

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS ALONG LIME STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

By M. LUTHER HEISEY

The logical starting point of our sketch of Lime street, from its beginnings, and of some of those who at one time had, or now have, their homes on this thoroughfare, is East King street. There, on the northwest corner, fronting on East King street, is a building, erected in colonial times (1761), which was once the home of one of the most distinguished characters and families found in the entire street—a fitting frontispiece to a gallery of celebrities. It was here that Major John Light, soldier, politician, and member of a fire-fighting company, lived and kept the "Sign of the Ship" tavern. The fine qualities of this valiant patriot were transmitted through a noble line of descendants (William P. Atlee, John L. Atlee, senior, and John L. Atlee, junior), to the present generation. The Sun Engine and Hose Company, of which Major Light was clerk,—which office remained in the family for four generations,—was located just across the street from the rear of his residence.

Another major—John Andre, widely known in American history as an enemy and a spy—was housed as a prisoner of war in this block in the year 1776, at the home of the burgess, Caleb Cope,¹ on the northeast corner of Lime and Grant streets. John, eldest son of Mr. Cope, received at the age of thirteen years, lessons in drawing from this famous British prisoner; and other boys also shared the pleasures of "their games of marbles and other juvenile sports with the lively young English officer."²

In this block lived the famous citizen, John Wise, balloonist, who, on many occasions, delighted the populace with his ascensions, either from the vacant lot at the southwest corner of Lime and Orange streets, or from the city square,—one such ascension occurring on August 3, 1850, at Lime street, with the balloon, "Hercules," which carried passengers for \$150.00 a ride. His son, Charles, was equally talented as a balloonist. Later, this family resided in the second block, on the east side (number 119); and also on the west, on the site now occupied by the home of Miss Gertrude Hensel Haldy, the recording secretary of our Lancaster County Historical Society.

Drs. Abram Breneman, senior and junior, grandfather and father of Major Henry R. Breneman, lived in the house later occupied by A. Herr Smith and his sister, Eliza. Both doctors died in December, 1847, and were buried on the same day.

¹ History of Lancaster County, by Ellis and Evans, 1883, page 374.

² An Authentic History of Lancaster County, by J. I. Mombert, D.D., 1869, page 426.

Others living in this block were Herman Hirsh, Philip A. Metzger, Susan Carpenter Frazer, Elizabeth B. Gara, Robert R. Underwood, dentist, and his wife,—Dr. Mary Adelaide Underwood, who, for a period of five years, was president of the Young Women's Christian Association; also Major B. Frank Breneman, and his niece, Ella Louisa, who was the wife of the Hungarian baron, Leon Von Ossko, "an artist of considerable repute, whose work attracted marked attention in New York and other art centers;"³ and John Black, whose home at the southeast corner of Lime and Orange streets, was the largest brick dwelling in Lancaster at the time of its construction, shortly after 1852.

The first block was further honored by having among its dwellers several distinguished judges—William Augustus Atlee, H. Clay Brubaker, and Eugene G. Smith. From 1758 to 1865, this block also boasted of the following lawyers: William Pitt Atlee, William Augustus Atlee, Robert Frazer, George Brubaker, Roland Kinzer (son of Dr. Esaias Kinzer), A. Herr Smith, Emlen Franklin and James Black.

Later, came George M. Kline, Charles G. Baker, John A. Nauman and William Uhler Hensel, the latter being one of the most distinguished and able of all Lancaster county lawyers. He was an attorney-general of the State, an editor, and a solicitor of the Pennsylvania railroad. The lawyers now residing in this block are W. Hensel Brown, John A. Coyle, Roberts R. Appel and J. Andrew Frantz.

Farther up the street were other lawyers. Edward Shippen, of colonial days, lived at the northwest corner of Orange street; and, later, Emanuel C. Reigart resided there. In the Lancaster Journal of Friday, November 21, 1833, was an advertisement, stating that a cow had strayed upon Mr. Reigart's premises; this was followed by the usual notice of sale, if the animal was not claimed. In recent years, George M. Hambright was a resident. J. Roland Kinzer, congressman of the tenth district, now lives in the second block. I. Clinton Arnold, C. Herbert Obreiter and J. Hay Brown, Jr., now reside on this street. The street is further associated with the legal fraternity through the residence of a court stenographer, Frank T. Thurlow, a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

In opposite homes on the northeast and southeast corners of Grant street, lived A. Herr Smith and Dr. Esaias Kinzer, both of whom served as senators in the State Legislature. Kinzer succeeded Smith. William Pitt Atlee (1770-1773) and John Light (1803-1804) were chief burgesses of the city.⁴

In the second block, as in the first, lived another famous character of Revolutionary days—Edward Shippen, prothonotary, chief burgess, chairman of the committee of correspondence in 1774, and holder of other important

³ Biographical Annals of Lancaster County, by J. H. Beers & Co., 1903, page 389.

