lititz, St. Paul Lutheran, Penryn, Salem Lutheran of Kissel Hill, and Jerusalem Lutheran in Rothsville.

The church's roots are with the Swedish Lutherans who settled in Delaware and Southern Pennsylvania in the late 1630's. In later years the German Lutherans came to the United States and Lutherans played an important role in the fight for independence in the colonies.

Salem Lutheran was the first Lutheran church in the area, becoming the parent church of St. Paul Lutheran. The first St. Paul Lutheran Church was built in 1886, located on S. Spruce St. Later, in 1911 a new building

was erected on the corner of Broad and Orange Streets (now Baptist Church), and finally in more recent years the modern structure was built on West Orange Street.

Rothsville

In Rothsville two churches, St. Paul Evangelical Congregational Church and Salem United Methodist, were also built.

United Methodist

Lititz United Methodist Church was first erected in 1891 on North Cedar Street, and this church served as a single circuit with one pastor who also served at Brunnerville United Methodist Church.

In 1925 the Lititz Church withdrew from the circuit and became an independent congregation. A new church building was erected on Market Street in 1971. The Brunnerville Church also became an independent church, and another United Methodist church in the area was Hopeland United Methodist.

Church of the Brethren

Almost as soon as Lititz first became open to non-Moravians, other churches developed, and one of these was the Church of the Brethren.

A small church house was erected in 1887 on Willow Street for this small congregation, who are a group called Anabaptists, originally founded in 1688. This group includes Amish and Mennonites, as well as Church of the Brethren.

After the congregation held services at the Willow Street Church for many years, a new, larger church was built on Center Street. This church was built and served as home of the Lititz Church of the Brethren, until 1961 when the present building on West Orange Street was completed.

Grace Brethren Church

Grace Brethren Church was started in 1970, when local members of Grace Brethren in Lancaster met to discuss plans for starting a local church. For a time the Lititz Rec Center was used as a meeting place for the congregation.

The new pastor, Rev. Jerry Young, and his congregation began plans for a church building on Lincoln Avenue and Arrowhead Drive. The new building was completed in 1974 and the church continued to grow in membership throughout the years. The church presently plans further expansion and a Christian School.

St. Luke's U.C.C.

St. Luke's United Church of Christ was erected in 1909, known then as St. Luke's

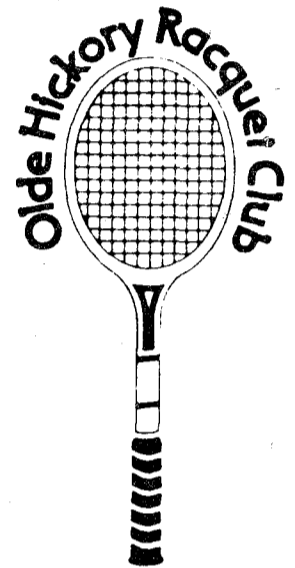
(Continued on Page 15)

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Elizabeth Township Rich In History

Elizabeth Township, with rolling hills and acres of farmland, seems to be as it always was, a farming region.

Few persons are aware of the history associated with the area that is now called Elizabeth Township. Furnace Hills Pike, the common name for Route 501, comes from the well-known Furnace Hills, where Heinrich Wilhelm Stiegel had his blast furnace.

Even the name of Elizabeth Township is historical. The township was named for Stiegel's wife, Elizabeth, who lit the new furnace for the first time. Through the years the township has been called Elizabeth, a memorial to Mrs. Stiegel.

Most of the interesting Township occurred in an area just north of Brickerville, near the present-day Route 501. Even today the Coleman Mansion, home of one of the township's most influential families, can be seen.

The stone building, complete with cellar-like quarters used by Hessian prisoners of war while they worked for Coleman, still stands, and a family lives in the very same house that the original Colemans lived in.

Coleman Memorial Chapel, located on Route 501,

was built in memory of the son of George Dawson Coleman and his wife, and still is used today. Another church, Old Zion Church, is located in Brickerville, once a log cabin used to nurse soldiers during the Revolutionary War.

The lovely churches, old stone buildings, mills, and farms, which have been reserved for years, still stand as living reminders of the grand past of Elizabeth Township.

Even so, with Elizabeth Furnace, the Stiegel glass work, which was later moved to Manheim, and the Coleman Estate, much of Elizabeth Township was indeed a farming region, with fields of lush crops.

The history of Elizabeth Township is fascinating, recording the life and times of the influential residents of the area, as the farmlands continued to thrive even up to today.

The article following was taken from a paper written by Dr. Herbert H. Beck, a well-known historian who died in 1960. H. Ray Woerner edited the work of Dr. Beck.

Elizabeth Furnace
"Elizabeth Furnace Plantation, one of the historic and picturesque features of Pennsylvania, began with John Jacob Huber of Germany.

In 1746 Huber acquired 400 acres of lands, with allowance of 18 acres for roads, then in Warwick Township, Lancaster County; and about the same year, he built a one-and-a-half story dwelling there. This building, which was restored about 1925 by Miss Fannie Coleman, is in the approximate center of the original quadrangle of buildings at Elizabeth.

About 1750 Huber erected a blast furnace 125 yards southeast of his house, making use of the impounded stream, Furnace (or Broadwater) Run, to drive its blast. His ore and limestone came from Cornwall mines, nine miles away, his charcoal from woodlands adjoining the furnace. Aside of the furnace there was a casting house in which five plate stoves were made....

Heinrich Wilhelm Stiegel
Heinrich Wilhelm Stiegel, born in Cologne in 1729, came to America in 1750 and soon found employment with Huber. In 1752 he married Huber's daughter, Elizabeth.

Stiegel was a man of great enterprise, pomp and display. His career was meteoric, rising like a rocket to great heights only to fall within 18 years.

Stiegel, with partners, Alexander and Charles

Stedman of Philadelphia and John Barr of Lancaster, bought the Huber tract in 1757. By 1760, the 418 acres were increased to 10,544. This included all of Cannon Hill of today and much of the Furnace Hills to the east, some to the west. In 1757, Stiegel reconstructed the Huber Furnace, on its original site.

When the new furnace was officially put in blast, with ceremony, the torch which set it ablaze was carried by Stiegel's wife, Elizabeth; whence it became Elizabeth Furnace, destined to become famous throughout America, and the same year to name the new township, which surrounds it, Elizabeth Township.

Iron Industry

In this typical 18th century iron plantation Stiegel and his partners conducted a successful iron industry for 16 years. Some of the iron from Elizabeth Furnace was hauled to forges on the nearby Hammer Creek — Upper and Lower Hopewell and Speedwell — to be converted into bar iron; much of it into stoves, in the casting house adjoining the furnace. The first of these, prior to 1766, were five plate stoves.

These stoves were built into a wall, their open ends fueled from an adjoining room, under a chimney...

Glassmaking

In 1763, Stiegel entered into the industry which made him famous today — glassmaking. In that year he built a "glasshouse" at Elizabeth.

Records show that blowing started there September 18, 1763, with Christian Nasel, Martin Greiner and Benjamin Misky as blowers. Window and bottle glass were made there as late as October 7, 1765. This glasshouse apparently stood west of the road, south of the slag pile. Most of the cullet, glass spilled from pots and refuse glass, which has been recovered, was found on this site.

Some of the window glass made at Elizabeth is still there. Doubtless all of the windows there in 1766 were covered with it. A few of the originals can still be seen on the upper floors of the mansion and in the kitchen adjoining the belfry house. Those panes show the waves and bubbles typical of Stiegel window glass. Small panes were the last to be lost by replacement throughout the two centuries.

Stiegel's Downfall

Stiegel's career, almost throughout, is marked with financial difficulties. He was always, with his bombastic aspirations, living beyond his means. In 1768, he mortgaged his shares of Elizabeth to Daniel Benezet of Philadelphia, for 3000

pounds. Other mortgages soon followed.

There is a sheriff's claim of January 28, 1773, at Elizabeth today against lands and holdings of Henry W. Stiegel, plus a debt of 6000 pounds. By December, 1774, at which time Elizabeth belonged to Daniel Benezet and the Stedmans, the rocket had fallen for being declared bankrupt, Stiegel was in the debtor's prison in Philadelphia for a short term. All was now gone—Elizabeth Furnace Plantation; Schaefferstown, with its Thurmberg Castle and many lots there and at Newmanstown; Charming Forge with its large land holdings; Manheim, with its lands and great glasshouse. All were gone.

Having lived at Manheim in 1771, Stiegel strayed back to the cold furnace at Elizabeth in 1775. He was to become an employee there under new hands. Even his father-in-law, John Jacob Huber, had long since cast him out.

For doubtless insensed by Stiegel's marriage to Elizabeth Holz eight months after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth, his daughter, who named the furnace, Huber stated in his will: "I give and bequeath to my son-in-law, Henry William Stiegel, the sum of one shilling sterling and I exclude him and his heirs from all further claim to my estate, either real or personal."

Robert Coleman

Robert Coleman, a man destined to become the Andrew Carnegie of early Pennsylvania, came to Elizabeth in 1776.

He was born November 4, 1748, at Castle Finn, County Donegal, Ireland. Though immigrants to America from that region have always been called Scotch-Irish, Robert Coleman was distinctly of English descent for his family had been persuaded by Charles I, soon after 1610, to leave England and settle in Ireland.

He came to Philadelphia in 1764 better educated than most of the youth of Donegal. He was employed in the office of Prothonotary at Reading for two years.

In 1776 he took a step which was to determine his career; he landed a clerkship with Curtis and Peter Grubb at the Hopewell Forges on the Hammer Creek, Lancaster County. He had entered the iron industry in which he was to rise to great heights.

About six months later he was a clerk for James Old, who had built the Speedwell Forge on Hammer Creek below the Hopewell Forges in 1760. He worked there and at the Quittapahilla Forge, west of Lebanon, also run by James Old, and at another of Old's holdings, the Reading (Redding) Furnace on

French Creek, Chester County.

While at this furnace, October 2, 1773, Robert Coleman married Anne Old, daughter of his employer. Thomas Barton, famous Tory pastor of St. James Episcopal Church at Lancaster, performed the ceremony. By a curious turn of fate, Robert Coleman lies today in the cemetery of Thomas Barton's church at Lancaster, where he was buried in 1825.

Hessian Ditch

The greatest project undertaken by Robert Coleman at Elizabeth was the construction of the Hessian Ditch. Furnace Run, in dry seasons, sometimes failed to furnish enough water continuously to run the wheel which drove the blast engine at the furnace.

To improve this Coleman took advantage of the Hessian prisoners-of-war which were available. His account shows that the first of these, 22, came to Elizabeth August 14, 1777, Continental Congress to receive 32 to 45 shillings a month for each, the amount to be paid in iron...

This gang of 70 men, using many thousands of man-power hours, dug a canal about 6 ft. deep by 6 ft. wide, to bring the water of the Saegeloch (Saw Hole) Run from the ravine on the east side of Cannon Hill, a mile and a third around the southern base of that hill, to re-inforce the waters of Furnace Run.

This canal, which has always been called the "Hessian Ditch" with its surveying and men work, was a great engineering accomplishment. A remnant of the dam breast which impounded the waters of the Saegeloch to lead into the canal is still there, as is most of the great ditch which terminated above the dam breast of Furnace Run at Elizabeth.

Coleman Retires

Robert Coleman lived at Elizabeth until 1809 when he retired from active business and moved to Lancaster. He lived there on East King Street, one-half block from Penn Square, on the north side. He died August 14, 1825.

It was in 1856 when the Cornwall Furnace was rebuilt to continue as a cold blast, charcoal furnace until 1883. Robert and George Dawson Coleman erected hot blast, anthracite, steam furnaces at Cornwall several years before they discontinued Elizabeth Furnace. Elizabeth Furnace Plantation has been in the possession of the direct descendants of James Coleman's son, George Dawson Coleman.

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Religious History

(Continued from Page 13)

Evangelical and St. Luke's Reformed Church. The church was the offspring of the Old Zion Church in Brickerville, now a historical landmark, and the Penryn Reformed Church, both built in the early 1700's.

Eventually, as persons moved into the Lititz area, the members formed a local church. In 1961 the Congregational Christian and the Reformed churches merged, forming the United Church of Christ. A new building was constructed on North Broad Street in 1968, the present location of St. Luke's United Church of Christ.

St. James Church

For many years Catholics who lived in the Lititz area attended church in Ephrata, and later a house was rented in Lititz with the front room used to celebrate Catholic Mass. Mass was celebrated in that house, located on E. Main Street, in 1917.

In 1919 the present St. James Church building located on Front and Water Streets was purchased. In 1919 the number of Lititz Catholics was about 30 or 40, and in 1956 the number had risen to 300. Now in 1977 the number of Catholics attending St. James Catholic Church has risen so high that a new church is under construction, to be located on Woodcrest Avenue.

Many other churches were started in the Lititz area, including Evangelical Christian Church, The First Assembly of God, and the Baptist Church, as well as several others.

One new church in Lititz is the Church of God, located on Center Street. In 1962, when the church was started in Lititz, there were only 36 members. These original members belonged to the Church of God in Lancaster and had decided to start a local church. Since the founding of the Lititz church, membership has grown to 150 members.

Association of Churches

In Lititz, it is clear that churches and religion have

played a major role in the town. A spirit of cooperation can be seen in the Warwick Association of Churches started more than 20 years ago to unite the churches through various projects, including Timed-Release Religion Classes, World Day of Prayer, and holiday and summer Community Services.

It can easily be said that Lititz is a town of rich religious history, seen in the many local churches, ranging from the Moravian to the Lutheran to the Mennonite to the Brethren, Methodists, Catholics, Baptists, and other congregations in Lititz who all work together to carry on the religious tradition of Lititz.

Record Advertising

Back in 1900 at least four advertisements appeared on the front page of the Lititz Record.

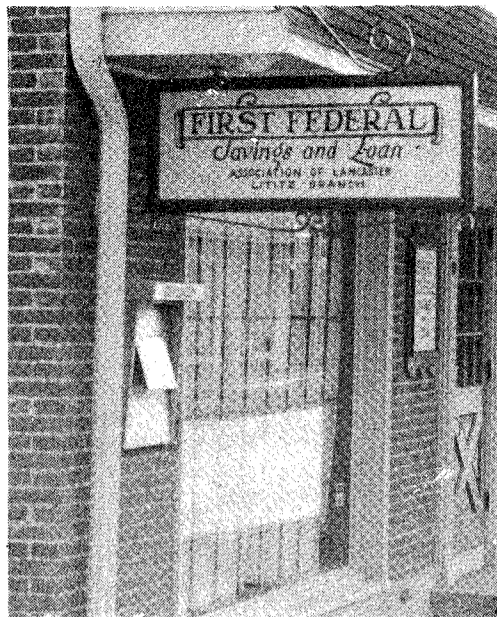
Every week there was an ad from Broad Street Clothing House, Lititz; H.L. Boas, Lancaster; W.W. Appel, Lancaster; and another ad for Royal Baking Powder, a regular ad which appeared in the right-hand corner of the front page of the paper.

Broad Street Clothing House, in the Record Building on Broad Street, boasted "ready-made and made-to-order" clothing for "gentlemen" and children.

Hats, shirts, and neckwear were sold at the local business.

H.L. Boas sold hats of all sorts, and W.W. Appel sold and repaired watches and eyeglasses, better known as "spectacles" in 1900, of course.

A Reading company which manufactured carpets, awnings, and window shades had a 5 x 11 ad in November of 1900, which cost about \$19.00 to be run, one time. Nowadays an add of about the same size would cost about \$85.00 to be run in most newspapers.



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The Board of Directors and Officers are all Lancaster County people with many years of experience in real estate and investment of depositors funds.

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Lititz Mail Service Through the Years

Throughout most of the years that Lititz has existed mail communication has also existed, for in 1757 when the town of Lititz (as it was spelled then) was plotted, a primitive mail service from Philadelphia to Lancaster had been started by Benjamin Franklin two years earlier.

The town of Lititz was able to remain in communication with the outside world through this service that probably involved messages being delivered on horseback several weeks, or even months, after the message was written.

Real mail delivery, however, was not too far in the future for Lititz, which took the spelling "Lititz" in early 1800's, taken from the original Bohemian spelling.

In February of 1806 Christian Hall, who was the innkeeper of the Zum Anker Inn, was commissioned as the first postmaster of Lititz. The first mail delivery was by stagecoach from Lancaster, operating once a week between Lancaster and Bethlehem via Lititz, Ephrata, Reading, and Kutztown.

Hall served as postmaster for 24 years, earning less than \$5 per month for his

work. Frederick A. Zitzman succeeded Hall, and kept the position for many years, until 1849. Lititz was then receiving mail three times a week over the main route, and also had a direct route to Lebanon.

A one-ounce letter at that time cost 24 cents to Lancaster, 40 cents to Philadelphia or Harrisburg, 50 cents to New York or Washington, 75 cents to Pittsburgh or Boston, and as much as \$1 or more to Chicago or St. Louis.

Jacob Greider, boot and shoemaker, became the postmaster in April of 1849, and was succeeded by Daniel Kreider, a harness maker, in 1853. Kreider served during the Civil War period, and witnessed the start of registered mail service in 1855.

Nathaniel Wolfe was named as postmaster in 1867, and served only nine months. In that time, however, he issued the first money order here in Lititz, on Sept. 9, 1967.

The first woman postmaster was Mrs. Catherine Hull, widow of a physician, and she took the position in December of 1867, following Wolfe. Francis W. Christ succeeded Mrs. Hull in 1869, serving until 1888. His



The Lititz Post Office (right), built at the turn of the century, and Lititz Springs National Bank on East Main Street at the Square. A dental and a

photography office were on the second and third floors of the Post Office building. (Photo courtesy of Robert Mearig)

widow, Mrs. Sarah Christ, took over after his death, and served for several months. The job taken over by Issac Bomberger.

