

Church of St. Anthony of Padua

1870-1919

by Edgar A. Musser

Chapter I (1870-1879)

St. Anthony's is the third oldest Catholic parish in Lancaster City. St. Mary's, founded in 1741; and St. Joseph's, founded in 1850; are older. In Lancaster County: St. Peter's, Elizabethtown; St. Catherine's, Quarryville; St. Peter's, Columbia, and Holy Trinity, Columbia, were established before St. Anthony's. St. Mary's of Safe Harbor, now abandoned, also had prior existence.

Since histories of the Diocese of Harrisburg, and of St. Mary's Church, Lancaster, have been published, it does not seem necessary to cover in detail the period of Lancaster Catholic history from the 1720's to 1870, the latter the year in which the organization of St. Anthony's Parish began.

In 1895, Anthony F. Dorley, a member of St. Anthony's Parish, wrote a sketch that covered the first twenty-five years of the church's history. Copies of it can be found in the Lancaster County Historical Society Library, the Lancaster County Library and St. Anthony's Rectory. A few of the older families of the parish still have copies in their homes. Some of the material relative to the first quarter century of the parish's history has been obtained from original

sources, while other data have been taken from Mr. Dorley's book: **St. Anthony's Church, Lancaster, Penna. 1870-1895**. Some of the ensuing material will be in direct quotation from Mr. Dorley.

To understand the propagation of the Catholic faith in Colonial America, we must go back to March 25, 1634, the day Leonard Calvert, brother of Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, arrived in Maryland on the ships **Ark** and **Dove** with a small band of English emigrants who were about to establish the colony of Maryland. Two Jesuit priests, Father Andrew White and John Altham Gravenor, accompanied the newly arrived settlers, among whom there were both Protestants and Catholics. The purpose of coming here was to establish a territory in which there would be equal religious freedom for all the inhabitants. They gave to their new colony the name **Terra Mariae**, or **Maryland**, and to the place where they settled, **St. Mary's**.

This took place 107 years prior to the establishment of the first Catholic congregation in Lancaster, and 157 years before the ratification of the Bill of Rights, in 1791. During the first 70 years of the Colony of Maryland's existence, Catholic inhabitants had many difficulties to overcome. From 1634 to 1645 was a peaceful period, during which many of the Indians were converted to Christianity or, at least, learned to lead Christian lives; in 1645 the government of Maryland was overthrown by the Puritans from within the colony with the help of the Virginians, and all the missionaries were either deported or put in prison, where some of them died; in 1648 the "Toleration Act" was put into effect, by which limited practice of the Catholic religion was permitted for a short time, followed again by more suppression; in 1660 freedom of religion was reestablished under Lord Baltimore, which lasted, off and on, until 1691, when the **Penal Laws** were adopted and the performance of any religious function by a priest was declared to be a crime against the State.

In 1704 the enforcement of the Penal Laws was suspended for eighteen months, and it was during this time that the **Mission of St. Francis Xavier**, at Bohemia, Maryland, (on the Eastern Shore between Warwick, Md. and Middletown, Del.) was founded. It was within the walls of this mission that most of the Jesuit missionary activities in Pennsylvania were conceived, organized and directed.

In 1721 Father Joseph Greaton, S.J., came to Bohemia from England, and subsequently was assigned the entire Colony of Pennsylvania as his mission territory. In 1733 he began building the first Catholic chapel in Philadelphia — **St. Joseph's** in Willing's Alley. This was the first Catholic church in Pennsylvania. Father Greaton, operating from Bohemia, was the first Jesuit priest known to have ministered to the spiritual needs of the scattered white Catholics then living in the area which later became Lancaster County. His visits began during the 1720's.

In 1741 two German Jesuits, Fathers William Wappeler and

Theodore Schneider, came to America from Germany and were sent to Lancaster, where Father Wappeler organized the first Catholic congregation, St. Mary's, in July 1741. A rented house was used as a church until 1743, when the first church, a log chapel, was erected at Prince and Vine Streets. This log chapel was destroyed by an incendiary fire in 1760, following which the erection of a stone church was begun in 1761. This second church was used by St. Mary's congregation until 1854, when the present church was completed.

Throughout the history of Lancaster County the Catholic residents have been a part of four different spiritual jurisdictions, or dioceses, namely: London, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Harrisburg. It was not until March 3, 1868 that the Diocese of Harrisburg was established, and Right Rev. Jeremiah F. Shanahan consecrated the first bishop.