⁴ Ellis and Evans, pages 373-374.

positions. How strange that this illustrious patriot's granddaughter, Peggy Shippen, should marry the able but treacherous Benedict Arnold; and that the other principal, Major Andre, in the most tragic drama of the Revolution, should have been, at an earlier period, a paroled prisoner within a stone's throw of the Shippen home!

The Shippen house was later occupied by the Franklins, and by Francis Schroeder, and then was known as "Madame Cotta College," and the "Lancaster College," presided over by Prof. William Ward Moore, A.M. Subsequently it was used by the Shippen School, now located at the corner of Marion street.

On the east side of this block stood Franklin College. This building was erected in 1827 for the use of The Lancaster County Academy, and in 1839 was secured by the trustees of Franklin College, which institution occupied the building until it was merged with Marshall College in June, 1853. Sessions continued to be held there by the combined schools until the new building of the Franklin and Marshall College was almost completed, when removal was made to the northwestern part of the city in April, 1856.⁵ The old building, which was sold at public auction, was purchased on April 15th, 1856, by John Wise, who paid \$5,600 for it. The building, now divided into four residences, numbers 109-115, is still standing.⁶

In this block is the mansion of the Grubb family. It was built and occupied by Clement B. Grubb, some time after 1845. Opposite the Grubb house, stood the homes of John Wise and E. Bowman, with William Gleim's dwelling on the southwest corner, facing Chestnut street. Opposite the Gleim residence were two log houses, on the northwest corner, the property of Jacob Hensel.

Later residents of the block were Henry Baumgardner, Walter A. Haldy, blind Dr. Mordecai M. Moore, Joshua L. Lyte, president of the Union Steam Fire Engine and Forcing Hose Company in 1884; L. B. Herr, Sr., and Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Wagner.

On the east side of the third block were eight dwellings, of one and one-half stories, built in 1841. In the first, William Riddle once resided; on the west side, in 1874, stood the brewery of Henry Franke, which in 1882 or thereabouts, became the cigar manufactory of John L. Metzger. The Conestoga Transportation Company's motor express now occupies the building; years ago, the deep cellar of this building, originally made for holding beer vats, was used for the raising of mushrooms. A yellow frame house stood at the northeast corner of Fulton street, which was once used by a Dr. Muhlenberg as a dissecting room.

We now come to the bridge spanning the deep railroad "cut." The first

⁵ Mombert, page 471.

⁶ For an interesting account of The Lancaster County Academy, by William Frederic Worner, see Vol. XXXVI, pp. 83-100, of the Proceedings of The Lancaster County Historical Society.

bridge was a narrow, wooden one, painted red; its successor, built of iron, extended the full width of the street, from house line to house line; the present one, of concrete, was erected in 1923.

The first house between the bridge and Walnut street, was erected in 1860, by Jacob Druckemiller. This stood directly beyond the New Holland turnpike, which joined Lime street along the railroad. The second house was number 234, built by Abraham W. Russell. Two of the occupants of this house were Byron G. Dodge and John H. Druckemiller, son of Jacob. John served four years in the Civil War, and was discharged from the service as captain of Company B, 79th Regiment, P. V. I. In April, 1864, he was alderman of the sixth ward, and succeeded Captain Edward Edgerley as president of the 79th Regiment Reunion Association.

The first trolley tracks to be placed on Lime street were laid in this block in 1895, for the use of the McGrann Park, Lititz and Manheim lines.

Jacob Druckemiller erected the first house in the fourth block in 1857. It stood at the southwest corner of Madison street. William Riddle, a resident of this block, lived at number 314. Our story would be incomplete without the name of this historian and devoted lover of his home town and neighborhood, being mentioned. He was the author of "Nicholas Comenius," "One Hundred and Fifty Years of School History," "Tribute to Old Lancaster," and "Cherished Memories." Here, at the old bridge, and sometimes in the near-by orchards, he played with his school-mates and enjoyed watching the passing trains, which were as much of a novelty then as dirigibles are to us of the present time. Some of William Riddle's neighbors were: David C. Haverstick, a veteran of the Civil War; the Zahms (Al., Ed. R., Anna and Emma), Abraham W. Russell, Aaron Conrad Kepler, Simon W. Raub, and attorneys Thomas B. Cochran, Charles R. Kline, Redmond Conyngham, Levi Ellmaker and Harry M. Houser. Lewis S. Hartman, tobacconist, and political leader of the Republican party, resided at Lemon street, on the southwest corner.