The next postmaster was Jacob P. Gable who took the job in 1892 until 1897, when Isaac G. Pfautz took over in January of 1897. Samuel C. Seaber was Lititz' next postmaster taking the job in February of 1901. He served for 10 years, followed by A. T. Litch. In the years that

Seaber served, the first rural carriers began their rounds.

Warren S. Buch served as postmaster beginning in 1916, and after Buch's death, Paul Seaber took over for a short time, followed by Buch's widow, Mary S.G. Buch. James J. Huebener held the job for a few years until Paul Seaber, who had been assistant postmaster for many years, was named postmaster from June 30, 1922 until 1935, when Robert

E. Pfautz was named as the postmaster.

During Robert Pfautz' 22 years as postmaster, the present post office building at the corner of Main and Cedar Streets was built. It was dedicated in October 1940, a brand new brick building, the pride of Lititz.

Pfautz retired in 1957, and at that time the assistant postmaster Edwin Bear removed himself from consideration as postmaster. Raymond Reedy took over

the position temporarily until Richard Rader was appointed as the new postmaster in 1959.

Rader served until 1972, when he retired. During his term, he attempted to record a complete history of the post office and its locations but found that sometime during the 1800's records of the post office locations in Lititz were destroyed by a fire in the Washington D.C. archives.

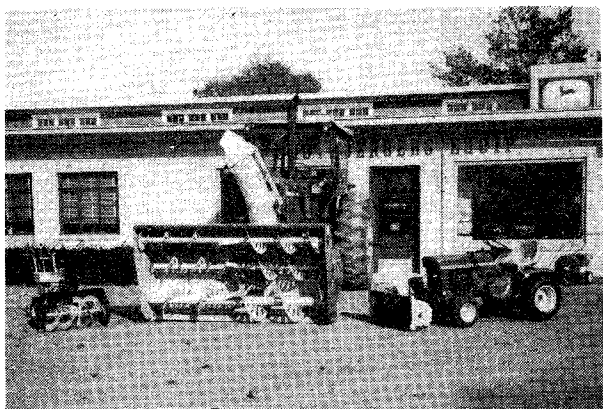
(Continued on Page 25)

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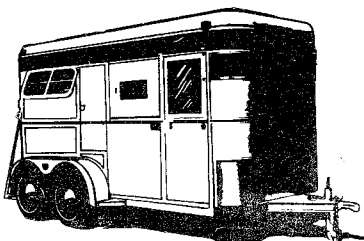


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The History of Sports In Lititz Since Early 1900's

(The following article was prepared by Tom Dussinger, who was sports writer for the old Lititz Record and the Record Express and covered the 1926 World Series for the paper.)

Baseball was probably the first organized sport played in Lititz, and that goes back to either before the 1900's or just at the turn of the century.

Rivalry among the teams representing the nearby towns was keen. Some will still remember those Fourth of July morning and afternoon games that were always played here because Lititz drew the biggest crowds on that holiday.

Teams from Manheim, Ephrata, Mountville, New Holland, Denver, and Lancaster were among the greatest rivals of our local team. On Union Picnic Days there was always a game played at the old ball park with one of these teams. Almost every Saturday afternoon the town team played here.

Some of the players then were Ralph Diehm, Chet and Murphy Spickler, Harry Rudy, Mont Miley, Logan and Sherm Carpenter, Mac McCloud, Floyd Stark, Lloyd Hoffman, Simmy Shenk, Ellis Butzer, Val Brobst, Ben Wier, Nelson Mearig, Emory Wagner, Charlie Loercher, Art and Hooks Mylin. Wilson Shenberger managed local teams for many years.

Later local industries sponsored a league, and those games were played behind the chocolate factory.

High School Baseball

High school baseball started in 1923 with the first uniformed team. According to Raymond Reedy, the players on that team were Howard Hackman, catcher, Homer Hackman, pitcher, Raymond Reedy, first-base, Livingston Imboden, second base, Luther Ruhl, the left-handed third baseman, and Charlie Kling, short stop.

The outfield was made up of Joe Grosh, Newt Hershey, and Johnny Coldren. Owen Hershey was the coach.

A picture of a team representing the Oneida Community Limited includes Mac McCloud, Norm Habecker, Guy Brubaker, Frank Martin, Hal Becker, Ellis Butzer, Chippy Martin, Red Shoemaker, Dervin Runk, Bobby Imhoff, Mac McCreary, Al Long, and Joe Sloat.

The American Legion teams came into being next and eventually the International League, the Midgets, the Midget-Midgets, the Teener League, Soft Ball and Slow Pitch teams. Sometime before this was a "famous" team called the Red Dogs. Hundreds of

players participated on these various teams.

Probably the most outstanding feat in local baseball history was accomplished by the late Nelson Mearig about 1917. Mearig was a pitcher for the town baseball team and his son, Robert "Sketch" Mearig, has a newspaper clipping from The Sport Crucible with a story titled, "The Best of The Season" by Robert D. Price.

Price wrote about Nels Mearig pitching a doubleheader against the East Lancaster team and winning both games.

He writes, "That alone is something unusual in these days, but when we consider that not only did the game extend through 12 innings of desperate battling, but that East Lancaster did not get one solitary hit throughout the game, then the performance assumes record proportions."

Basketball

Basketball was probably next in line as one of the early sports.

A picture of a YMCA team in the 1909-1910 season shows the following players: Roy Bohler, Floyd Stark, Ferry Garber, Lloyd Kauffman, and Atwood Kreider. Their record for that season was 12 wins out of 18 games played.

The old Rudy Building, now Spachts' Furniture Store, was the home court for that team. Later the Linden Hall gym was used for town and high school basketball games.

The first high school basketball team, as far as can be determined, was started about 1911 or 1913.

Players on those first teams through 1918 were Vic Wagner, Emerson Groff, Ray Dillman, Carl Swarr, Bart Swarr, Guy Brubaker, Ed Bear, Leon Keath, Guy Hershey, Paul Hassler, Ray Shutt, and Reed Metzger.

When the school building at Orange and Cedar Streets was built in 1918, all the games were played in the gym there.

Many will remember Wayne Longenecker. He always watched the games from his favorite spot at the railing in front of the seats in the south stands, and no one even entertained a thought of taking that place.

The American Legion sponsored a town team for several years in the late 1920's and the early 1930's, with Norman Habecker as the coach.

Some years later an addition to the school was built and a large gym was included, where the roundball games were then played.

In the 1950's, the new Warwick High School was erected and still larger facilities for the games were available, and are still in use.

Besides high school and junior high teams, other town teams used the gym, and several years ago, the Lititz Lions Club sponsored games between two professional teams.

Football

Football in Lititz dates back to the early 1900's. Records are vague on the first teams and players, but many remember the B.R.C. teams and other town teams that played on the old ball park field.

High school football started in 1925, and in 1975, that first team held its 50th anniversary reunion.

Many good high school teams followed and in 1945 Lititz High had its first and only undefeated team. Both the 1945 team and the 1962-1967 teams were Conference Champions.

Members of that 1945 team were Varsity: John Buch, Bob Heagy, Sam Savoca, Dick Leed, Don Coble, Joe Bender, Bruce Ulrich, Bob Bushong, Jack Marks, Dick Gorton, Stan Schoenberger (later a Warwick High football coach,) Jim Johnson, Ned Leaman, Harry Eshleman, John Smith, Bob Bomberger, Fred Royer, Dubs Haldeman, and Dick Waltz.

The subs were Bill Rapp, Dick Nolt, Jean dePerrot, and Earl Frederick.

The varsity coaches were Russ Gilbert and Doc McMullen, assisted by Jim Buzzelli and Earl Reist.

One year, when Schoenberger was coach, the team had a 9-1 record, losing the last game of the season to Ephrata High.

Mick Sload, another Warwick football coach, also had a 9-1 season in 1967.

The athletic program at Warwick High now includes football, basketball, baseball, girls field hockey, girls softball, track, wrestling, boys and girls tennis and golf and cross-country.

Golfers

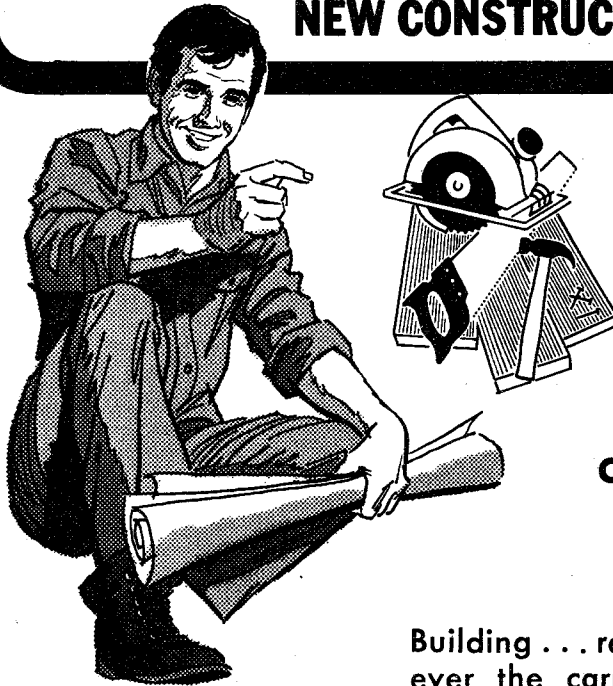
Many good golfers make up Lititz' sports history. One of the most outstanding was Bobby Huber, son of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Huber, who started playing when he was about 12 and is now a professional golfer.

Tennis

Tennis also has been a popular sport in our town's history. One of the early courts was at the far west end of the old ball park, and the Hershey courts were on Linden Street. Now the courts near the high school are always busy with local players.

Probably the best known in the court game now are Scott Garman, Earl Koth, and John L. Sheaffer.

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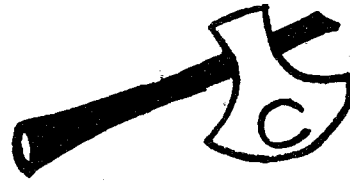
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Music Important To Lititz Since Town's Earliest Days

Music has always been a prominent feature of life in Lititz, for in colonial days music was one of the few pleasures that was actually encouraged by the church.

As early as 1765 an orchestra was organized in the Brethren's House by Bernard Adam Grube, pastor of the Moravian congregation. The orchestra played both sacred music and other compositions by the great masters, using carefully hand-copied scores.

Many of the old musical instruments were preserved in the Moravian Church archives. Records and music from the orchestra have also been kept in the archives, providing a source of information on Moravian music.

Lititz Village Band

The next major development in Lititz, in regard to music, was the founding of the first village band in Lititz in 1810. The band, a rarity in those days, included many instruments, but a drum was not allowed, for it was considered to be too worldly.

A second town band was later started, winning fame in many eastern parts of the state. It travelled to many places, performing and bringing fame to the town of Lititz.

The Lititz Cornet Band, started in the late 1800's, also brought recognition to Lititz,

performing in Philadelphia, and also in Washington when President James A. Garfield was inaugurated in 1881.

In gold-braided uniforms, with brass buttons, and blue swallow-tail coats, the band must have been something to see, even with a small group of 16 to 18 members.

The years of prominence for town bands began in those days, when many small local bands were started. They played at fairs, picnics, and other events. One of the favorite bands of that period was the Beck Concert Band, started by Paul Beck. Lititz residents loved to hear the music of these town bands.

The Moravian Trombone Choir has existed for many years, and it is one of the few musical groups that still remains in Lititz over the years. Each Christmas and Easter the Trombone Choir presents hymns and religious music in honor of the religious holidays.

The Trombone Choir has the added distinction of being the oldest brass music group in Lancaster County, their first performance held in 1766. For more than 30 years John Keehn has served as director.

The Trombone Choir still remains, as does the Lititz Community Band, which makes occasional appearances at patriotic events.

The Community Band was originally chartered as the Cadet Band when it started in 1930. Graduates of Lititz High School, who wanted to continue to play in a band formed the Community Band.

A new musical organization, which was started in 1976 as the Bicentennial Choir, is the Heritage Choir. The Heritage Choir carries on some of the tradition of religious and patriotic music, sung by a choir of beautiful voices.

High School Band

Perhaps the band which Lititz is most famous for is the high school band which was the first high school band in Lancaster County, started 50 years by M.C. Demmy.

Demmy, the principal of the Lititz School, is credited with this creation, which now exists as the Warwick High School Band.

On a February day in 1927 the Lititz High School Band made its first appearance with 60 members dressed in white shirts, white trousers, sashes, and caps. From that day on, the residents of Lititz have felt great fondness for their high school band.

Demmy still enjoys describing the events that lead up to that day in 1927. He explains that because of a big football game with a school near Philadelphia,



A group from the Moravian Trombone Choir plays at the New York World's Fair in 1940, when various musical groups from Lititz entertained. Left to right are Mahlon Fry, John

Lutz (deceased), George Keehn, John Keehn (director), Vic Wagner (deceased) and Harry Way. (Photo courtesy of John Keehn)

the football coach asked him, the principal, to make it "a big day, hire the town band."

Demmy did, but when the game was almost over he realized that most of the profits from the "big game" would have to go to pay the band and the officials. A local businessman was surprised and asked Demmy if the band actually planned to charge the school for performing.

"Yes, and if I had the instruments, I'd start my own band," declared Demmy, who ended up doing just that after the businessman and several others donated the instruments.

High School Band Competition

Demmy, who had some experience in playing in bands, became the director as well as founder. He instructed his students, and arranged competitions for his band. In their first big contest the band returned with a second place win, 2,226½ points compared to the winning 2,224.

New uniforms were bought for the band in 1930, and in the years to follow the band thrived. Other directors took over Demmy's job, while he continued as principal for a 29-year span.

Leaders included Herman Toplanski, James Grimm, Joseph Sheppard, Albert Ebbert, Elizabeth Fluck, and Henry C. Steiner.

New band uniforms were purchased again in 1950, and six years later the Lititz High School Band became the Warwick High School Band when the new high school was built.

It was only about eight years ago, under the direction of Dale Weller, that the Warwick High School Band began to enter recent competitions, although the band had done so in earlier years.

Victory upon victory in the area competitions brought fame to the Warwick High School Band and fulfilled the prophecy written in 1927 when a writer in the Lititz

Record said that the band was bound to give "Lititz a new place on the map."

All the music groups of Lititz, from church choirs, to

concert bands, to the high school band, have expressed the great love of music which has been so important in Lititz.

Lititz Library Formed In 1935

The Lititz Public Library has been in existence for 42 years.

The Library was established in 1935 when members of the Delphian Society (no longer in existence here), the American Legion, and the Rotary Club decided Lititz should have a library of its own.

M. C. Demmy, former supervising principal of the Lititz Public Schools and a continuing friend of the library, called a meeting in the auditorium of the Lititz Public School for the purpose of receiving instructions from a state Library Association representative on how to establish a library.

Demmy headed a drive for books and funds, with more than 1,000 books being collected to form the nucleus of the new library.

In addition, anyone who donated \$1 became a charter member. A hand-written list of those who made the initial \$1 donation can be seen in the foyer of the library today.

The first librarian was a Lancaster woman, Mrs. Naomi Miley, who was paid out of WPA funds. Her student assistants were paid from funds available from another Depression days organization called the National Youth Association.

The library was housed in the Amer building until 1938, and then was moved to the public school, where it was tended by the school librarian.

It remained there until 1961 when, squeezed out by a

growing school library, the public library association moved its 8,000 books to a room in the General Sutter Inn and placed them under the care of volunteers instructed by Donna Fenner, Linden Hall librarian.

When the Sutter changed hands in 1964, friends of the library were once again obligated to find a new home for their volumes. Since none could be found, Mrs. Eugene Steffy donated temporary storage space for the books in a remodeled garage behind her home.

A year later the board rented a portion of the building at the corner of South Broad and East Orange Streets, where Miller's Furniture Store is now located.

Then administrators of the Adam Badorf estate informed the library board of trustees that they were being presented with the house at 302 South Broad Street for use as a public library.

The downstairs of the large home was made into the library proper while the upstairs remained two apartments, with rents used to defray the cost of utilities.

Every spring the Lititz Woman's Club sponsors a book sale on the patio of the General Sutter Inn to help fund the library. Numerous service and fraternal clubs in the area as well as the borough, also make yearly donations, and many private donors have added substantially to the library's revenues.

Mrs. Martha Cartwright is the head librarian. She is assisted by staff of volunteer workers and student aides.

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Brickerville Fire Company Chartered 1947

Thirty years ago a group of men from Elizabeth Township, calling themselves the Citizens Committee, got together to set up some kind of fire protection for the community of Brickerville.

Within three years, using money raised by holding carnivals, the group had built three cisterns, each holding a capacity of 16,000 gallons of water, and bought a new International chassis, on which they installed a 500 gallon centrifugal pump.

To this they added 1,000 feet of 2½ inch hose, and 300 feet of 1½ inch hose, and a Hale auxiliary pump.

That was the start of the Brickerville Fire Company, chartered in 1947, with Isaac Brumbach (now deceased) as the first fire chief.

Gaining a reputation as one of the most enthusiastic companies of its kind, the fire company built a new fire house in 1953, and expanded it in 1962.

They eventually bought a new truck, a 1952 Studebaker gasoline truck which they converted into a pumper, and in 1969, they bought a Diamond Reo truck at a cost of \$24,608.

At that time, they also acquired a Buick ambulance, donated by one of their members, Philip Seppi.

With the aid of their ladies' auxiliary, which raised thousands of dollars through carnivals and card parties,

the firemen bought portable pumps, smoke masks, hoses, coats and boots, and also remodeled the fire house kitchen and updated their lights and doors.

The original equipment was housed in James G. Enck's Garage at Brickerville. The land that the present building stands on was purchased about 1950 from Charles G. Enck.