The members of St. Mary's congregation were mostly of German and Irish origin around the middle of the 19th century. The German-speaking Catholics — who had become quite numerous during the 1840's — petitioned Bishop Kenrick, of Philadelphia (of which diocese Lancaster County was then a part), for a church of their own. Their request was granted, and the erection of the first St. Joseph's Church was begun in 1850.

By 1869 the German-speaking Catholics in the eastern part of the city had become sufficiently numerous to request the building of still another church. They contended that they had too great a distance to walk to attend services at St. Joseph's, and besides, the church was already too small for the size of the congregation.

In the fall of 1869 Bishop Shanahan left for Rome to attend the Ecumenical Council (Vatican I). To look after the affairs of the diocese while he was away, he appointed as administrator his vicar-general, the Very Rev. Bernard Keenan, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Lancaster. The venerable Father Keenan, a man of eminent stature and one of the most respected clergymen in the annals of the county, was ninety years old at the time. Because of the absence of the bishop, the German-speaking Catholics in the eastern section of the city presented their petition to him, in the fall of 1869.

The petition was favorably received by Father Keenan, who was not the type of man to say, "Let's wait until the bishop returns." In December, 1869, about the time of Christmas, he sent for Father Anthony F. Kaul, the twenty-three year old assistant to Father Francis L. Neufeld at St. Joseph's, to visit him at St. Mary's. On Father Kaul's arrival he appraised him of what he had in mind for him, and in January, 1870, appointed him pastor of the new parish with instructions to formulate plans for its organization. The dividing line between it and St. Joseph's Parish would be along North Water Street, south to King Street, east on King to Queen Street (at Penn Square), south on Queen to Strawberry Street, and east on Straw-

berry to its end. St. Mary's, since it was the only English-language church, had no boundaries.

Anthony Francis Kaul was born in Sinsheim, Baden, Germany, June 8, 1846, the youngest of seven children. His father, Pirmin Kaul, also was born in the village of Sinsheim, May 20, 1808, the son of John Kaul, of French descent.

Pirmin Kaul, after his education in the local schools of the district, learned the trade of tailor, but as time passed specialized in the manufacture of epaulets and military ensigns. On May 22, 1847, he and his family sailed for the United States from Antwerp, Belgium, in an English sailing vessel. Anthony Kaul at the time was less than one year old. After a stormy voyage of 47 days they landed in New York City, on July 8.

The father found a home for his family in Philadelphia where they remained a little less than three months, after which they moved to Reading, Pa., where they remained six months. On April 1, 1848 they moved to a farm located two miles from Adamstown, Lancaster County. There the father engaged in agriculture until 1852, when he returned to Reading and began operating a hotel on Franklin Street. In 1862 he retired from active business life and spent the next fifteen years in retirement in Reading. In 1877 he moved to Lancaster, built a house at 516 East Orange Street, and lived there until his death, June 5, 1883. Mrs. Kaul thereafter lived with her youngest son, who was now Father Anthony Kaul, in St. Anthony's Rectory.

Pirmin Kaul had married Magdalena Dick, daughter of George Philip Dick, burgomaster of Grumbach, Baden, Germany, November 8, 1830. Annette, the oldest of seven children, married Christian Burger, of Reading, and they had one son, Christian. She moved to Lancaster after the death of her husband in 1883. John H., who was a cabinetmaker, also moved to Lancaster and lived at 522 East Orange Street. Joseph became Brother Leopold, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, and was professor of instrumental music at Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Indiana. Mary W. became her brother Anthony's housekeeper in 1873, and also taught painting and other art courses at Sacret Heart Academy. Elizabeth became Sister Mary Stanislaus of the Holy Cross Order, co-founder and superior of Sacret Heart Academy until her death, May 6, 1923.

Anthony Kaul attended both St. Peter's Parochial School and one of the public schools, in Reading, between 1852 and 1862. In September 1862 he became a student in St. Charles Preparatory Seminary, Glen Riddle, Pa., which at that time was under the direction of Rev. Jeremiah F. Shanahan, the priest who later became the first Bishop of Harrisburg. In 1865 he entered St. Charles Theological Seminary, then located at 18th and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

On August 22, 1869, together with Father Aloysius F. Kuhlman,

later of Lebanon, and Father Daniel Reilly, later assistant pastor at St. Mary's, Lancaster, Father Kaul was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Jeremiah F. Shanahan in the Pro-Cathedral, at Harrisburg. He was the first of the three to be ordained, and thereby became the first priest to be ordained in the Harrisburg Diocese.