Abraham W. Russell, who built his house at 315 North Lime street, about 1872, was one of the city's most enterprising business men, having interests in hardware, banking, coal and real estate concerns. He was a builder, and erected more houses in his time than any other citizen, the number being estimated from 200 to 300, besides half a dozen big tobacco warehouses. He was a member of city councils and the school board, and served for three years as county auditor. When a young man, he was a member of Captain John K. Findlay's crack military organization, the Lancaster Fencibles. He died in 1886. The next year, his house was sold to Aaron C. Kepler, a veteran of the Civil War, hardware merchant, lover of nature, and famous big game hunter.

MAKING THE STREET STRAIGHT

Coming to the fifth block, we find a most interesting part of the story of this street. Starting at Lemon street, Lime street verged slightly to the west,

running north by northwest, and joined the Lititz pike at the point where it turned directly north at the residence of John Burger, now at the corner of Lititz avenue and Ross street. The home of Charles G. Beale, at the northeast corner of Lemon street, later belonging to the Johns estate, was cut to a very narrow width to allow the straightening and widening of the street. The house remains a curiosity to this day on account of its narrowness. It was also necessary to cut away part of the Lancaster cemetery, which was first used about 1850, in the straightening process.

The following are petitions of proponents and opponents of the change in the line of this street:

"To the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County: A petition of the city of Lancaster by Robert M. Agnew, solicitor for the said city, for the opening of Lime street, north of Lemon, to the northern boundary (to lane leading from Lititz pike past Kepler's place), filed February 26, 1878. On April 27, 1878, the Court directed a warrant be issued for the opening of said street."

"Petition of the Commissioners of Lancaster County and of the owners of property situated on Lime street.

"Respectfully represents: That on July 16, 1877, your honors adopted the plan or draft of the streets in the northeastern section of the city of Lancaster. That previously thereto by an order of said Court, Lime street, between James street and the Lititz turnpike, had been laid out as a street and established as a public highway. That by the said plan so adopted on July 16, 1877, Lime street between James street and the Lititz turnpike, as previously laid out, was vacated, and a new street, also called Lime, was adopted in lieu thereof, said new street beginning at the same point on James street and diverging thence to the northeast.

"That on May 4, 1878, the said Court at the request of the city of Lancaster, ordered the opening of the said Lime street as laid out in the plan so adopted on July 16, 1877. That damages to the county would be from \$25,000 to \$40,000. That the location of Lime street, as originally laid out, is satisfactory to every person owning property fronting thereon, and the alteration of the line of said street demanded by no one, and results simply in great loss to the county."

Some of the signers: Ezra F. Landis, T. Bringhurst, J. S. Bursk and Jacob L. Porter, Francis M. Black, John M. Clay.

"Petition filed August 23, 1882.

"That the increased improvement of the said city required the opening of North Lime street, from Lemon to James street, to its full width."

Signed by: William Riddle, Abraham W. Russell, George D. Sprecher, Frank P. Coho, Edward Eberman, Andrew J. Steinman, John H. Metzler,

John B. Roth, John K. Smoker, David P. Rosenmiller, Charles R. Kline, Thomas B. Cochran, William E. Kreider, Alfred S. Edwards, Jacob G. Getz, Christian Widmyer, Abraham K. Howery, Frank Pfeiffer, Lewis S. Hartman, John R. Bitner, John B. Rehm, John R. Russell, John H. Peensol, John A. Charles, Henry L. Shenk, Thomas J. Davis, George A. Lane, John W. Denlinger, Peter E. Slaymaker, William D. Sprecher, Hugh S. Gara, Robert M. Morrow, Walter A. Haldy.

"Extract of the minutes of the Board of Trustees of the Lancaster Cemetery, held December 5, 1882, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the trustees of the Lancaster Cemetery do accept as fair and reasonable the damages assessed to it by reason of the straightening of North Lime street, between East James and Lemon streets, recommend and ask (so far as our interest is concerned) that the Honorable Court adopt North Lime street so straightened between the said streets.