Lester Adams succeeded Brumbach as fire chief and held that position for over 25 years. He in turn was succeeded in 1975 by his son,

Sidney Adams, the present fire chief.

The fire company has a membership of 150 persons, with 34 active firemen.

Present equipment includes a 1947 International 500 gallons a minute pumper, a 1964 International 1500 gallon tanker, and a 1968 Diamond Reo 750 gallons per minute pumper-tanker.

A new 1978 Dodge van-type ambulance is on order now. When this arrives, it will be put into full service, with the old Buick ambulance kept for standby and for use at micro-midget races.

Newspaper Rivalry

Back in November of 1900 there were two newspapers published in Lititz, the Lititz Record and the Lititz Express.

There seems to have been a bit of rivalry at that time between the two editors, Buch of the Record, and Zook of the Express, for on page two of the November 23 issue, Buch of the Record wrote that he had made a mistake several months before which was criticized by Zook. Buch added that the Record was not "errorless", and that the Express certainly wasn't either.

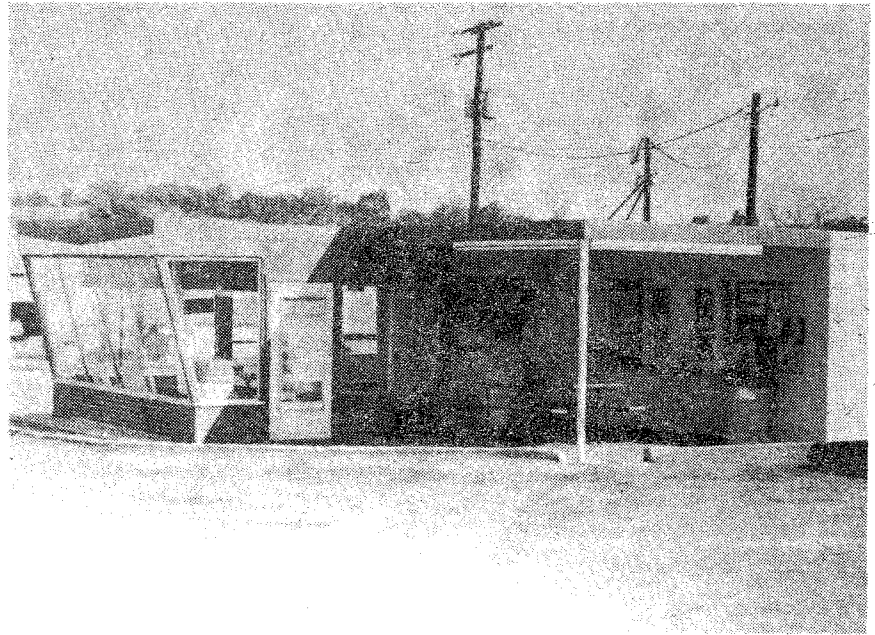
Several mistakes were pointed out in an issue of the

Express, the newspaper run by Zook, and one included the report of a local man who had died after being struck by a train. Buch noted that the man was very much alive, and soon to resume his work as a junk dealer.

Buch ended the story in the Record by saying that Zook was "a critic without the least qualification." and Zook was equally annoyed with Buch.

Little did the two men know that in 1937 the Lititz Record and the Lititz Express would become one paper, The Lititz Record Express.

TWIN KISS OF LITITZ

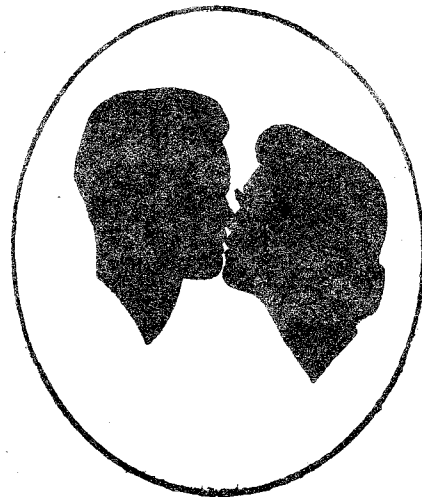


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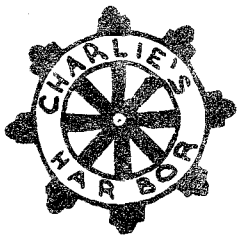
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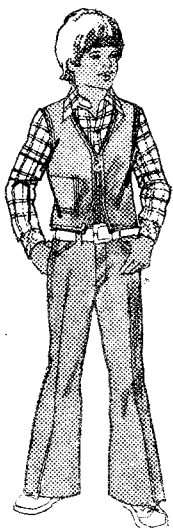


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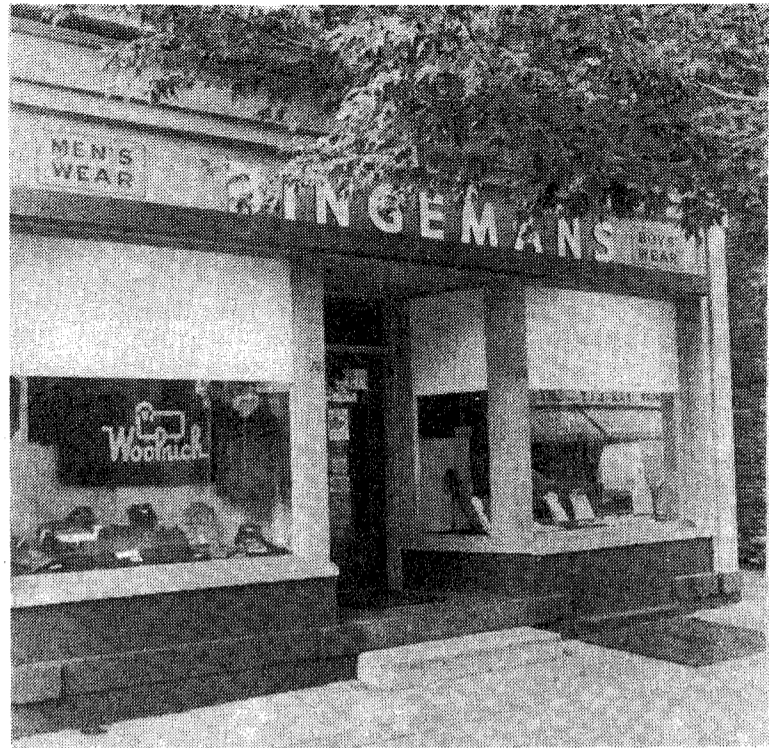
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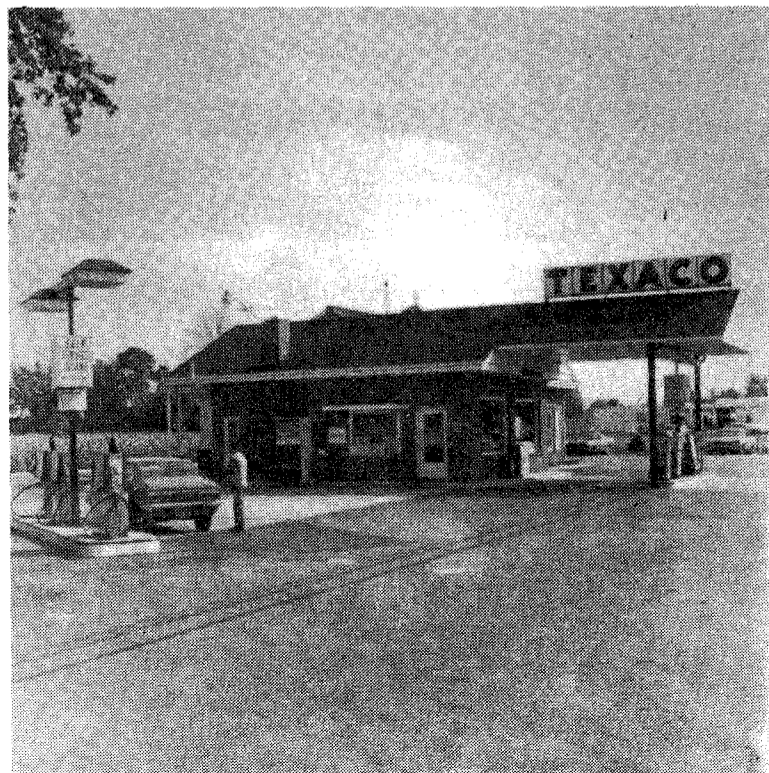
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Fire Prevention In Lititz Started With Early Settlers

(Much of the information for this article was supplied by Lt. Carlton Walls, III, and Assistant Chief Paul F. Diehm of the Lititz Fire Company.)

Although there was no fire company as such in the early settlement days of Lititz, the first inhabitants of the Moravian community took special measures aimed at preventing fires.

The pottery shop had to be built on the south side of the street so that the prevailing northwest wind would blow the sparks from the oven away from the houses.

There were detailed rules about how houses and shops should be built, where bake-ovens and fireplaces could be located, and about the sweeping and burning out of chimneys.

Fire was not to be carried from one house to another except in well-protected iron or earthen pots, or better still, every family was to have its own tinder box.

No one was allowed to smoke cigars on the street. Cat owners were to discourage their pets from lying near fireplaces.

First Fire Engine

The Moravian settlers eventually realized that they needed a fire engine and in April 1790, subscriptions were solicited to buy such an engine.

It was made by Brother Schmutz of Neweid, Ger-

many, finished in 1792, and shipped to Lititz via New York and Philadelphia, arriving here in 1793.

The engine, which was horse drawn, cost \$75, and the hose for it cost \$37.50.

The new engine was named the "Assistance," and a fire company by that name was organized in 1838 after a fire consumed several buildings and endangered the entire village.

A second engine, the "Friendship," was then purchased from Philadelphia, and both these engines were pumped by hand and fed by a line of buckets passed from one person to another.

The "Freindship" was housed in the upper part of town and the "Assistance" in the lower part, in buildings especially built for them. Both of the old engines are still in existence. They are the property of the Moravian Congregation and are on display in the Archives building on Church Square.

First Officers

The first officers of the fire company were Samuel Lichtenthaler, president; Rufus A. Greider, secretary; Levi Hull and Francis W. Christ, vice-presidents; Frederick A. Zitzman, treasurer; Aaron Traeger and William Keller, engineers. The company originally had 61 members.

The "Friendship" Fire Company was disbanded in 1884 and the town had no adequate fire protection for another 10 years. Records indicate that in 1884 the Moravian Congregation turned the two engines over to the borough, possibly for the purpose of reorganization.

On Feb. 15, 1894 the present fire company, The Lititz Fire Company No. 1, was organized after the Fire Committee of the town council called a meeting of citizens to take some action on fire protection.

Dr. J.L. Hertz was elected president of the new fire company; William N. Amer and Elmer E. Ritchie, vice-presidents; Henry R. Gibbel, secretary; T.R. Kreider, treasurer; Herman Fisher, W.S. Diehm, and H.K. Gonter, trustees. E.E. Kautz was elected chief hose director with A.R. Bomberger, Frank Meiskey, and M.J. Steiner, assistants; H.E. Sturgis, Emmanuel Hall, and Henry Heiserman were play pipemen.

Fund Raising

The new fire company held a special meeting May 11, 1894 to devise ways and means to raise funds for the purchase of a hose cart which would carry additional hose and other equipment.

A committee was appointed to solicit sub-

scriptions from the fire insurance companies carrying insurance in Lititz; another committee was named to make a house-to-house canvas for money; and another to arrange for a strawberry festival to be held on the Springs grounds a few weeks hence.

This festival produced a net profit of \$79.87, and has since developed into the chicken corn soup festival which is held annually and produces thousands of dollars for the company.

The Boro Council bought a hose cart from Bethlehem for \$100 for the fire company's use, but it proved so unwieldy that permission was granted to exchange it for a hose cart manufactured by Addison C. Pfautz in his carriage shop, 305 E. Main St. (This hose cart was donated to the Pennsylvania Farm Museum at Landis Valley in 1949 and is on display there.)

On Oct. 17, 1894, the fire company acquired another hose cart, made by Gleason and Bailey Manufacturing Co. in Seneca Falls, N.Y. The wheels were five and half feet in diameter, and the cart was fully equipped with axes, crowbar, bell, torches, etc. It cost \$125, of which \$25 was contributed by the borough. The cart is still intact and is stored in a garage owned by the present

assistants fire chief, Paul F. Diehm.

Each of the two carts carried 500 feet of two and a half inch hose, donated by the Boro Council.

First Fire House

The fire equipment was housed in a building on East Orange Street (now the lawn of the Lititz Elementary

School), with the building also serving as a council chamber. It had an 800-pound alarm bell on the roof, part of a Stevens electric fire alarm system which had eight alarm boxes located in various parts of town.

Lititz was one of the few towns of its size so supplied.

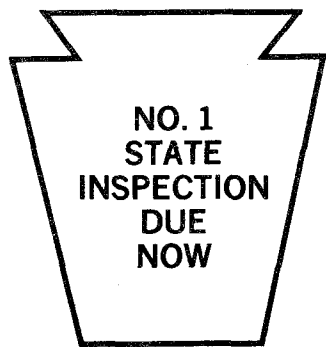
(Continued on Page 29)



Lititz' first fire house, where the Lititz Elementary School playground is now located. Picture taken in 1900. (Photo courtesy of Robert Mearig)

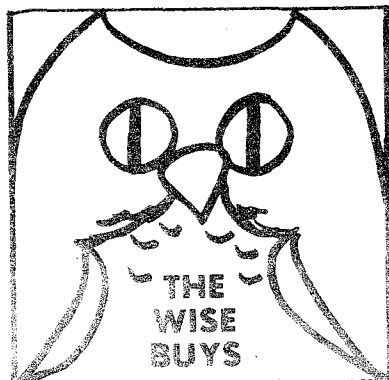
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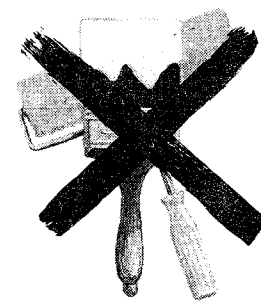


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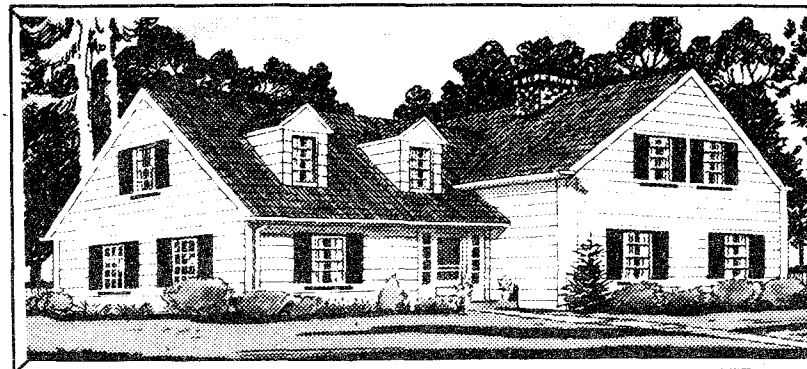
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Brunnerville Fire Company Started in 1936

(The information in this article was furnished by Richard Hoffer, president of the Brunnerville Fire Company from 1959 to the present time.)

In the early spring of 1936, a small group of men from the village of Brunnerville met on the property of Ernest Helman to discuss the possibility of forming a local fire company.

By February of the next year, the idea had assumed a more concrete form, and a formal meeting was held at the home of John Zimmerman, where the first officers were elected: John Zimmerman, president; Jonas Risser, secretary; and Reuben Myer, treasurer.

A fire dam had been constructed on the Helman property in 1936 when the idea of the fire company had first been considered. In 1938, a cistern was built in Brunnerville. Both had been funded through local individual contributions.

Meetings were now held in the Brunnerville School, later to be known as the John Beck Elementary School, and in 1939, a bank account was opened in the name of the Brunnerville Fire Company in the amount of \$53.27.

In 1941, the year chemical tanks were purchased from the Rothsville Fire Company, Milton Landis was elected the first fire

chief for the four-year-old company.

The company's formal charter was granted by the state in 1944, with Ernest Helman, Roy Hoffer, Ralph Keith, Morris Schaeffer and Marlin Wise as Incorporators, and Russell Bishop, Jacob Fisher and Clarence Hoffer as Trustees.

Lexington residents contributed funds to the fire company in 1945 for the construction of a cistern in their village. In that same year, the rapidly growing fire company purchased its first fire engine, a used Hahn from the Scheafferstown Fire Company for \$1000. Its first pump cost a little more than \$350. Earl Landis offered the use of part of his Brunnerville Foundry building as a fire house, an offer the company gratefully accepted.

Expanding its area of service to community projects, the company sponsored its first Boy Scout Troop (No. 77) in 1945. About the same time, fund-raising projects were becoming more and more important to the continued welfare of the company. In 1942, the first fund raising picnic had been held at Hess Grove, and in 1947, the first of many carnivals was held to help add to the company's account.

At 8 p.m., on December 15, 1949, the first street lights went on in the village of Brunnerville. This civic

project had been sponsored by the fire company.

A new Chevrolet fire truck was purchased in 1950. The siren for the new truck was donated by the Men's Bible Class of the Brunnerville Evangelical United Brethren Church.

A committee had been appointed in 1942 to draw up plans for a fire hall or community building. It wasn't until 14 years later, in 1956, that land was purchased, from Harry Kauffman, for a new fire hall.

During 1957, as plans for the new fire hall progressed, the construction of a second cistern in the Lexington area was completed, with practically the entire cost of the project being paid by residents of that community.

Open House for the Brunnerville Fire House was held on October, 1958. Formal dedication was made April 25, 1959. In 1963, the fire house was remodeled to its present size.