Father Kaul's assignment to St. Joseph's Church, Lancaster, as assistant to Father Francis L. Neufeld, began September 24, 1869. Lancaster was a strange city to him when he arrived by train in the old railroad station at North Queen and Chestnut Streets, and he had no idea where St. Joseph's Church was located. He boarded an omnibus (a horse-drawn passenger vehicle) and hoped the driver would know how to get him to his destination—which he did after a rough and bumpy ride.

Father Keenan in the short span of a few months had appraised the ability, enthusiasm and energy of Father Kaul correctly, and future events were to prove that his choice in selecting him for the task of organizing a new parish was a wise one. It did not take Father Kaul long to win the love and admiration of the Catholic people of Lancaster. Although the difficulties to be overcome were considerable, he went to work with energy and enthusiasm. The people of the new parish were not wealthy; many lived in poverty during a period of economic decline, and it was also true that considerable religious indifference existed. He began soliciting subscriptions and the results of his initial efforts were encouraging.

From Michael Haberbush, a saddle and harness maker who had his place of business in the southeast angle of Penn Square, and was a member of St. Mary's Parish, he received \$500. From Bernard J. McGrann, an old railroad contractor who lived along the New Holland Pike, and also a member of St. Mary's, he received another \$500. Hilary Zaepfle, who operated a tavern at 24-26 North Queen Street, and who became a member of the new parish, also contributed \$500. The first donors to the fund for the new church were Mr. and Mrs. John Kegel, who conducted a baking business in the building still standing at the southeast corner of King and Lime Streets. They contributed \$25.

From the citizens of Lancaster in general he received \$1,035; from St. Mary's congregation, \$3,907; from St. Joseph's congregation, \$2,154, and from the future members of St. Anthony's congregation, \$3,722. He conducted a fair, October 19 through 22, 1870, which brought in \$5,265, and held a concert December 1 which produced \$397. Between the spring of 1870 and the time the church was completed, in 1875, Father Kaul contributed \$1,539 to the church from his own salary of \$50 per month. To the three men who contributed \$500 each — Messrs. Haberbush, McGrann and Zaepfle — he offered the privilege of selecting a patron for the new church, and they selected St. Anthony of Padua, out of respect for Father Kaul.

Once the fund-raising project was well underway, the next consideration was the acquisition of a plot of ground on which to erect the church. There was a suitable lot at the northeast corner of Ann and Orange Streets, which was used by the owner at that time to grow corn. The surrounding area, except that to the west, consisted of open fields with an occasional house situated here and there. Father Kaul approached Patrick Kelly (a widely-known cattle dealer who lived at 301 East Chestnut Street and was a member of St. Mary's Parish) and asked him to make an effort to purchase the lot. Kelly cooperated and succeeded in buying the 1.85 acre piece of ground from the owner, William Miller, on April 28, 1870, for \$3,500. The property measured 330 feet in front on Orange Street, and 244.2 feet in depth to Marion Street. A city map of that period shows that it had already been laid out as five large building lots, each about 66 feet wide in front on Orange Street. Patrick Kelly transferred the land to Bishop Shanahan September 5, 1870.

The land on which St. Anthony's church buildings are located once belonged to James Hamilton, of Philadelphia, who at one time was the mayor of that city. It was he who laid out the town of Lancaster in 1730 on land he received from his father, Andrew Hamilton, who had acquired it from the family of William Penn. When James Hamilton died, without leaving a will and a bachelor without progeny, his estate was divided among five near relatives. One of them was a sister, Rebecca O'Beirne, of London, England, whose share included the land at the northeast corner of Orange and Ann Streets. When she died it passed to her son, Francis Lewis O'Beirne, also of London.

On September 7, 1819, Francis O'Beirne's one-fifth share of the Hamilton estate was transferred to James Lyle and Joseph R. Ingersol, of Philadelphia; and Edward Ellice and Thomas Barclay, of Lancaster, "in trust to sell and dispose of same." (Deed book 22, page 274, Lancaster County Court House.)

On April 15, 1833, Joseph R. Ingersol, and the others, sold the land at the northeast corner of Orange and Ann Streets to James Corey, of Lancaster, for \$277.50 (Deed book H-6-296). Also in 1833, Corey purchased the lot on which Sacred Heart Academy was erected later.

The land which Corey purchased (St. Anthony's lot) was a residue of Lot No. 80 on the early town plan of Lancaster, and was in the beginning a piece of woodland, later cleared and turned into farmland. As early as 1815 it was no longer on the town plan as Lot No. 80, but had been changed to Lots Nos. 840 and 841. Corey's part contained one acre and 136 perches of land, and is described in the deed as follows:

"Beginning at a post on the south side of a 14 foot alley (now Marion Street); thence by Ann Street, South, $6\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east, $14\frac{8}{10}$ perches to Orange Street; thence along said street $83\frac{1}{2}$ de-

grees east, 20 perches to a corner of a lot sold to William Hensel, Junior, being a residue in the division of the Hamilton land (Lot No. 80); thence by the same, North, $6\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west, $14\frac{8}{10}$ perches to said 14 feet wide alley; thence by the same South, $83\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west, 20 perches to the place of beginning."