"Attest: Joseph Samson, secretary."

"Petition for order to open North Lime street (between Lemon and James) filed March 22, 1883."

Signed by: William Riddle, Abraham W. Russell, George McNabb, George W. Sprecher, John B. Rupley.

"Filed March 30, 1883. Building belonging to the estate of Charles G. Beale, deceased, shall not be removed during the lifetime of his widow, Margaret Beale, and upon her death to be removed." (Property on northeast corner of Lime and Lemon streets).

"Attest: George W. Eaby,

"Court of Quarter Sessions."

Some of the residents of this block were: Daniel Hartman, father of Dr. Frank G. Hartman, Amos Ailes, Harry Albright, assistant postmaster, prior to 1900, who later became secretary to F. W. Woolworth.

Associated with this block is the interesting story of the school buildings. In 1850, a one-room, one-story school was built at a cost of \$2,777.25. Later a second one-story structure was erected. These were of the same type as those then located on South Duke street. The site they occupied was 132 feet by 248 feet. In 1881, a new building, of eight rooms and two stories, was built; and in 1886 a third floor was added, making it a twelve-room building for the accommodation of 660 scholars. The cupola on this structure was removed in the summer of 1932. Among the faithful and efficient teachers should be mentioned the names of the Misses Matilda and Lola Zug and A. Reese Stamy. Mr. Stamy, now residing at number 14, served for forty years as an instructor, and while a strict and stern disciplinarian, many of his

former boys will "rise up to call him blessed," and many have made the admission that the two years' instruction received in his room was the most fruitful in their educational experience.

In the sixth block stood the home of Ezra F. Landis, built on the old street line, consequently setting back about eighty feet from the new line. This dwelling became the home of the Lancaster General Hospital, and on this site and adjoining ones the splendid group of hospital units now stands. Andrew J. Steinman, Thomas McGovern and Thomas Baumgardner owned land here.

In the seventh block, the homes of Francis M. Black and John M. Clay were built on the old line. Later, there was placed in front of Black's, on the new line, a small frame shop, once occupied by George Myers, shoe repairer, and by Mr. Black for a meat shop. Black's home, at number 614, still remains, now occupied by the Warrens. Mr. Clay's son, the Rev. Prof. Albert T. Clay, first assisted by the Rev. Dr. Charles Elvin Haupt, achieved great fame as Professor of Assyriology and Babylonian Literature at Yale University. He died September 14, 1925.

The first house in this block to be built on the new line was erected and occupied in March, 1883, by Isaac E. Weaver, father of Dr. Grant B. Weaver. Frederick Hoefel and Joseph S. Zook built rows of houses on the west side of this block.

Before the field at the northwest corner of Frederick street was improved, it was plowed by a short, chubby, colored woman, named Handy or Hardy, who, when her two horses became fractious, would hurl stones and epithets at them. When working, she usually wore an apron and a man's coat, and when not plowing, she hauled refuse. She could handle barrels of ashes as ably as a man. Her aged father would remain at their home, and do the baking, cooking and housework.

Beyond New street (once known as Shubert, and boasting a boardwalk for a pavement), the development is comparatively recent. At Lime and New streets, Israel P. Mayer erected rows of houses (he was also the builder of the Northern Market house). St. Andrew's Reformed church was erected on this corner in 1896. David C. Haverstick was the first Sunday-school superintendent, and Rev. J. Hunter Watts was the pastor for twenty-three years. The tracks of the Sixth Ward trolley line, which were laid in 1923, pass on New street at the Lime street intersection.

Forty years ago, a tennis organization, using a small club house, occupied the lot on the northeast corner of Clay street. The members were from socially prominent families. Beyond this lot, a brook flowed eastward, and joined a larger one near the Stehli silk mill. On the west side was the brick yard of Atlee and Eberman. A small brick building, formerly a stable, stood on this lot, and was used as a home by Joe Goodendorf, a drayman and member of the Washington Fire Company. One day, while assisting in lowering

a piano from the second floor of Wenninger's Hotel, the tackle broke and the piano fell on him, crushing his leg. The story is told, that Dr. Eberman, on being called to the unfortunate man's assistance, decided that amputation was immediately necessary; without anesthetic, and using Joe's own tools, the leg was severed. Our Lancaster General Hospital would assure us of less drastic measures to-day.