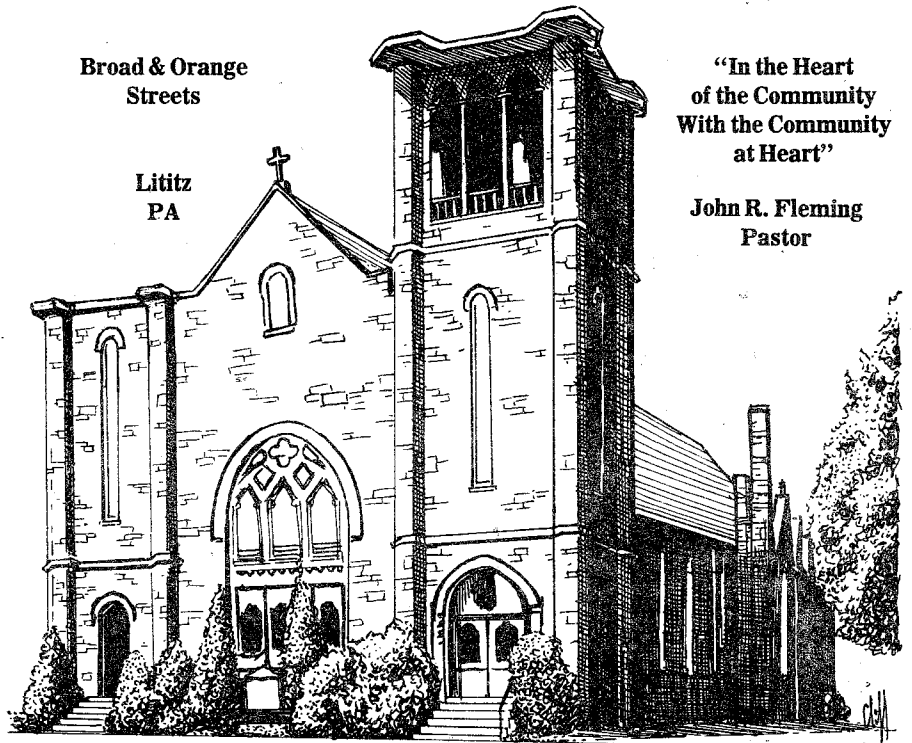
In 1969, a new Howe fire truck was purchased; another new Howe followed in 1974.

Present officers of the Brunnerville Fire Company are: Richard Hoffer, president; James Bowersox, secretary; Douglas Landis, treasurer. Clifford Keith is fire chief.

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Linden Hall: Modern School In 18th Century Dress

One of the most widely-known institutions in Lititz is Linden Hall School for Girls, located on East Main Street next to the Moravian Church.

At one time Linden Hall was a combined junior college and boarding school for younger girls. It is now primarily a boarding school for grades nine through 12, with a number of its students coming from foreign countries, and it also enrolls some day students from Lancaster County.

It is the oldest private girls school in the United States.

Lititz has always been an educational center, dating back to 1746, when the Gemeinhaus School for boys and girls was established. The school was divided in 1776, the girls being taught in the Sisters' House and the boys continuing for a time in the original building, until the building was taken down and removed to what is now the northeast corner of East Main and Water Streets.

Students of the girl's school in the Sisters' House, later Linden Hall, began to come from outside the local area after Margaret Marvel from Baltimore was admitted to the school in 1794.

Early Classes

In its earliest years, the school taught spelling, reading and writing, German and English, arith-

metic, grammar, geography, music, sewing, knitting, tambour, and embroidery.

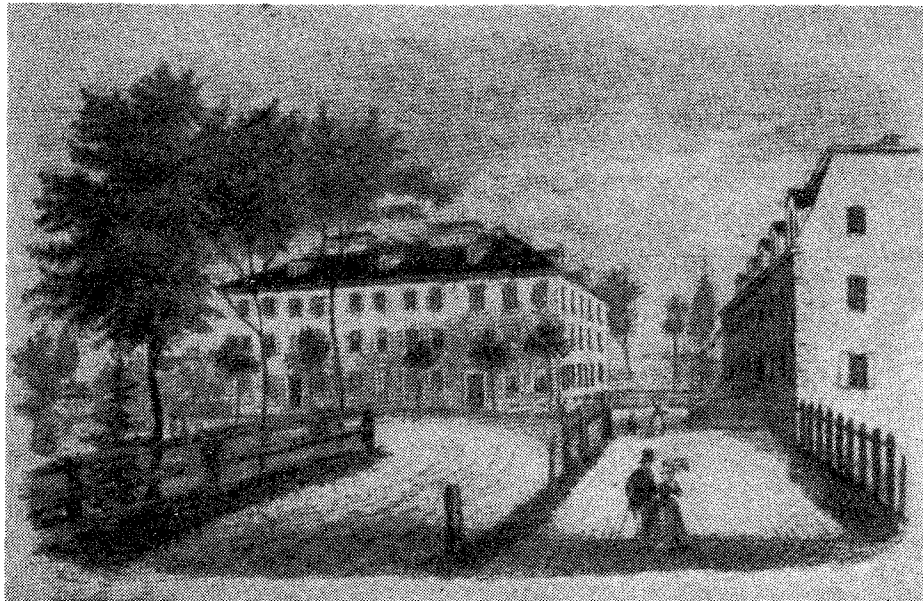
There were about 18 girls enrolled in that period. They lived in the Weaver's House and slept in the Sisters' House (now the Castle).

The fare was described as "plain, but good and plentiful." The girls took turns at being the "daykeeper," and their duties included spreading the tables, bringing coffee and bread from the kitchen, saying grace at the table, sweeping the rooms, and making the wood fires (having to get up earlier than the rest to do this and sometimes, in the winter, to wade through the snow in the early morning darkness).

The girls took daily walks, usually to the Springs. Three times a week they went to a Children's Meeting in the church. Every month they were required to have a private religious conversation with the Sister who was the spiritual advisor.

There was little amusement at the school, although the girls were occasionally invited by neighbors to go currant picking, and birthdays were always marked with a little festivity.

Those at the school were described as "a very happy, innocent company," who



Linden Hall Seminary as it looked in the early 1800's. (Photo courtesy of Elam Becker)

respected everybody, loved everybody and received "only kindness and the most tender care." There was no homesickness or discontent, according to early writings.

Press

A white linen cap with a pink ribbon, worn to church and in class, was an important part of the dress of that period. Only calico was worn — a skirt with a long sack, and always an apron. Ruffles were unknown.

The washroom was a little closet at one end of the room. Trunks were kept in the garret. One of the Sisters watched all night, seeing that the lard-lamp was kept burning and that the girls did not throw off their covers.

Very few printed textbooks were used, with almost every lesson being written out by the students. At the close of school, there was an "examination," consisting of actual public exams with music and recitations.

Incorporated in 1863

The school was incorporated as the Linden Hall Seminary in 1863 and following the Civil War, enjoyed a season of great prosperity.

In 1877 the "Linden Hall Echo," a student newspaper and literary effort, made its appearance.

In 1880 a post-graduate course was instituted, and during these years, annual commencements became occasions of elaborate programs which attracted many visitors and alumnae.

From the frequent class reunions after 1880 emerged the Alumnae Association, on June 18, 1891. Not only were the buildings renovated and enlarged during this period, but the beautiful Memorial Chapel, planned and presented by George W. Dixon in memory of his daughter, Mary Dixon, a graduate of the class of 1879, was dedicated in February of 1885.

A later addition was the new auditorium and gymnasium structure, replacing an older gym that had burned down.

In 1898 the Provincial Synod of the Moravian

Church in America, Northern Province, turned over the property and financial management of the school to the board of trustees elected by the Synod. Prior to this, the school was controlled by the governing board of the church.

Dr. Stengel

The longest administration at the school was that of Rev. F. W. Stengel, D.D., who headed Linden Hall for more than three decades, beginning in 1915.

Dr. and Mrs. Stengel made the school their life's work and while they were there,

considerable debt reduction took place, as well as improvement of plant and procedures.

A four-story wing annex was added to the Castle, dormitories were remodeled, new classrooms installed, and the campus was enlarged and beautified.

Enrollment had become larger than at any time since 1868 and curriculum was updated along with building improvements. The school continued to grow in plant and curriculum development during the next quarter century.

As education trends

changed in the 1950's and the 1960's, the private school was to suffer blows in enrollment and financing, and Linden Hall was no exception. It dropped its junior college program, and while it continued a good program for high school age students, attracting girls from all over the United States and abroad, enrollment decreased drastically.

It also suffered serious financial setbacks in the 1960's and early 70's and began an intensive public relations program to attract more students.

New Concepts

In 1976, when the present headmaster, John Esperian, came to Linden Hall, the school underwent significant changes in concepts. The curriculum and regulations were updated, successful efforts were made to integrate many of the schools' activities and buildings with the rest of the community, and enrollment began to increase again, reaching 91 in the present year and showing indications of increasing more in the next few years.

The school's prestigious history, its enchanting grounds, and its fine educational program continue to make it one of the outstanding features of Lititz.

Lititz Mail Service

(Continued from Page 16)

Many Lititz persons, however, recall that before the present building was constructed in the late 1930's and dedicated in 1940, the Lititz Post Office was located between the two Lititz banks on E. Main St. That building housed the post office on the ground floor, a dentist office on the second, and a gallery on the third, they recall.

Years later it was torn down, replaced by what is now the loan offices of Farmer's First Bank.

A few others remember that the post office was located on the corner of South Broad Street and Juniper Lane for a time. The trolley from Lancaster delivered mail along Broad Street, and a building behind the post office was used for larger mail deliveries.

There are also a few persons who recall hearing that many years ago, a stone building on East Main Street, near the church square, was used as the post office, and another location, also on East Main Street, in the first block, has been mentioned by those that have heard about it through word of mouth.

Most likely, in the earliest days of the Lititz Post Office, those who were appointed postmasters operated the post office from their homes

or businesses, since the job of postmaster did not involve as much work in those days. Most postmasters had another occupation which provided most of their income.

When Richard Rader retired in 1972, the position of postmaster was filled by officers-in-charge, who took over temporarily. In 1973, Martin Fidler was appointed as postmaster until he left in 1976. Once again the job was temporarily taken over, until Florence Rutt was appointed in December of 1976, the second official woman postmaster.

Altogether in the many years that Lititz has had any kind of mail service, and in the years since Christian Hall was appointed the first official postmaster in 1806, Lititz has had more than 20 postmasters, four of them women. Mrs. Catherine Hull was appointed in 1867, the first official woman postmaster and two other women served in later years for short terms after their husbands, the official postmasters, had died.

Like the town of Lititz itself, the post office has grown, first with stagecoach delivery, then train and trolley delivery, and door to door delivery, rural routes, as well as many other advancements of the service offered by the Lititz Post Office.



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W. Twp. Was Parent To Lititz and Twps.

The information in this article was taken from several historical references, including a Lancaster County Historical Society publication, "Pioneers and Transportation on Newport Road," by Henry H. Bomberger, and informal paper written by the late Ira D. Landis, historian and Librarian at the Lancaster County Mennonite Historical Society.)

Warwick Township, parent township from which were born Elizabeth Township, Penn Township and Clay Township, was organized in 1729, containing 62,533 acres.

Richard Carter, a native of Warwickshire, England, named the township after his native shire. Carter, a wheelwright and probably a squatter, lived at Millport along Lititz Run, at that time called Carter's Run.

Originally, the township was bounded by Chickies Creek and Cocalico Creek. But with the formation of Elizabeth Township in 1757 and Penn Township in 1845, the western boundary was moved toward Hammer Creek. Clay Township was formed from Elizabeth Township in 1853.

The first settlement in Warwick Township was established by a native of Eshelbroun, Baden (Germany), named Christian

Bomberger, whose descendants still live in the area. With his wife, Maria, two sons, and six daughters, he left his place as a tenant farmer on the lands of Baron von der Fels in 1722, and arrived six weeks later in the port of Philadelphia.

He received a deed from the Penns for 564 acres of land along Newport Road. There he built a "dugout" on the property, located two miles northwest of Lititz, and settled in with his substantial family in that part of Conestoga, Chester County, which in 1729 became Warwick Township.

The first Moravian Church was established within the boundaries of Warwick Township on land donated by John George Klein, an enthusiastic convert to the newly arrived sect.

In 1755, Klein transferred his entire farm, 491 acres, to the Moravian Church congregation. Klein's gift became the Moravian settlement of Lititz.

The northwestern section of the present borough of Lititz, including the land north of Front Street and west of North Cedar Street, was later known as the village of Warwick. It was built by people who were not Moravians and thus were unable to live within the boundaries of Lititz. On Jan. 25, 1915, the town of Warwick became part of the borough.

The new addition included not only Warwick, but the section of land east of North Cedar Street and north of Front Street, as well as some outlying residential sections to the south and east.

The next recorded settler in Warwick Township, after Christian Bomberger, was John George Kiesel, who, in 1729, moved into the area immediately south of the borough. About 1850, the village's name was changed to New Haven, but apparently Kiesel's influence was strong enough to prevent his name from being completely obliterated, as the area is today known as Kissel Hill.

The first settler of Millway was George Eby, who built a mill where the Hammer and Cocalico Creeks run together.

In 1790, Philip Roth purchased 80 acres of land on "Rabbit Hill" and started a tavern there at the juncture of the Lititz, New Holland and Newport Roads. Roth's tavern was the first building and official starting point of the village, later named Rothsville for its first settler after a stage coach route ran through the town and a post office was established along the route.

located north of Lititz, just off Route 501, was originally called Dundee. After the establishment of a post of-

fice, the town became known by its present name.

Millport and Rome are two more small towns that grew up in Warwick Township. Rome, east of Lititz, was settled by the Burkholder family. Millport, southeast of the borough, was settled in 1813 by Christian Kauffman. Later called Disston, it nevertheless retains its original name of Millport to this day.

In 1850, Peter Brunner opened a blacksmith and wainwright shop in the town known as White Hall. Five years later he built a machine shop there, paving the way for a foundry several years later. White Hall became Brunnerville after the citizens voted to name the town after the well-known Brunner family. The Brunnerville Foundry remained in operation under many different owners until the mid-twentieth century when it was turned into a museum for a while before being put onto the auction block again during the Bicentennial year, 1976.

Eventually all these small towns were incorporated under the governmental arm of Warwick Township, a municipality that has grown by leaps and bounds during the last three decades.

Though much agricultural land is still found in the township, its character is changing from rural to residential. Once mainly farm families lived here; now the landscape is dotted with housing developments, a large percentage of which are occupied by people moving into the township from other areas.

From 1950 to 1970, the population of Warwick Township doubled from 3,273 to 6,562. This growth represents an overall twenty-year population climb of slightly over 100 per cent.

An informal assessment of the area indicates that the growth spurt of the last decade is not a temporary phenomena but a very real indication of the future of the township. Though it retains its rural charm, Warwick Township is no longer the quiet countryside once settled by Richard Carter, Christian Bomberger, Peter Brunner and the rest of the early settlers.

Among the Afflicted

For years the column in the Lititz Express that is now called "In The Hospital" was called "Among the Afflicted".

Later that column was called "Among the Sick", but back in 1916 it included a detailed description of each person's illness or injury, and since most persons weren't taken to the hospital in those days for such injuries as a sprained wrist or a burned leg, the list included many Lititz persons, small children and adults alike.

Lititz Borough Council Formed in 1888

(Much of the information for this article was furnished by Curt Amidon, former Lititz Borough Council president and presently assistant borough manager.)

Although the community of Lititz was ruled with an iron hand by the early town fathers for over a century, it was not incorporated as a borough until April 24, 1888.

On that date the Lancaster County Court of Quarter Sessions approved the incorporation of the borough, and also authorized an election of town officials to be held in the Lititz Springs Hotel (now the General Sutter Inn) on May 26, 1888 between 1 and 7 p.m.

Prior to that, Lititz was actually a part of, and surrounded by Warwick Township. Its incorporation as a borough was the result of a petition drawn up defining its boundaries and signed by residents living within those boundaries.

During that first public balloting, six men were elected to the town council (later to be called the Borough Council)—J.H. Shenk, Samuel Seaber, William Evans, J.A. Buch, Aaron Habecker, and D.E. Light.

Johnson Miller was elected the first burgess, and D.M. Dietrich, the Justice of the Peace.

The town council held its first meeting June 4, 1888 in the Public High School, naming Habecker as temporary president and Light as temporary secretary.

J.H. Shenk was then elected the first actual president of the council. Later in June, after a series of ballotings, John G. Zook, publisher of the Lititz Express, was elected secretary of the borough, and I.G. Erb was elected treasurer.

Minutes of those early meetings indicate that the council's biggest problem at the time was agreeing on a borough secretary. This was an important position, not necessarily held by a member of the council, with duties similar to those of the present day borough managers.

The council's first business, after it had settled the matter of officers, was to appoint committees on by-laws and the grading and surveying of streets.

The first ordinance the council passed was a tax on dogs. Residents were taxed \$1 if they owned a male dog, \$2 for a female dog, and if they owned more than one dog, it cost them \$2 for each additional male and \$5 for each additional female.

The second ordinance passed stated that no cattle, horses, sheep or swine could run at large in the streets unless someone in charge was with them to keep them off the railroad tracks and the foot-walks.

Another early ordinance

forbade any fighting or rioting in the streets, and another stated that no one could ride through the borough faster than the speed of an "ordinary trot."

Borough law also forbid anyone from tying horses or mules to trees along foot-walks—hitching posts were to be used.

The council continued meeting in the school building, or occasionally in some other location near the center of town, until the present borough building was constructed in 1917.

One of the first major steps the town council took was to call a special election for Feb. 20, 1906, when all residents of Lititz could vote on whether or not the borough should increase its indebtedness to \$40,000 to buy the Lititz Water Company plant and equipment.

The borough's existing debt at that time was \$400, and its taxable assessment was \$757,465. (The 1977 taxable assessment is \$9,869,500.)

The citizenry gathered for the vote, again in the Springs Hotel, and approved the purchase of the water company by a vote of 226 to 61.

The Lititz Sewer Authority was formed in 1947, and the actual construction of the plant and sewer lines was done in 1951-52, when all the streets in town were torn up to lay the sewer lines.

The sewer plant is now scheduled for a major multi-million dollar expansion, to start in 1978 and include Warwick Township.

It was in the late 1940's that various town residents and organizations began realizing that planned development would be necessary if Lititz was to maintain its character and some control over building.

In spite of prodding by these residents, it was not until the late 1950's and early '60's that actual steps were taken to form the Zoning Board and Planning Commission. These two bodies are appointed by the Borough Council and since their formation have exercised a great deal of control over the development of the borough.

Old Rome Inn

The Chimney Corner Motor Lodge at the east edge of town, on Route 772, is successor to the old Rome Inn of the 18th Century.

The large white house west of the present Chimney Corner Restaurant was operated as a turnpike tavern under the name of Rome Inn, from the time of the founding of the settlement in the 1730's, and was the most prominent building in the now extinct village of Rome, Pa.

The inn offered hospitality to turnpike travelers.



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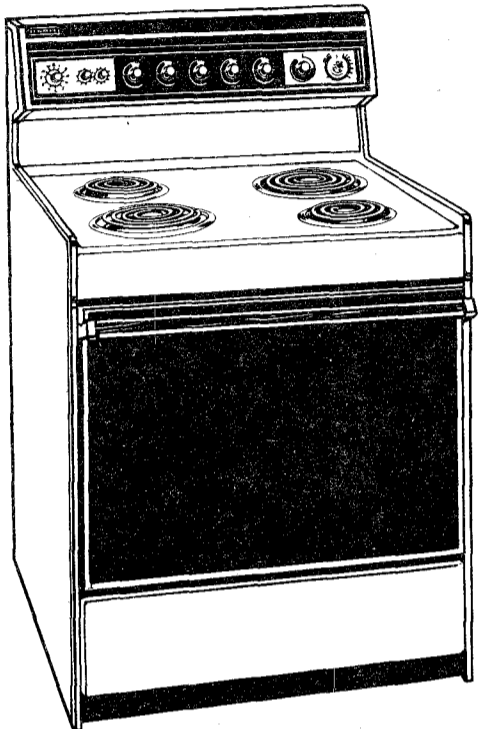
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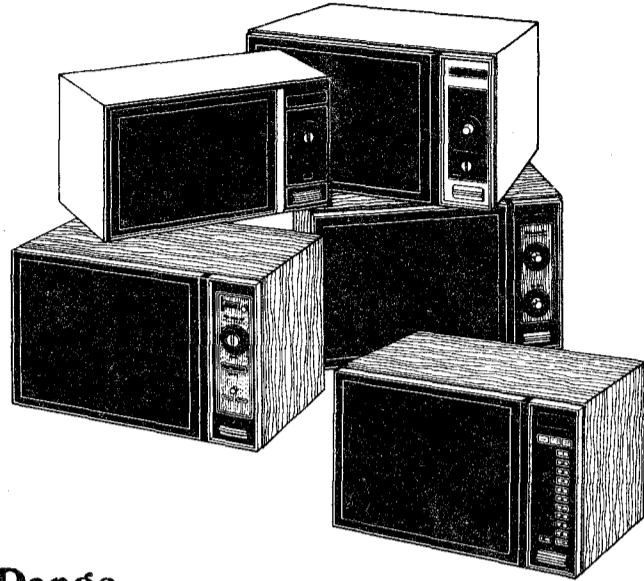
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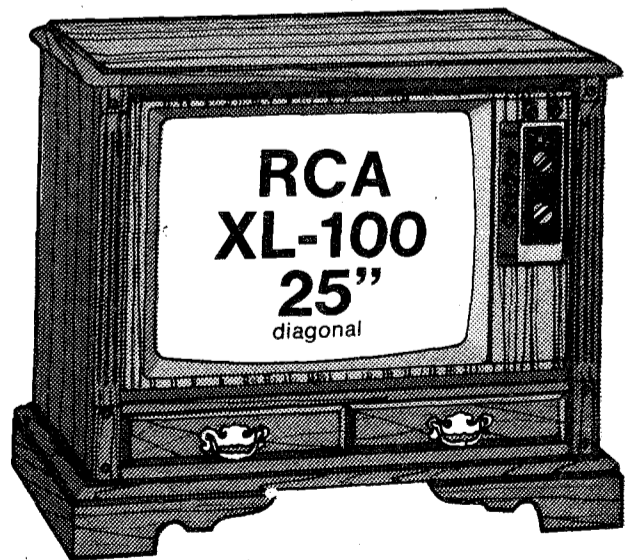


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Rec Center Started Soon After W.W. II

(Much of the information in this article about the present Rec Center building was furnished by Miss Pat Neuroh, a member and past president of the Lititz Rec Center Board of Directors.)

Lititz' first recreation center opened in June, 1945, in a building on North Spruce Street next to Lititz Springs Park.

of the Lititz Chamber of Commerce, donated the building to the borough for the residents of Lititz to use as a recreation center, with the Chamber of Commerce holding the trusteeship until this was taken over eventually by the recreation directors.

Before it was ready for use, the building underwent extensive renovations - it was completely furnished, and fitted out with a snack bar and facilities for games and amusements of various kinds, under a planned and supervised program of activities for the young people in town. It also had rooms where clubs and other organizations could hold meetings and social functions.

The Community Center Group who guided the development of the center included M.C. Demmy, chairman, J. W. Keehn, vice-chairman, Mrs. Bette Krane, secretary, and Roy Shaffstall, treasurer.

Activities included Saturday night dances for teenagers, a four-week summer playground program for children six to 13 years old, and a program of ping pong, pool, dancing, and other social activities three nights a week and Sunday afternoons.

First Rec Director

The center entered the State Aid Program in 1954, in accord with the School Board, and hired its first full-time recreation director, Bernard Lehmann from Missouri, which enabled the center to expand its program.

In 1955 a Junior Board of Directors was organized, consisting of 10 teenage members, to help plan a practical youth program. The Junior Board raised money with projects of its own, and sponsored weekly dances and get-togethers before it disbanded in the early 1970's.

In June of 1959, famed industrialist Elmer Holmes Bobst, who had been responsible for enlarging the entrance to Lititz Springs Park, announced that he was contributing \$100,000 for a new community center for the town, to be located next to the park on a piece of land that was then occupied by the abandoned Lititz Pretzel Factory and the Brown residence.

New Building

The new building was to be named the I. Walton Bobst Community Center, in memory of Bobst's father, who was a minister here during Elmer Bobst's school years. Ground was broken in 1960 for the building, which is now the present rec center.

The total cost of building the new center, including fees, land, and demolishing the old properties on it, came to \$179,103, of which Bobst paid \$102,000. The community raised \$29,942, through individual, industrial and civic donations.

An indebtedness of \$47,160 remained, half of which Bobst assumed, and half of which the Rec Center paid off by 1967.

J. Warren Beittenmiller was president of the Rec Center Board of Directors when the new building was being erected, and Curtis Long succeeded him, serving as president for many years, including the bulk of the fund raising years.

Richard Allebach was treasurer when the new building was being planned and the fund raising was being conducted, and was extremely active in the proceedings.

Bill Bell, the present owner of the Lititz Book Store, was the recreation director in the last years that the old rec center was used,

and was the first rec director in the new building. He was succeeded in later years by Keith McClure, A. Reid Stoner, Jim Harnish, and the present rec director, Jerry Kiralfy.

Funding

Various funding arrangements have been in effect since 1960. In earlier years the center received money from the Community Chest and United Campaign to supplement its operating funds. However, this was discontinued in 1963, and since then, cooperative agreements for financial support have existed between Lititz Borough, Warwick School District, and the Rec Center.

A new agreement is expected to be drawn up this year including Warwick and Elizabeth Townships.

The actual supervision of the center is handled by an elected nine-member Board

of Directors, with a five-member Recreation Board, appointed by the borough and the school district, serving as the funding arm.

Early Programs

Earlier programs at the center involved many specialized activities, such as welding, ballroom dancing for elementary students, hiking, etc., each attended by relatively few people.

At one time all the midget athletic programs in the community were also under the Rec Center. The midget program withdrew from the rec center program in the early 1970's, although the football program rejoined it two years ago.

New Concept

In more recent years the concept of the rec program was changed to involve more people in each program, and more adult programs were also added.

Thank You!

Our thanks to all the persons who contributed pictures, articles, and information for this special 100th anniversary publication, and to those historians past and present from whose works we were able to gather so much of Lititz' history. Our thanks, also, to the many advertisers who supported us in this historical venture.

The center conducts a fine year-round program of activities for all age groups, utilizing the Lititz Springs Pool and school and church gymnasiums for many of its athletic events.

It continues to be a meeting place for various organizations and civic affairs, it sponsors the Tiny Tots nursery program, and it is used by the county for a daily Senior Citizen lunch and activities program.

Early Lititz Settlers Lived By Strict Town Laws

Lititz has long been known as a quiet, rural village, the home of the Moravian Church, pretzels, chocolate, Linden Hall, and the General Sutter Inn.

It's a clean, old-fashioned town with much character and quaint beauty, and in colonial days the small church-founded town included a street lined with houses and little shops, with the Moravian Church Square as the center of town.

As a church-founded village, however, Lititz was also known as a very strict community. One had to apply for consideration as a town resident, and the rule of Lititz was carried out by the Committee, a church group which made all of the regulations that Lititz residents lived by.

The Laws

The Committee's laws were strict and very thorough. It seemed that nothing was left unplanned, and residents had to report to the Committee for any changes or requests that involved any parts of their lives.

For modern-day Lititz, the town laws of colonial Lititz seem unbelievably strict. Nowadays "Shop Lititz First" is an advertising theme, aimed at encouraging local persons to shop in Lititz.

In the 1700's however, "Shop Lititz First" was the law. Area residents HAD to buy Lititz merchandise from local craftsmen, for it was the law of the Committee.

"Goods which are to be had in Lititz, shall not, without urgent necessity, be bought elsewhere," read law of olden times. It was clear and to the point,

In the 1770's the idea of drinking, causing any type of disturbance, or even dancing, were grounds enough for exile from Lititz. There was no fine for this behavior, only a quick and unyielding decision that the resident must leave town immediately.

The law was, "No dancing matches, taverning (except for the necessary entertainment of strangers and travellers), beer-tappings, feasting at weddings, christenings, or burials, common sports, or pastimes, nor the playing of children in the streets, shall not so much as be heard of amongst inhabitants. Those that have such inclinations that way bent cannot live in Lititz."

It was a strict code of laws and morals, but all set to preserve the beauty of the village and to make life in Lititz as perfect as possible.

Even so, it must have been a difficult life for some, like when Tannenberg, well-known for the fine church organs he built, was criticized for growing fruit trees. The Committee decided that because Tannenberg might give up his organ-building profession, they stated "We do not like this."

Some of the laws of Lititz included the following:

The Actual Laws

"Whoever has a mind to remove to and establish himself in Lititz, must, above all things, first lay before the said Committee a true and just state and account of his temporal circumstances, particularly of his debts; if he has wherewithal to discharge them, and the time when;

and, in case it be required by the Committee, must pay them off before he can obtain leave to build.

That no inhabitant follow any other trade or business, save that only which he follow'd at his admission into the village, unless he obtain the consent and approbation of the Committee for so doing.

No difference shall subsist in Lititz longer than 8 days; nor shall any complaint be lodged, unless within the time aforesaid limited, no accommodation can be effected.

It is expected, that on all occasions when the congregation is expressly convened each person appear at the time appointed.

The Sick shall not be promiscuously attended and nursed, but according to the received regulations of the congregation.

Nothing shall be taught or preach'd in Lititz, but what is conformable to the Gospel of Christ. Has any one an opinion, peculiar to himself, such a person may be indulged provided he seek not to propagate it.

All fraud and over-reaching of one's neighbor, likewise any premeditated mischief done to the woods, fences, fields, fruit trees and belonging to the Possessor of the Soil, shall be deemed infamous. As generally all other gross heathenish sins, to wit, whoreing and wenching, gluttony and drunkenness, cursing and swearing, lying and cheating, pilfering and stealing, quarreling and fighting shall not even be heard of in Lititz. He that is guilty of the like cannot be suffered to continue there.



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Fire Prevention In Lititz

(Continued from Page 22)

However, the system was battery-operated, and difficult to maintain, and it was abandoned after a time.

A siren was later erected high on a pole on Juniper Lane at the edge of what is now the Municipal Parking Lot and is still used by the fire company.

In 1917, a two-story brick building was erected near the Square to house fire equipment as well as the Boro Council's meeting room. The building is still used as the Boro Hall and police station, although the fire company moved to new quarters on West Main Street in 1975.

equipment as well as the Boro Council's meeting room. The building is still used as the Boro Hall and police station, although the fire company moved to new quarters on West Main Street in 1975.

First Seagrave Pumper

The fire company purchased its first motorized apparatus in 1921 from the Seagrave Corporation of Columbus, Ohio. It was a 650 gallon per minute triple combination pumper, costing \$11,500.

Another Seagrave pumper was purchased in 1931, for \$12,640. This was a Class A type pumper with a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute.

In 1938, the company bought another Seagrave

pumper of the 750 gallon per minute class to replace its first pumper, which had been in service 17 years. This piece cost \$7,939.92.

The fire company had added various pieces of equipment and appliances over the years, including portable pump, portable lighting plant, masks, boots, coats, inhalator, resuscitator, and acetylene cutting unit, and to carry this equipment a Dodge truck chassis was purchased in 1953, upon which a body was fabricated by the Snyder Body Works in Greenmount, Md. for \$9,284.42.

A 1,000 gallon per minute Seagrave pumper was purchased in 1956 at a cost of \$19,929, and all the apparatus became equipped with mobile short wave radio transmitting and receiving units.

Newest Fire Truck

The company's newest fire engine was delivered to Lititz in August of this year, a 1000-gallon per minute Seagrave diesel powered pumper with pre-connect lines for extra-fast fire attack.

It cost approximately \$80,000. A generator and lights for the new truck were purchased by the Lititz Special Fire Police for about \$1,000.

For many years the fire company had its own

dispatching system, manned on a 24-hour a day basis by former fire chief, Ammon Shelly, and his wife, Pauline, who is president of the Ladies Auxiliary of the fire company. In 1972, the fire company became affiliated with the fire and Civil Defense communication system in Lancaster County.

New Fire House

In May of 1975, the fire company dedicated its present fire house on West Main Street in an impressive ceremony that included many visiting dignitaries, as well as local officials. The new fire station was built on the site of a former laundromat that was renovated and converted by many of the firemen themselves, who worked along with professional contractors.

The fire company's membership presently includes 550 persons, of which approximately 50 are active.

The present officers are James Wiegand, president; William Stauffer, first vice-president; David Sams, second vice-president; Theodore Stauffer, recording secretary; Richard Neidemeyer, financial secretary; Paul F. Diehm, treasurer; and Ammon Shelly and Gary Shelly, trustees. Howard Mowrer is chief.

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First Lititz Policeman Served At Turn of Century

(Most of the information for this article was provided by Mayor Raymond Reedy and Police Chief George Hicks.)

In all probability, the first paid full-time policeman in Lititz was Henry Greek, who served the community in the late 1800's and early 1900's. His official uniform consisted of a cap, a badge, and a billyclub, used with civilian clothes.

At the same time, Charles ("Reddy") Derr held the office of Justice of the Peace, with offices on the second floor of a building located at the present doorway of the Farmers First Bank.

Allen Hacker, a Civil War veteran, is believed to be one of the first elected constables, but the office had a minimal of authority.

First Jail

The first jail of any consequence was a one-story, two-cell brick building located on the south side of Lock-Up Alley, where the parking lot of the Lititz Church of God is now located.

The building, which had no modern day conveniences, was about 12 by 12 feet in size, and was heated by a small canon stove. Locks and bars were loosely constructed and on occasions, a prisoner with some skill and dexterity could maneuver a breakout to freedom.

When the Boro Hall was completed in 1917 on South Broad Street, detention cells were placed in the basement. They are still located there, although they were replaced by two new cells in 1960, these still in use.

About 1915, the borough employed Clarence "Boss" Kreider as a part-time night watchman.

Big Robbery

Perhaps the greatest catastrophe of its kind in the history of Lititz was the midnight break-in and robbery of the Lititz Post Office, then situated on the present site of the Farmers Bank. The burglars tied Officer Kreider to a pole while they cracked the safe in the post office, and then walked him to a spot east of Lititz. The exploiters have never been apprehended.

Upon the death of Officer Greek, Kreider was appointed chief of police, and Jacob Singley, a blacksmith by trade, and an elected constable, served as part-time night watchman.

First Office

Kreider was succeeded by Lloyd Hoffman as chief, and in 1956, during Hoffman's term, the police department was given a small room on the second floor of Boro Hall as their headquarters. Prior to this, the police never actually had an office.

New record files were set up by the four members of

the force, and at that time these constituted one of the biggest improvements in local police circles. The files included not only data on all accidents and crimes here, but also cards with data on individuals who had come under police surveillance here.

"Queenie"

In January of 1956, the police department acquired its first and only "canine" patrolman, a 58-pound German Shepherd who was owned by Patrolman Howard Ludwig. Ludwig turned the dog over to the borough when the Boro Council agreed to finance Queenie's schooling at a special police dog training school in New Jersey.

Queenie returned home from school as a full-fledged patrolman, wearing a little police badge on her collar, and patrolled the borough with Ludwig, helping him in incidents of resisting arrest, fights, etc.

The following September, Ludwig resigned from the force to go to work as a truck dispatcher, and the borough decided it would be impractical to retrain Queenie for another master. So after only six months on the job, Queenie was "relieved of duty" and returned to Ludwig.

When Hoffman died in March 1961, George C. Hicks, the present chief, was appointed to succeed him.