Pleasure road crossed Lime street near the point where Ross street now intersects. It was also known as Jew's lane, so-called because it passed the Jewish cemetery.

SOUTH LIME STREET

Looking at South Lime street, we find the first block as old as any part of the street, but beyond that point the street developed slowly. On South Lime street, fronting on King street, was the home of David Buckwalter Landis on the southeast corner, with his feed store in the rear; and on the southwest corner was the Eastern Hotel. Samuel Musketnuss's blacksmith shop was located at number 26. In this block were the homes of Daniel S. Bursk, Charles H. Barr, Henry C. Eichholtz, and Michael T. McCullon. On the east side lived Dr. George Withers, George F. Sprenger, brewer; Charles Locher, banker; Lizzie Getz, Ambrose Ball, John S. Givier and Amos Ailes.

On the east side, the lot, previous to its improvement, was used as a circus grounds for such shows as Whitney Brothers and Rice's. Here also were found merry-go-rounds, which were operated by horse-power.

South Lime street has a distinction no other street in the city can claim. Here at Church street, two blocks are "lost," for from the first block a jump is made to the 300's or fourth block. This system was used so that the numbers would conform to those of East King and South Queen streets.

While houses were built on the corners of intersecting streets, none fronted on Lime street south of Church street for years, and before this part was widened and improved, each block was known as an alley. At Church street it was Stoney alley; at Middle it was Horn's alley, for here Horn had a pretzel bakery; and from Locust to Low, it was Smith's alley.

On February 29, 1884, the court directed the opening of the street from Locust to Juniata.

In 1869, a chapel was erected by St. James's Protestant Episcopal church at the northeast corner of Locust street. Later it was used by the Reformed Episcopal church. The Rev. Joseph H. Cudlipp was the pastor. He had charge of a Boys' Brigade, an organization somewhat similar to the Boy Scouts. The edifice is now used by the Ebenezer Baptist (colored) congregation.

On the east and north sides of this chapel were built the cork works, owned by Mrs. Jay Cadwell, who lived at the northeast corner of Lime and

King streets, and whose family owned and named the Cadwell house on North Queen street. The cork works were destroyed by fire in 1882.

Lime street helped to sweeten by-gone days, for at Chester street stood the National Caramel Company's factory. It also adds to the scientific knowledge of the world through "The Science Press," whose printing plant is located at the corner of Green street.

About forty years ago, such circuses as Welsh Brothers and Johnny O'Brien's, exhibited on the land of Jacob Betz at Dauphin street. In the course of time, the street was opened to Garber's, now Denlinger's, sand hole.

The Seventh Ward and Rocky Springs electric railway tracks were laid on this street in 1903.

Before the tract was developed, part of the land crossed by Lime street, beyond Church street, was known as Adamstown. North, Low, High and South, were names for intersecting streets; the last three are now called Chester, Green and Dauphin, respectively. At one time cross streets were known as First Green lane, Second Green lane and Creek lane.

LIME STREET AS SEEN ON THE MAPS

In my research, nine different city maps were located. The one of 1800⁷ by P. E. M., shows Lime street open from Vine street to Chestnut street. No homes are indicated on this map. It gives the length of the blocks as 517, 516 and 504 feet.

The maps of 1848⁸ and 1850⁹, show the street open from Middle street north to the railroad bridge and the New Holland pike. On the west side of Lime street, at the corner of Vine street, were located properties of Mrs. Catharine Eichholtz, Mrs. Juliana Clarke and Dr. Muhlenberg. Exactly one hundred years ago, the "Lancaster Journal" printed a notice stating that the seminary on South Lime street, with Mrs. Clarke as directress, would open on August 24. The directress "was never seen without her bonnet," was the single and singular comment of the historian.¹⁰ At the southeast corner of King and Lime streets was the home of J. Scheidel; at the southwest corner, the Eastern Hotel and stables. Dr. John L. Atlee's house and stable were on the west side of the first half block; on the east side were the Philip T. Sheaff's marble yards, the Sun Fire Engine Company, and David Hook's "waggon" and carriage factory. Mrs. Abram Breneman lived at the Cope

⁷ In possession of The Lancaster County Historical Society.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ History of Lancaster County, by H. M. J. Klein, Ph.D., 1924, Volume II, page 1016.

house, and the homes of Sally Stauffer and Dr. John Miller were near-by. Miss Evans was at the southeast corner of Orange street.