Hicks had come to Lititz from Maytown in 1957 when he was hired as a patrolman on the local force.

Expansion

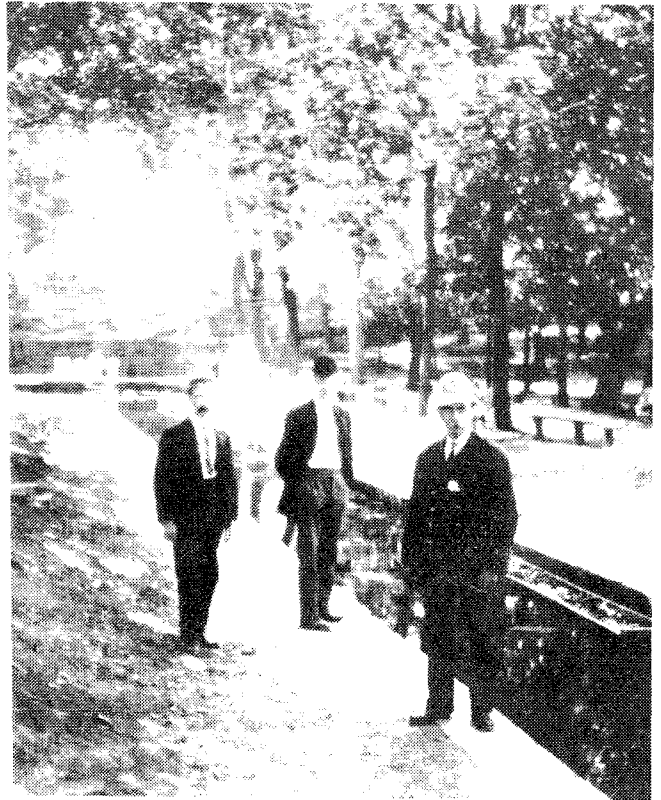
In 1972, the police headquarters in Boro Hall were expanded from one small room to an entire section of the second floor, and included an interrogation room, a photo and fingerprint room, a squad room, a chief's office, a secretary's room, and a small waiting room. A police secretary, Mrs. Lois Washchysion, was hired to do the typing, correspondence, and filing that had increased greatly within the department, and continues in that job.

Until the past few years, the department had used the Ephrata Communications System that dispatched for numerous police, fire, and ambulance departments in this part of the county.

Several years ago, the Lititz police affiliated with the Lancaster County-wide Communications system and acquired new modern transmitting equipment. It is in the process now of installing a base station for the police radio at local headquarters, to monitor the portable radios (walkie-talkies) that all the policemen carry.

24-Hour Protection

Although in the earliest



Lititz' first policeman, Henry Greek, stands in Lititz Springs Park, wearing his official uniform, a hat, a badge, and a club, used with civilian clothes.

(Photo courtesy of Robert Mearig)

years of its existence, the police department never had more than two or three men on its force, it has provided 24-hour protection for many years now. It participates in the Inter-municipal Assistance Agreement with police departments in this section of the county, a

cooperative effort by which the various police forces help each other in emergencies.

The department now has three cruisers, including an unmarked car for investigative work, and its

(Continued on Page 31)

Doris & Evelyn

from

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LITITZ, PA.



SPACHT'S GIVE CONTINUOUS SERVICE SINCE 1919



SPACHT'S FURNITURE STORE
 27-31 E. MAIN ST.

Ralph Spacht came to Lititz in November 1919 from Philadelphia, and purchased the Funeral and Furniture business from William Enck, located in the Rannels building at 63 East Main Street. In 1926 he purchased the Rudy building at 27-31 East Main Street, where he continued to conduct the Furniture Store and Funeral Home.

In 1958 the Funeral Home was moved to 127 South Broad and Center Streets, and the Furniture Store was expanded into the entire building at 27-31 East Main Street. Both businesses have continued since then at the two locations, under the management of R. William Spacht who started working for his Father as a young boy, and has been managing the two places of business since 1951.



SPACHT'S FUNERAL HOME
 127 S. BROAD ST.

The Spacht's are grateful to the people of the Lititz area for the opportunity of serving them over the past 58 years, and hope to continue to offer fine service and merchandise to the people of the community.

First Lititz Policeman

(Continued from Page 30)

ranks have increased to seven full-time and one regular-time officer. All members of the force undergo training at the Pennsylvania State Police Academy at Harrisburg or at Harrisburg Area Community College, and the chief studied at the FBI National Academy in 1969.

The entire department is under the supervision of Mayor Raymond Reedy.

The force now consists of

Weather Complaints

In 1884 in the Lititz Record, complaints about the weather were numerous, and in an article in an April issue the editor wrote, "The weather is an unflinching topic. The heat of summer, the cold of winter, the rains and floods, the pitiless cyclones and hurricanes, the tempest with the thunder and lightning, all serve as subjects for talk... Did you ever notice what a difference it makes in the temper and affability of your associates under extreme differences in weather? Such a day as Wednesday of last week was enough to make one as cross and blue as any mortal ought ever to get..."

The article ended with... "Did you ever try to do mental work on a dreary day like some we had recently. If so, how did you make out? Satisfactorily?"

Chief Hicks, Assistant Chief James S. Fritz, and Officers Leroy P. Emmerich, Charles R. Shenenberger, Ronald L. Sandhaus, C. Wayne Shinton, Edward J. Ivey, and Floy Ulrich. Special Fire Police, about 20 uniformed volunteers from the community, also assist the police department in traffic control on special occasions, under the supervision of Chief Hicks. James L. Snavely is captain of this group.



Clarence ("Boss") Kreider, who was police chief in Lititz for many years. Kreider never owned a driver's license, and did all his police work on foot. (Photo courtesy of Robert Mearig)

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NOW OPEN
for
THE FALL SEASON



Large selection of hardy field-grown

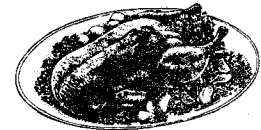
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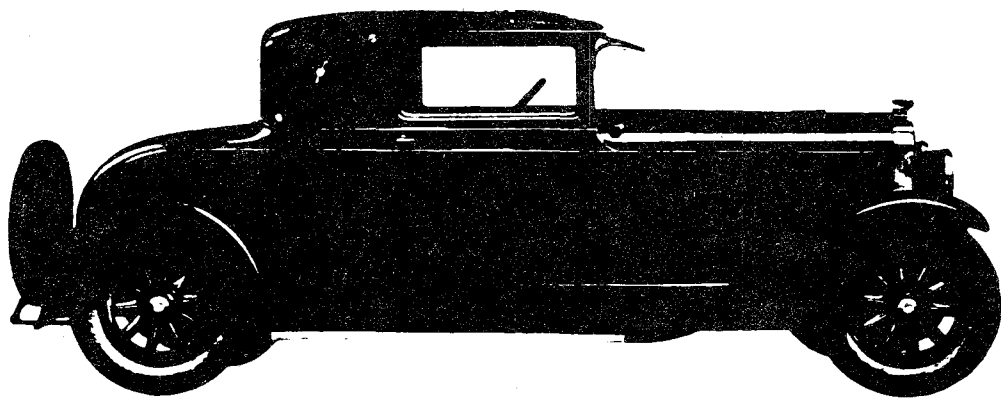
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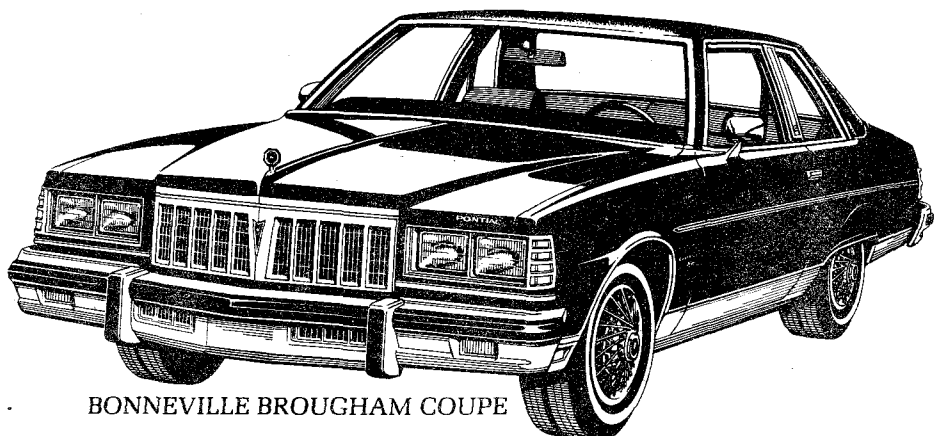


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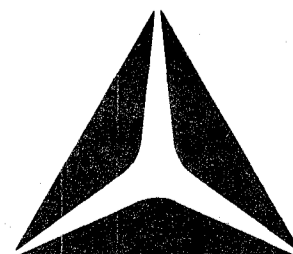
It's a slogan, and we hope you'll remember it.

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National Bank**

ON THE SQUARE, LITITZ, PA



How Lititz Became Sutter's Last Stand

As is the case with many of history's heroes, General John Augustus Sutter's memory has shown signs of tarnish over the years, as truths have filtered through the myths.

A few years after his death in 1880, his gravesite became a focal point for history-minded citizens of both Lititz, Pa., and Sacramento, Cal., as each group sought to claim his body, as well as his wife's.

The Sons and Daughters of the Golden West tried for almost fifty years to have the Sutters' bodies moved to Sacramento to give them "the prestigious burial they deserve," though no one could ever explain what was so un-prestigious about being buried in a place of honor in Lititz.

In fact, permission had been granted by authorities for the Sutters' post-mortem trip, until it was revealed that their living descendants had not been consulted on the matter of the disinterment.

Later, as the people of Lititz came to look upon the Sutter gravesite as a source of historical pride, agreement was reached between the contending factions that the Sutters be allowed to remain undisturbed.

Who was this General whose resting place had seemed to generate so much controversy? First of all,

Love Story:

Circa 1925

Frank Sinz had just arrived from Germany not long before and was hardly able to understand English. The Hershey-Leaman Company gave him work as a brick-layer, and he proved himself master of the trade. He liked Lititz, and a year after his arrival arranged to have his wife-to-be come here from the old country.

When Miss Elizabeth Schmocker arrived at Ellis Island on the Cleveland Steamer from Hamburg, her fiance was there to meet her with a letter from his company stating that he was a capable mechanic able to support a wife.

Jacob Hershey, who was in charge of the construction work at Hershey-Leaman, caught reports over his radio of the movements of the steamer on which Miss Schmocker was traveling and kept Sinz informed. When the ship was 200 miles from port, a broadcast stated that the boat would dock on a Sunday. Sinz managed to coincide his arrival in New York with the ship's arrival in port.

The couple was married in Ephrata and moved to a new Hershey-Leaman house on Second Avenue.

It's almost certain that the man was not really a general, but that the title had been bestowed upon him by the Mexican government for his part in one of their military expeditions. It was probably the only taste he ever had of military life.

Information from his hometown of Burgdorf, Switzerland, indicates that Sutter was a successful merchant during the 1830's, the owner of a general store. Even then, he must have had a few delusions of grandeur, for reports from that part of the world say he entertained beyond his means until he dinner-partied himself right into bankruptcy.

One day, in 1835 or 1836, the story goes, John Sutter vanished from Burgdorf. His wife went home to Mother and Father. She rejoined him later.

He apparently had caught a boat to America, for he turned up next in Westport, Missouri, where he joined a trading expedition to Santa Fe, New Mexico. From there, he set out for California. It took him a year and almost constant traveling - from Oregon; to Vancouver, British Columbia; to the Sandwich Islands; to Alaska; to San Francisco Bay - to reach his destination.

Not one to decline a chance for land and for prestige, Sutter traveled up the Sacramento River, docking on land he named New Helvetia (the name for Switzerland in his German dialect). Here he built a grist mill, a tannery and a fort, and later expanded his territory by 100,000 acres granted to him by the Mexican government, owners of the land.

Mexico eventually ceded California to the United States. In the meantime, General Sutter was busy building up his assets. He improved his lands and established a farm, which he kept in operation by employing Indians and Chinese.

In 1848, one of his men, James Marshall, found a small flake of yellow metal. The fateful find, which was to bring riches to so many, was the beginning of the end for the General.

By the next year, the gold rush was on, and Sutter was literally pushed off his land. He complained to the United States government. One source, an article by Frances Gribble published in the periodical, "Wide World," reports that on March 15, 1855, Judge Thompson of the High Court of California rendered a judgement in Sutter's favor. Eviction notices were served on 17,221 people in Sutter's behalf. Ten thousand of them rioted, burning California courthouses and destroying most of Sutter's property. Judge Thompson quickly moved out of the area, and Sutter's poor Indian and

Chinese employees were hanged.

General Sutter's move East was prompted by his desire to be near the seat of the government, Washington D.C. From 1971 until his death, he attempted to recoup his losses, claiming millions in damages and forfeited property from a government that hadn't, as he saw it, protected his right to personal property.

He worried Washington for

redress. The state of California had already compensated him for his loss by awarding him a pension of \$250 per month and reimbursing him for \$30,000 in property taxes paid on those lands lost to squatters.

But, according to the Gribble article, he wanted \$25 million for his lost roads, canals, bridges; he wanted \$50 million in damages for the government's failure to restrain prospectors

from overrunning his lands; and he wanted a royalty on all the gold found on his estate, valued at several hundred million dollars.

His move to Lititz has been explained in various ways, but the most believable, because it is the simplest, is that he wanted to live near Washington, in a German speaking community. It has been said he was also attracted by the fact that Linden Hall was here for his

grandaughters' schooling. Whether that played a part in his decision to move here is not actually certain, but it is a fact that they did attend the school following the family's move to Lititz.

General Sutter died in Washington June 18, 1880, during one of his futile treks to the Capitol. His wife died a year later.

The Sutter gravesite is located in the Moravian cemetery.

For the man who's into pants, we've got the ones that fit!



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Lititz Springs Park---A Treasure Thru' The Years

(Continued from Page 7)

tinued every Fourth of July since then.

The first fireworks came in 1846. In 1937 the bandshell, dedicated to the memory of Professor Paul E. Beck, band and orchestra leader, was erected against the hill south of the basin, along with restrooms and a sanitary drinking fountain.

When the 100th annual candle illumination was commemorated in 1942, with the crowing of the "Queen of Candles," this ceremony was so highly approved of that it, too, has become a part of the annual Fourth of July celebration.

The only tributary of the Lititz Creek within the town is the San Domingo Creek, which enters "Carter's Run" from the north in eastern Lititz. The San Domingo got its name from a San Domingo Negro, an escaped or freed slave, who lived in a cabin along its banks. He was called "San Domingo" by the townspeople, though his real name was Saunders Washington. He was buried in the old St. James churchyard (west of South Broad Street), which was used as a potter's field then.

Bobst's 'Surprise'

When Lititz celebrated its Bicentennial the summer of 1956, over the Fourth of July holiday, famed industrialist Elmer Holmes Bobst, who had lived here as a boy and had returned for the

celebration, surprised the town by announcing that he was going to donate \$100,000 for improvements to the park.

He commissioned the McCloud and Scatchard firm to prepare plans for landscaping and enlarging the entrance to the park. He wanted the borough to also contribute money for the project, suggesting that two buildings next to the park (the Garber and Rohrer properties) be torn down, along with the old Reading railroad station, and in their place, a municipal building, a public comfort station, housing for the community ambulance, and a parking area be constructed by the town.

The Lititz Boro Council appointed a committee to decide what to do about Bobst's offer, but while the committee was working on a feasible plan, the Atlantic Refining Company took options on the two properties next to the park and got a building permit from the borough to put a gas station there.

The Council had decided it didn't have enough money to condemn and buy the two properties to enlarge the park entrance, and had no legal basis on which to refuse the oil company a building permit. (It was soon after this incident that the

town began work on a zoning ordinance for Lititz.)

Bobst was extremely upset when he learned what had happened, and when he eventually offered to supply all the necessary money to buy up the two properties, the Atlantic Refining Company relinquished their options and gave up plans to build the gas station.

Park Board

That fall the Moravian Church agreed to a plan whereby it would retain ownership of the park land, but would relinquish control of it to an incorporated board of trustees made up of a cross-section of local residents.

The railroad station and the other two properties next to the park were torn down for the enlargement of the park entrance, and although Bobst's idea for a municipal complex there were never realized, Bobst later put a great deal of money into a new Rec Center building at the edge of the park.

Past and present members of the Park Board have continued through the years to either supervise or actually do the work on the park grounds, volunteering countless hours of their time toward its operation.

One of these dedicated persons who will long be remembered is the late Elmer H. Bomberger, of Lititz, who died last year. Bomberger had devoted

many years to personal care and attention to the park, serving numerous terms on the Park Board, and upon his death, a large tree was planted near the south pavilion and a plaque was placed in the ground by it commemorating his great care and concern for the park.

The Boro Council, and a number of civic groups, make annual contributions to the park, and the other funds necessary for its operation come from the annual July 4th celebration and from renting the park for reunions and various other activities.

In earlier days, the Reading Railroad and the trolley line from Lancaster provided transportation for those visiting the park from out of town. Today, however, roadways have been built around the park to accommodate automobiles, and a portion of the park and old baseball diamond are now used as parking areas. Walkways were also built through the park, sandstone and limestone walls were built along the creek, filling in the grounds to provide drainage, and a refreshment stand, now operated by Lititz Youth Ministry, is open at many functions in the park.

Flooding

The park is continually subject to the ravages of nature, and since it lies in the lowest section of the

town, flooding is a frequent problem for the Park Board. Repairs and maintenance of park pavilions, picnic tables and benches, and the area around the bandshell, and the cleaning of the stream are an annual spring project taken over in recent years by the Lititz Area Jaycees and Boy Scouts, who are helped by many volunteers from the community.

Most of the day-to-day maintenance there is done by the grounds-keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Long.

As happened to park areas in many other towns in the last 10 years, Lititz Springs Park also suffered from its adoption as a hangout for sometimes unruly groups of young people, and several years ago, the Park trustees found it necessary to impose a dusk-to-dawn curfew on the park.

In spite of these periodic problems that come and go with changing times, the park continues to be one of the most unique, well-kept, and popular parks in Lancaster County.

Points of particular interest there are the carved lion's head, which Beck did in 1857; the log cabin built on the hill in 1927 by, and for the use of Boy Scouts of Lititz; and the bandshell erected in 1937 by popular subscription through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce and dedicated to Professor Beck.

Farmers Friend

Around the turn of the century it was called "The Farmer's Friend," a general purpose plow that was manufactured by the Lititz Plow Company, and many were impressed by the new and unique tool that claimed to have "advantages not possessed by any other plow."

The farmer's friend held special patents which prevented other companies from copying the design, which included a common bar share, a straight beam, handles fastened to mouldboard, and a new wheel attachment.

An early advertising pamphlet put out by the manufacturer stressed the unique qualities of the Lititz plow and termed it to be "the cheapest as well as the best plow in the United States of America," since the new plow sold for a price equal to that of other plows.

Weekly Cartoon

In 1926 a weekly cartoon strip appeared in the Lititz Record, called "The Featherheads" by L.F. Van Zelm of the Western Newspaper Union.

The Featherheads were Mutt and Jeff-like characters in looks, as well as behavior, and their adventures included walking on stories-high skyscrapers, getting hit with a golf ball, and home situations.

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Community Chest--A Friend To Those In Need

Information for this article was provided by Anna Mary Franck, long-time secretary-treasurer of the Lititz-Warwick Community Chest.

From the federal level on down, governmental bodies and groups of citizens were preparing for the fight of their lives against that tragic era in our nation's history later to be known as the "Great Depression."

Lititz was not spared. Though local churches offered aid, even as they do today, it wasn't enough. Records show that families and individuals needed a more substantial form of help. They needed an organization to turn to which could be relied on to provide food, clothing, even shelter and fuel, if necessary.

Under the guidance of Frank Dengate, the Lititz-Warwick Community Chest was formed in 1928. The first Board of Directors consisted of all men. Later, the ratio was changed to six men and three women. Now a 12 member Board, each director is elected to a three-year term: six are from Lititz Borough, three from Warwick Township and three from Elizabeth Township.

The first Board members acted not only as policy makers, but also as consultants to those who applied to the Community Chest for aid. Interviews were set up with applicants to guide them in better budgeting and in the selection of more nutritious foods.

A commissary was set up on the second floor of the old post office building. Here, upon presentation of a

voucher, people would be given food and clothing by the "storekeeper," Ralph Gonder.

A colorful character evolved during those early years. One of the first Community Chest projects initiated during the organization's infancy was the Community Nursing Service. Sole representative of the nursing service at that time was a lady named Sara Jenkins. Called "Auntie" by everyone who knew her, she covered her territory daily on a bicycle, only later graduating to a second-hand Model T Ford.

The Community Nurse at that time was reimbursed by some of the local insurance companies. Those who were not policy holders with any of the participating companies paid out of their own pockets, but only if they were able to do so.

"Auntie" Jenkins was followed by other dedicated Community Nurses, but none who returned to peddling a bicycle as a mode of transportation. After Mrs. Jenkins, Edna Miller Snavely filled the position, followed by Emma Erb, whose later illness opened the nursing slot for Hazel Stroble, who became a part-time substitute. Mildred Meiskey was then hired as a full-time nurse and served in that capacity for 13 years, from 1952 to 1965.

Throughout the fifties and before, the main function of the Community Chest was to provide the Lititz-Warwick area with its own Community Nurse and to be available for emergency financial assistance for any area families or individuals in need of such assistance. Financial assistance was granted less frequently as

federal assistance programs grew.

In addition to performing nursing services, Mrs. Meiskey gathered clothing from service organizations, then sorted them and distributed them to needy families. She also arranged for the distribution of fuel and groceries to these same families through donors who insisted on remaining anonymous.

When Mrs. Meiskey retired in 1965 - she made a total of 2,617 visits that year - the Visiting Nurse Association of Lancaster took over nursing services

for the area, thereby eliminating the need for a Community Nurse.

After Mr. Meiskey's retirement, the Executive Board had to assume greater responsibility for emergency needs. Not funded by United Way after 1966, the Community Chest attempted to become a self-sufficient organization, depending on donations from industries, businesses and individuals to keep it a vital organization.

In 1971-72, with the help of area churches, civic organizations, industries, businesses and individuals, more than 35 families received Christmas dinners,

and more than \$900 was paid out for fuel, food, and clothing.

Since 1972, more than \$21,000 has found its way through Community Chest channels to provide living essentials for needy families in the Lititz-Warwick area.

During 1975-76, the Lititz-Warwick Ministerial Association appointed an advisory committee of three ministers and two police chiefs. These advisory members aid the Executive Board in making their selections for assistance and in counseling applicants.

Always a mainstay of the organization is its

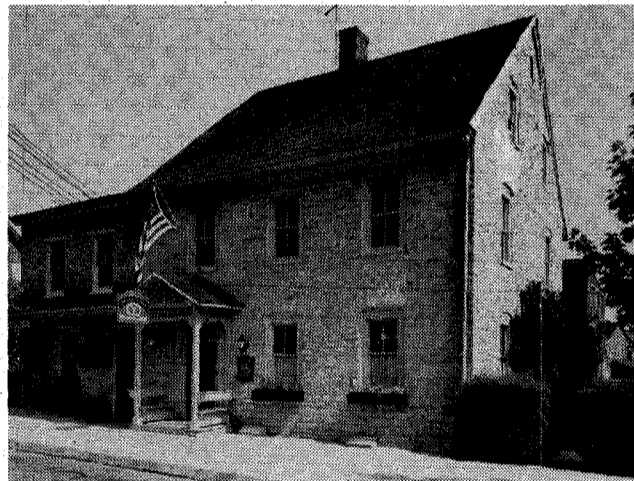
willingness to channel items such as groceries, clothing, bedding, furniture and the like, from donors to homes in need of these things.

Though its main function now is to be available to provide emergency financial aid, the Community Chest rarely has a large fund from which to draw. Instead, when approached by those in need of financial aid, it immediately turns to the community to back it up. By means of yearly fund drives, and through donations from the public throughout the year, the Community Chest is able to provide for those in need.

Julius Sturgis Pretzel House

First Pretzel Bakery In America

219 E. MAIN STREET, LITITZ

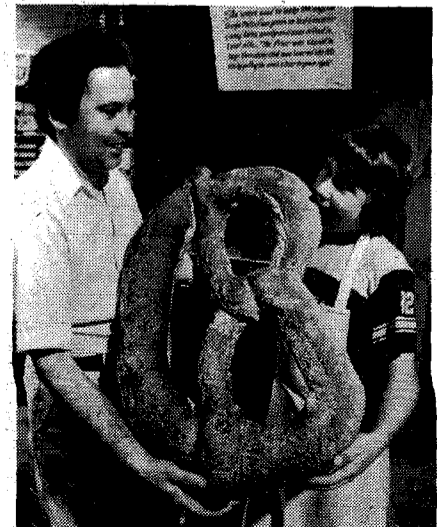


Birthplace of American Pretzel Industry



Established 1861

Here in Lititz in 1861, Julius Sturgis opened the first commercial pretzel bakery. From this small bakery grew the pretzel industry as we know it today. Legend has it, that in 1850, a tramp, passing through Lititz, stopped at a bake shop for a handout and in appreciation gave the baker a formula for a German hard pretzel.



World's Largest Pretzel 1977

Thousands of people each year visit the historic building of 1784 to see pretzels being twisted by hand and to see the modern pretzel plant, opened in 1976, producing thousands of pretzels per day.

Lititz VFW Started After World War I

Lititz Springs Post No. 1463, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, was organized July 23, 1932 by a group of World War I and Spanish American War veterans, being the third post to be organized in Lancaster County.

Total membership at that time was 17, but this later grew to a high of 362 members during and after World War II.

The post bought the former Meiskey tobacco warehouse and cigar factory at 14 N. Spruce St. and remodeled it for their present home. Later they purchased adjacent property and donated it to the Lititz Farm Show Committee and Recreation Center for their activities.

The building was gutted by a fire in February of 1972, but was rebuilt later that year.

The post has always taken an active part in com-

munity affairs. During World War II its building served as a distribution center for the Lititz Service Association, which sent packages to servicemen and women from Lititz.

The post's registered service officer also helps hundreds of veterans and their dependents file claims with the Veterans Administration.

The Ladies Auxiliary to the post was organized July 11, 1946, with 13 members, consisting of wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of overseas veterans.

They help the post and over the years have provided many hours of entertainment and social affairs for servicemen and veterans in hospitals.

In 1970 an auxiliary VFW unit for sons of veterans of foreign wars was established by the Lititz post, for the purpose of promoting Americanism and love of country.

The Railroad

(Continued from Page 4)

confine him to his home for several days."

Reverberating electrified bells were erected after that, under new Stop Look & Listen signs at various crossings within the town limits.

"But even this precaution did not prevent the death of the Elmer Hershey family of four on the night of Feb. 26, 1927, when the evening passenger train from Reading struck their car at the North Water Street crossing," Muth writes.

Muth writes that that crash seemed to mark the beginning of the long ending of railroad service in Lititz. Fare-paying passengers had long since left the railroad to ride in trolley cars and automobiles. A fruitless effort was made about this time to revive passenger service by adding what was dubbed "The All Steel Express," which left Lancaster and passed through Lititz at 5:10 a.m. on its way to New York City, and then returned through Lititz at 9:30 that night.

Last Passenger Train

Probably the last complete passenger train to pass through town was the special

carrying presidential candidate Adlai E. Stevenson and his retinue. This multi-car train drawn by three diesel locomotives, passed through town Oct. 28, 1952 on its way from Reading to Lancaster.

In the early 1950's, a relative of Muth's, Horace H. Martin, III, representing a fourth generation to be served by the railroad, rode on one of the last symbolic passenger cars from Manheim to Lititz. These lone passenger cars were attached to freight trains and thereby legalized the terminating of the railroad's passenger service franchise.

The first stationmaster, Dan Light, was succeeded by John Brennehan, and then, much later, by Omar Bushong and Luke Burger.

The original station building had been demolished when the Ideal Cocoa & Chocolate Company factory was built, and much later, in the 1950's, the 1884 passenger station was demolished to make way for a larger entrance to Lititz Springs Park, through the generosity of the "international pill-pusher" Muth writes about, Elmer Bobst.

When the passenger service ended, the Reading and Columbia branch of the railroad passing through Lititz with its sidings, dwindled to nothing more

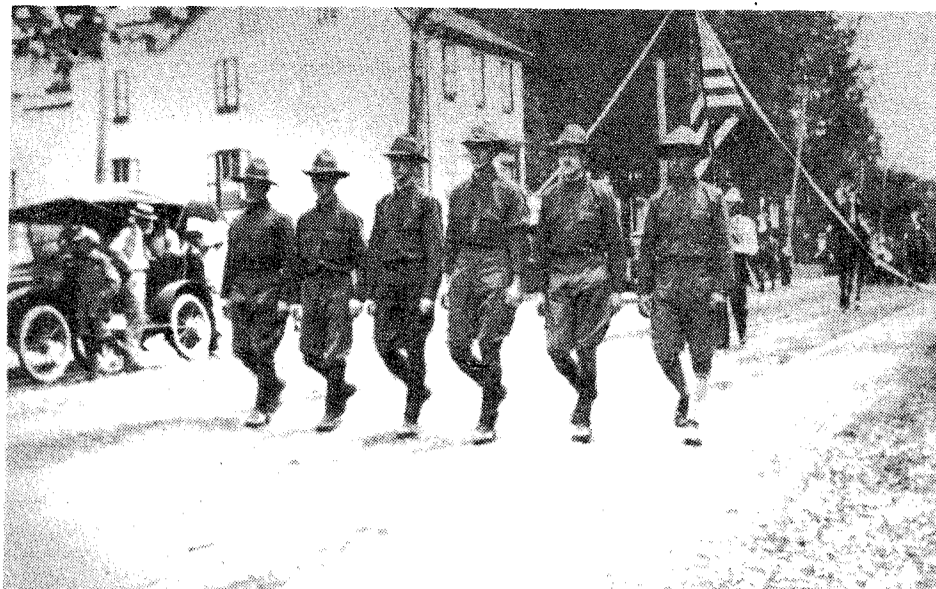
than a mile long freight yard.

The railroad became weed infested, neglected by maintenance crews, and was a prime target for the fury and flood of Hurricane Agnes in June 1972.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company made temporary repairs that surprisingly proved to be permanent, so the freight trains and shifters continued to wobble over the tracks, stalling for the inevitable take-over by the Consolidated Rail Corporation.

The new corporation announced that one freight train a day would serve Lititz, and its crew would also do the necessary shifting, but this schedule was so incompatible that it was revised to one train and a regular crew on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, with the Lancaster yard crew available for any vital shifting on Wednesday.

On April 1, 1976, the Consolidated Rail Corporation "blocked" the main track where it intersects the east borough line by anchoring a heavy piece of timber across the tracks. While trains could still enter the borough from the west, passage to or from the east has been halted since then.



Lititz soldiers march down Broad Street during a World War I parade. (Photo courtesy of Walter J. Melzer)

Newspaper Novel

For years and years the Lititz newspapers published novels, in condensed form, in a series published during several weeks.

Later the novels were also written in brief paragraphs describing each chapter of the book.

Readers could look forward to another chapter of an important which would be published each week, along with a chapter-by-chapter description of the action up to that point.

Lititz Record Express

(Continued from Page 37)

When Lititz Improvement was formed, there were empty and rundown buildings in the middle of the business district, but by investing their own money, and putting all their profits back in the corporation, these businessmen were able to buy and remodel many of the buildings, provide more parking area, and attract new, or keep former businesses in Lititz.

While this period could have been a key turning point in the town's history, the downtown area gradually became a

beautiful, well-kept and thriving shopping area, rather than going into the decline experienced by many small towns in Pennsylvania.

Worked with Merchants

Campbell was also one of several persons instrumental in re-establishing the Lititz Retailers Association into an influential and active group.

When the business area was facing the crises in the 1960's, retailers brought an expert to town to show merchants what could be done at a reasonable cost to modernize and give a new

look to the outside of their buildings.

The idea caught on among the merchants and also sparked enthusiasm with other people in the town to dress up their homes, starting a trend toward giving the whole downtown area, both shops and houses, a new Colonial-style face.

The Record Express' general policy under Campbell's management has been the betterment of the community, with this criteria being used in the final analysis of its news and advertising.



Former members of the Lititz Record Express staff, wearing berets and bonnets for Lititz' Bicentennial in 1956, stand in front of the newspaper office. Bill Young, editor and publisher at that time, is at front left. Others are (front row left to right) Franklin Schleith, Mrs. George

Gardner, Louella Schleith, Ethel Zook, and Donald Weaver; (second row left to right) Donald Huber, Ronald Good, Mrs. Robert Miller, George Gardner, and John Boyd; (back row left to right) George Pennypacker and Oren Spangenburg.

FINE QUALITY EGGS FOR 30 YEARS!

Marketing Eggs From Local Egg Producers, We Supply Major Eastern Cities and Local Consumers With Fine Quality Eggs!

Business Founded in 1947...
In Lititz Since 1952!



Home Of The Penn-Dutch Farms Eggs, Our Modern Facility Is Located Just North of Lititz On Route 501.



Fresh Eggs Produced
On Local Farms

Phone:
626-2074

Lititz Record Express

(Continued from Page 39)

came over the radio, and Young went directly to the newspaper office, where three of his men, Howard Hollinger, Franklin Schleith, and Donnie Weaver, were already waiting for him.

Although the paper was not scheduled to come out for another day, the four decided to publish early with the great news.

Young got out the old wooden block letters from the attic and with these, printed the largest headline believed ever published in Pennsylvania. It read "Peace! Thank God," and took up more than half the front page.

In 1956 Young bought the Mt. Joy Bulletin, and ran that for five years along with the Record Express. He printed the Lititz paper on the press at Mt. Joy for a year while a press was being installed in the Lititz plant.

During this time his editor was a young reporter, Marvin Miller, Sr., who was later to become a state representative and editor of the Quarryville Sun.

Campbell Buys Paper

After publishing the Record Express for nearly 25 years, Young sold it in January of 1962 to Robert G. Campbell of Lancaster, the present owner.

As the editors of the past had done, Campbell handled

most of the news and advertising himself for a number of years, at the same time developing another newspaper, Lancaster Farming, which he had helped start several years before and had moved to the Record Express office.

The two papers continue to be published by Campbell at the Lititz office, each written by its own editorial and advertising staff.

New Offset Method

The Record Express underwent the greatest change in its history in its method of production under Campbell's ownership, converting from the old letter press to the offset (or cold type) printing process in September of 1971.

This was a highly technical and complicated process which involved the replacement of the old lineotype machines and other equipment used in printing with hot metal with computers and special camera equipment to reproduce a finished product.

A new format was adopted in 1971, with the paper appearing in one section, instead of the two and sometimes three sections as it had in the past.

A new masthead, designed by Mrs. George R. Garrett in a contest, was introduced in the Dec. 2, 1971 issue.

The type face and the width of the pages were also changed to make the paper more attractive and readable.

Since 1972, the plant has become increasingly modernized, with new offices added where the old lineotypes and presses once stood, and the sophisticated system of computerized typesetting installed for news and advertisements.

Revitalizing Lititz

When Campbell took over the newspaper, he became extremely active in work to revitalize downtown Lititz, pushing for this through editorials, feature stories, and pictures in the newspaper.