Beyond the New Holland pike were extensive fields, owned by Jacob Hensel, Godfrey M. Zahm, J. Shirk and Michael Kelly. Mr. Hensel was the great-uncle of Miss Gertrude Hensel Haldy; Mr. Zahm was the grandfather of William Z. Roy, who lives at number 316 North Lime street.

The map published in 1858¹¹ by T. J. Kennedy, assisted by J. Franklin Reigart, shows the street open to South street, but no houses on it from there to North street. From North to Vine street, there are shown several houses fronting on the intersecting streets. The west side of the first block of South Lime street is now completely occupied by buildings. Beyond Chestnut street, west side, is the property and land of Jacob Hensel, and the eight small dwellings on the east side, with Coyles owning the southeast corner at Walnut street. Two of those eight dwellings are standing to-day, unaltered in size. Beyond Walnut street, we find the Druckemiller home and the land of Thomas Franklin; on the east side, land of the Foltzes, with orchards, near Lemon street. Lime street was not open beyond Lemon street as shown by this map, and also Bridgen's map of 1864,¹² and the map of 1872.¹³

The map of 1874, in possession of the First Title Guaranty Company, and the atlas of Everts and Stewart of 1875,¹⁴ show the street open from Lemon street to the Lititz pike, inclining slightly to the west, passing the Shirk farm and the home of Ezra F. Landis beyond James street, on beyond the homes of Francis M. Black and John M. Clay to Shubert (now New) street, then through E. Eberman and Company's land to the pike.

The map of 1886,¹⁵ published by J. L. Smith of Philadelphia, shows the thoroughfare well developed to Clay street, and open to Pleasure road. The street is shown on the new or straight line. The rows of houses at James, Frederick and New streets were now built.

To the fame of the street as being the home of burgesses, judges and lawyers, may be added the abode of many doctors, dentists and musicians; of preachers—the Revs. Thomas Barton (northeast corner of Lime and Orange streets), James Young Mitchell (number 34), David H. Geissinger (number 338), Frederick Beates, Aden B. MacIntosh (number 134) and Daniel G. Glass (number 327); of school directors—John Wise, Abraham W. Russell, A. Herr Smith, William Augustus Atlee, Hugh S. Gara, Charles G. Beale, Simon W. Raub, George F. Sprenger, Michael T. McCullon, Henry Franke,

¹¹ In possession of The Lancaster County Historical Society.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

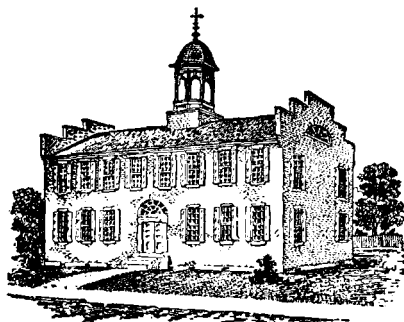
¹⁵ In Recorder of Deed's room, Lancaster County court house.

William Riddle, Rev. David H. Geissinger and Thomas B. Cochran; of city mayors—Chester W. Cummings, 1902-1906, (number 413 South), and Frank C. Musser, from 1922 to 1930 (number 716 North); of policemen—Frederick J. Eisemann, Jr., (also a member of the Washington Fire Company), (number 731 North), and Charles Stormfeltz (father of the present postmaster), (number 38 South); and of a constable—Samuel Lentz of the Sixth Ward (number 731 prior to Eisemann).

Long before Lancaster boasted of the large Armstrong cork works, this street laid claim to three cork factories—Mrs. Jay Cadwell's, Byron G. Dodge's (later Arnold and Company's) in rear of 223 North Lime street, and Warren's in rear of 619 North Lime street.

North Lime street was more than a thoroughfare; it was a race course before the advent of trolley and automobile, and before the restrictions of traffic laws and red tags. Here in summer months, the drivers of the fleetest horses would run trial heats on this broad and little obstructed road; and in winter's snow the merry jingle of sleigh bells would greet the ear, as drivers would race at top speed with their rivals; and the boys of Lemon Street school found as much joy in hopping on the runners of the fast-moving sleighs as the modern hitch-hiker of to-day does in pick-ups by Pierce-Arrows.

In conclusion, we refer to the report of the City Planning Commission of 1929, which suggests the further development and extension of Lime street—in the north, to pass over the railroad, and bending slightly to the west, to join the Lititz pike at a point just south of the Sener property; and in the south, to extend one block farther to Chesapeake street.



THE LANCASTER COUNTY ACADEMY. ERECTED IN 1827.