The paper has continued to make promotion of the business district of one of its most significant efforts, in the belief that a healthy business climate is essential to a good community.

Campbell was an original member, and is still on the board of Lititz Improvement, Inc., a group of private businessmen who organized solely for the purpose of revitalizing the downtown area at a critical period in the town's history, when stores, hurt by the new thriving shopping centers, were either closing down completely or moving out of town.

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The original office of the old Lititz Express, on East Main Street, now occupied by the Charlotte Heck Antique Jewelry Store. John G. Zook, the publisher, operated a general store

in front and a bicycle shop in the back. We think that's Zook in the white coat and hat. (Photo courtesy of Robert Mearig)



**Celebrating 30 Years
On South Broad Street!**

Thanks

To All Our Customers -
Old And New - For Your
Patronage Over The Years!

Miller's Service Station

733 S. Broad St.

Lititz

CAR SERVICING

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES

OIL

GAS

LUBRICATION

**Best Wishes To The
LITITZ RECORD-EXPRESS
On Your 100th Anniversary**

from

GRAM Corporation

**WE BUY ALL GRADES OF
WASTE PAPER
FROM ANY SOURCE!**

Deliver To Our
**LITITZ SPRINGS WASTE CO.
DIVISION**

Lititz Run Rd.

626-2181

Simpkins



Vehicle Title & License Center

★ (State Licensed & Bonded) ★

- ★ Full & Complete Notary Service
- ★ Title Transfers
- ★ Auto Tags At Our Office
- ★ Messenger Service To Harrisburg For Licenses, Permits, Birth Certificates, Stickers, Owners Cards, Etc.
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- ★ Most Reasonable Rates

PHONE
626-4131

906 Lititz Pike at Kissel Hill
Hours: 9-8 Daily; Sat. 9-1

World War II

(Continued from Page 3)

In spite of Germany's defeat, the United States was still at war with Japan, and the war efforts were to continue for three more months.

The Lititz Service Association, active throughout the war as morale builders, continued to send boxes of food, clothing, and gifts to service men and women.

V-J Day

By late summer of 1945, the nation was expecting an end to the war. In fact, false reports of peace had been received the Sunday before V-J Day, and people had been waiting for three days for the real announcement.

When it came, at 7 o'clock the night of Aug. 14, 1945, Lititz greeted the news with the wildest, loudest, and most spontaneous celebration in the history of the borough.

The outburst came right after President Truman's famous announcement that the Japanese had accepted our surrender terms.

The first automobile raced through the center of town with its horn blaring, factory whistles shrieked in unison, more cars sped through the streets, and a crowd gathered at the Square, which was described as "a mass of shouting and noise-making humanity."

Burgess Wagner took over the loud speaker on top of St. Paul Lutheran Church (then at the corner of Broad and Orange) and repeated Truman's historic announcement that community Victory Parades would form at 9 p.m. sharp. Most local churches held special services an hour after the peace announcement.

Hundreds March

In the meantime, the people of Lititz had taken full charge of the celebration here, as hundreds marched around the streets blowing horns and whistles, ringing bells, and beating on dishes and buckets.

The Lititz Band members began arriving one by one, still dressed in working clothes, Legionaires and servicemen arrived in uniform, and the marchers moved back to Spruce Street, where the victory parade organized.

At 9 p.m., the parade moved north on Broad Street to the crowded Square, with Burgess Wagner leading. A group of women carried a large American flag, then came the Boy Scouts, followed by hundreds of men and women with flags, bull horns, and lights. The group grew larger and larger as people watching along the curb left the sidewalk to join in.

Fire trucks rolled in the parade with sirens blaring, strings of cars filed along, and the parade kept going up and down Main and Broad Streets, the people not wanting to stop celebrating.

The next day, publishing a day ahead of schedule, the Lititz Record ran what is reportedly one of the biggest headlines ever used in the state of Pennsylvania, a headline that read, "Peace! Thank God," and took up over half the front page.

That Wednesday and Thursday all federal employees were given a two-day holiday. All the local industries closed down, too, and the stores in Lititz closed all day Wednesday.

The Victory Parade at that year's Community Show in October was the largest in the history of the borough.

Later in the fall, service men and women started coming home, some in time for Thanksgiving, others by Christmas.

A number of local men were honored for valour during the war, and Lititz' highest-ranking Army officer and hero of 62 bombing missions, Lt. Col. Robert Keller of the Ninth Air Force, came home that fall and quietly returned to civilian life.

Reportedly, 20 men from the area died in the war, 12 of them from the borough.

Congratulations

LITITZ RECORD-EXPRESS

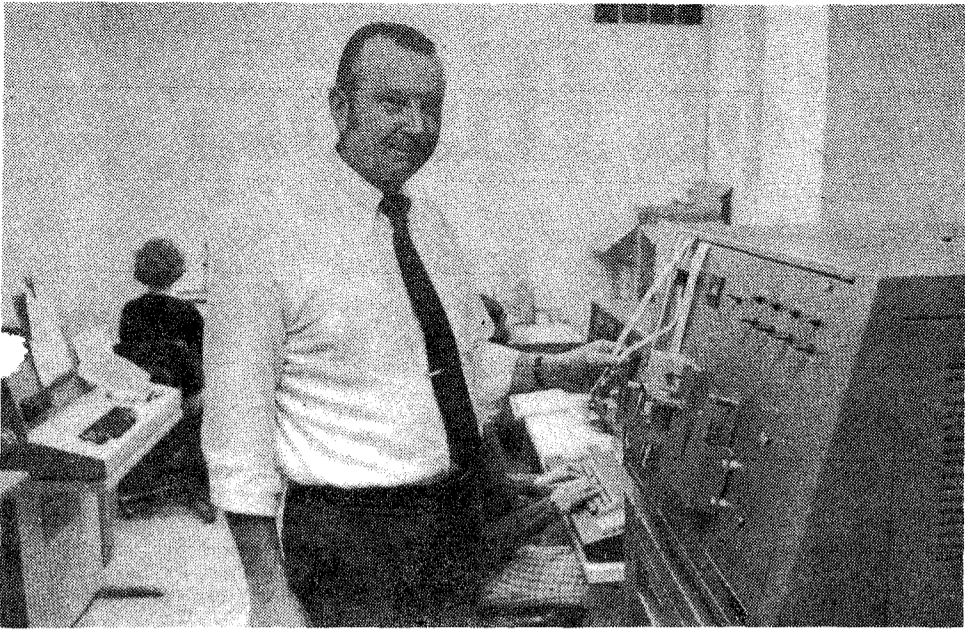
Congratulations on a great history, great achievements and a great 100th Anniversary.

Graybill's

DAIRY

In our dairy way of talking,
you're "Grade AA"!

Lancaster County's only Grade AA Milk



Robert G. Campbell, publisher of the Lititz Record Express since January 1962, stands by one of the modern computers in the typesetting department of the newspaper office. Campbell replaced the old lineotypes

and hot lead production equipment with a highly technical computerized system when he converted the newspaper to the offset printing method in 1971.

Lititz Record Express

(Continued from Page 40)

When Young bought the Lititz Record Express, his "moving on" days were over. He and his wife fell so much in love with the town and the new house they had built for them here that they made this their permanent home.

Young handled all the writing and advertising for the paper for many years, covering all the local meetings and events, and "sweeping up the place Saturday morning."

Various women (one of them Senator Snyder's mother, Barbara) gathered "personals" for him and served as correspondents in the townships, and a few others wrote sports items for the paper from time to time.

Early Staff

Young also hired a pressman and two lineotype operators, but on many occasions, he ran the press himself.

Don Huber was his lineotype operator for many years, coming to the paper as soon as he was out of Lititz

High School. John Helter, (author of the present "Plug 'n Shell" column) was the advertising manager for a few years in the 1950's.

Young loved to write columns, and he started the "Mid the Turmoil" column that still appears in the Record Express (although Young no longer writes the column himself).

He followed the concept that local editorials and the use of as many names as possible were important for a good paper.

Ralph Buch, though no longer publishing, still worked part-time as a pressman for the Record Express and also worked as a night clerk at the General Sutter Inn for years. Greatly interested in history, he wrote numerous historical articles, some of which appeared in the Record Express.

Buch lived his entire life in Lititz. He never married, and he died in the late 1950's at about 80 years of age.

And John Zook was still very much interested in the newspaper when Young took it over, although he was nearly 80 years old by then. He would write daily at a desk in the back of his office and bring Young occasional ideas he gleaned from his faithful readings of the Congressional Directory.

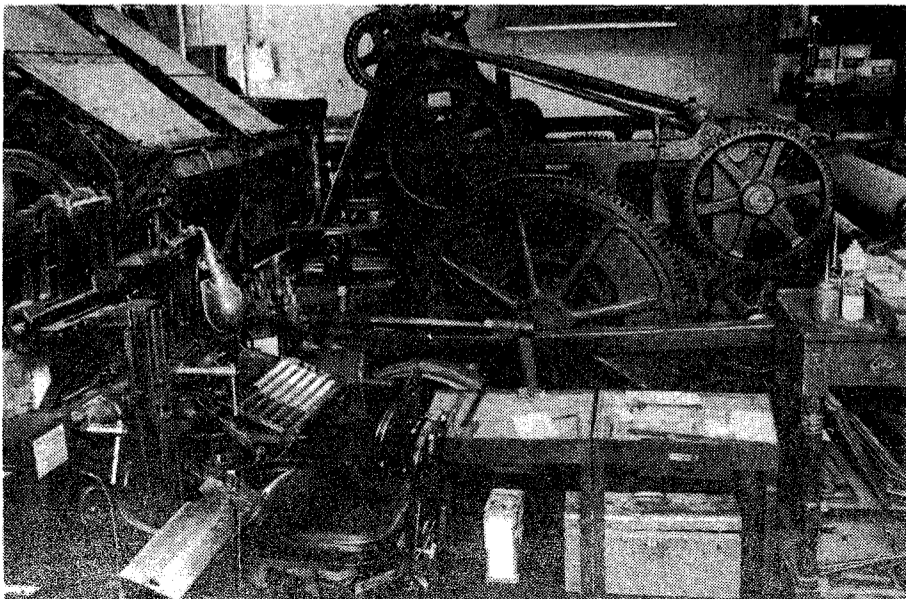
When Young and his wife first came to Lititz, Zook would place fresh fruit or flowers on Mrs. Young's desk every day. Zook would also write daily letters to his invalid wife from the newspaper office, Young recalls. She in turn would write him letters at home, and at the end of each day, the two would sit together and read these letters.

Special Edition

One of the most outstanding issues of the paper that Young put out was the issue announcing the end of World War II.

Young was at a Rotary Club meeting the night that peace was announced. The club meeting broke up immediately when the news

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Old lineotype (left) and press (background) in back shop of Record Express building were used for many

years until the paper converted to offset printing in 1971, with type set by computers.

This Fall... it's the feminine look!

Be smart...be in fashion at sensible prices!

Shop Gladell for the very latest in style-wise clothing... from coats to lingerie...dressy or casual.

Gladell has a broad range of sizes to offer, too...from petite size 3, to 26½.



Shop your home town first... chances are, Gladell has it!

The Gladell Shop furnished the designer original - worn by Miss Pennsylvania at the recent Miss America Pageant in the evening gown competition. We think that says a lot.



21 S. Broad St.
Lititz, Pa.

626-8060

OPEN 10 to 5 DAILY,
10 to 9 FRIDAYS

Feminine Fashions

WE ACCEPT VISA AND MASTERCARD, OR USE OUR LAYAWAY PLAN

Hundred Years of History

Behind Lititz Record Express

The pages of a newspaper reflected many things, but none so much as the life of the community it serves.

Newspapers have been a heritage of Lititz for 100 years, from the days when a lone editor put together small wooden block letters to form the lines of stories, until the present, when sophisticated computers spit out the reams of stories written by a staff of reporters.

One hundred years ago, an ambitious young man who was destined to become one of the most noted editors in the state started publishing for the residents of Lititz a combination newspaper-literary magazine.

The man's name was John G. Zook and the publication, The Sunbeam. The year was 1877.

The Sunbeam, later to be changed to the weekly Lititz Express, was printed in a building at 22 E. Main, the building where the Charlotte Heck Antique Jewelry Store is now located. The present newspaper office (still bearing the same address) was not to be built until the turn of the century.

Until his death at the age of 84, Zook remained a prodigious reader and a student and writer of history. He seemed always unable to satisfy his longing for information, and in future years was to publish several historical works, including the Pictorial History of Lititz of 1905.

He also ran a newspaper, the Prohibitionist, which was circulated nationally, and put out a German Language magazine for a period of time.

Brought in Industry

During his years as editor, Zook was to become instrumental in bringing several industries to Lititz through his editorials, among them the Animal Trap Company.

He was a personal friend of General John Sutter, he served as a school director and was often a candidate for office on the Prohibition ticket, and on his 50th anniversary as an editor, he was featured in one of Ripley's "Believe It or Not" column.

Zook also became interested in photography, storing hundreds of pictures he took in the attic of his newspaper building, and he printed and sold postcards using many of the photographs he took.

The Lititz Record

The same year that Zook started the Sunbeam,



The back shop of the old Lititz Record office on the second floor of 7 S. Broad St., next to Boro Hall as it looked in 1925. Left to right are John Keehn at age 18, working on the linetype, Walter Zook,

an office worker, Franklin Schleith, a printer, and Frank Nies, who worked in the composing room. Ralph Buch was editor and publisher at the time. (Photo courtesy of John Keehn)

another Lititz man, Frank Buch, began publishing a weekly newspaper, the Lititz Record, with his offices on the second floor of the building next to Boro Hall on South Broad Street.

One journalist, in a letter to Buch's son in 1925, described Frank Buch as a "hero," praising him highly for "having the courage, enterprise and vim" to start the Record when he did, in this small community that was known only to the outside world for "its excellent boarding schools, its pretzels, and its beautiful springs."

"There is no one else to step into your little town and turn the tide of business enterprises in sleepy, comfortable Lititz by starting a newspaper," the writer stated of Frank Buch.

He noted that The Record had been an instant success and had developed into the best printed, most thoroughly local borough paper in the state, from a town the size of Lititz.

The Lititz Express

In 1881 John Zook changed The Sunbeam from a monthly magazine to a full-sized weekly newspaper, The Lititz Express, which he published along with C.N. Derr.

For many years, the editors of the two competing newspapers, Zook and Buch, were friendly (and

sometimes not so friendly) rivals.

While most people in the community subscribed to both papers, Zook reportedly had a following for his liberal and prohibitionist stand (he was described as a socialist with an undying faith in his country), and Buch had a following because he printed a great deal of local news in his paper.

On some occasions, Buch's news got a little too local, if present-day historians recall things correctly. According to one, Ralph Buch became somewhat infamous in the

early 1920's when he ran an article in the Record about one of Dr. Stengel's sons.

Unhappy with the article, Dr. Stengel and Senator Pierson (who was head of Morgan Paper Company at the time) went up to the Record building on South Broad Street and Stengel beat up Buch and "messed up" his type cases. Buch had Stengel arrested, but the matter was settled out of court and even their closest friends never learned what the actual settlement was.

In those early days of journalism, even before the old linetypes were used, a

newspaper editor put together most of the newspaper pages himself, pulling small wooden block letters from rack upon rack of alphabetized blocks, putting each in place in frames to form words, lines, paragraphs, and then running the pages off on a hand press.

Later, when the hot lead method of printing became popular, these old-time editors still continued to set up most of their own pages, usually employing a pressman to help with the finished product.

Old Express Building

The front of the Old Express building was a kind of general store, where Zook took job printing orders, and sold cards, stationery, and even patent medicines. The back of the building was a bicycle shop.

At the turn of the century, Zook built the present Record Express newspaper building. The editorial department was what is now the front reception and advertising office; the remainder of the building housed the printing equipment.

Ralph Buch

In 1937, Zook sold the Lititz Express to a York County Man named Nevin E. Danner. Arthur K. Wiley was Danner's editor and Zook remained on as editor emeritus, continuing to write

articles for the paper and his "Editor Emeritus" column, the forerunner of the present "Out of the Past" column.

Meanwhile, Ralph Buch had sold the Record Printing Company to two men, Edward Fulweiler (who was to continue as a historical writer in this area until his death this past year) and James R. Johnson; who came here from out of town.

Papers Merged

These two men then merged the two local newspapers into one weekly, The Lititz Record Express, as of the June 17, 1937 issue. They moved the entire operation into the building Zook had built at 22 E. Main St., the present office.

News of the merger was carried in both local papers, as well as in newspapers in Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia.

The local merchants, as well as Senator Pierson and many residents of the town all commended the merger, saying "it should have been done long ago", that one newspaper was enough for a town the size of Lititz.

Fulweiler and Johnson continued as editors and publishers of the newly merged paper for a little over a year.

Young Buys Paper

Then, on Oct. 20, 1938 they sold it to William N. Young, a Lancaster man who has long since become a Lititz resident, well known both for his long career in the newspaper field and for his more recent success as an artist since his retirement.

The sale was wide publicized, since Young had made somewhat of a name for himself in the field of weekly newspaper editing.

He had started in journalism writing politics for the Lancaster Intelligencer (at the same time that Senator Richard Snyder from Lititz was working as a reporter for the Lancaster New Era while attending law school). But Young did not like being told what he could and could not write so he decided to buy his own newspaper.

He bought the Kennett Square News and Advertiser in 1932, published that for a number of years, then bought a paper in Downingtown, then one in Parkersburg.

He and his wife worked as a team on these ventures, she in the business department, he in the editorial, buying a weekly, building it up, selling it, and moving on

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John G. Zook, publisher of the old Lititz Express, sits in front of the news blackboard outside his office on July 4, 1938. (Photo courtesy of Robert Mearig)