James Corey was a shoemaker by trade, and soon after he acquired the property erected a house in the Orange and Ann Street corner of his land — in what is now the yard in front of the rectory. The Blessed Virgin Mary statue marks the site of Corey's house and shoemaker shop. He is listed as a shoemaker, residing at this location, in the 1843 Lancaster City Directory. A detailed map of Lancaster City, published in 1850, shows that Corey's was the only house on Orange Street east of Ann at that time.

Corey died about 1856, and on April 1, 1857, Robert A. Evans, his administrator, carried out an order of the Orphans' Court to sell the property. It was purchased by William Miller on that date for \$1,725 (Deed Book 0-9-144). Thirteen years later, in 1870, Patrick Kelly had to pay \$3,500 for the piece of land which James Corey had purchased in 1833 for \$227.50.

Gopsill's Lancaster City Directory, 1863-1864, shows that Corey's widow still lived in the house (apparently rented from Miller) as late as 1863, and Charles Corey, her son, was conducting the shoemaker's shop.

No time was lost in beginning the work preparatory to the erection of the building, and ground was broken during the first week of May, 1870. The design of the church was prepared by a prominent Philadelphia architect, Edwin F. Durang. The plans were completed in June and exhibited in the window of Barr's Book Shop, 36 East King Street. Advertisements appeared in the daily papers announcing that bids for the performance of work and supplying of materials would be received by Father Kaul at St. Joseph's Rectory.

Following the excavation for the basement, the stone foundation walls were constructed by Henry Drachbar. The stones were furnished by Benjamin F. Eberly from the McGrann quarry along the New Holland Pike (212 perches), and by James Kiely from the Grofftown quarry (370 perches). Some were acquired from other sources (93 perches). The total cost of the stones was \$700.

The work progressed rapidly and on August 14, 1870, the cornerstone was laid under the supervision of the Administrator, Father Bernard Keenan. The ceremonies started with a Solemn High Mass in the morning at St. Joseph's Church, and concluded with the cornerstone-laying ceremonies performed by Father Arthur McGinnis, of Danville, Pa.

Following is Anthony F. Dorley's description of the events of the day:

"The occasion was looked forward to with no little interest. The day dawned inauspiciously. The rain fell in torrents with no indication of ceasing. But by eleven o'clock the clouds broke, and the day proved to be one of the most beautiful of the season. The intense heat of the few preceding days was succeeded by a cool air resulting from the rainfall during the night and morning. The green fields surrounding the site of the new church were in all their summer beauty, and a bright sun changed to diamonds the raindrops still clinging to each blade of grass.

"Every preparation had been made for a large concourse of visitors. Large delegations from Baltimore, York, Columbia and Reading arrived on special trains, and were met at the depots by the German Catholic societies of the city. Immense throngs of people were crowded along the sidewalks as the procession marched through the streets. All proceeded to St. Joseph's Church, where Solemn High Mass was sung. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many hundreds, unable to gain admittance, were turned away.

"At the conclusion of the mass the visiting societies were conducted to Fulton Hall, where a banquet had been prepared on four large tables that extended the whole length of the hall. A large number of Lancaster citizens dined with them. The number seated was estimated at about five hundred. The tables were handsomely decorated, and young girls of the parish tastefully dressed, served the guests.

"The ceremony of laying the cornerstone took place in the afternoon. At two o'clock the societies, in full regalia with banners unfurled, marched through the city to the site of the new church. Mr. Blasius Yecker, of Lancaster, was Chief Marshall of the procession, with John Bissinger and Adam Finger as Aides-de-camp. The place of honor was given to St. Boniface's Society, of Reading. This society had one hundred and twenty-five men in line, and was accompanied by the Ringgold Band of that city. Then followed the Brotherhood of the Holy Cross, of Reading, with one hundred and forty-seven members, Hepting's Cornet Band, St. Peter's Beneficial Society, of Columbia, with one-hundred and twenty-five members, the Citizens' Band, of York, a delegation from Baltimore with Mr. Joseph Kreutzer, editor of the *Volk's Zeitung*, as Marshall, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Society, of York, with one hundred and seventy-five members, St. Joseph's Beneficial Society, of York, with one hundred and twenty-five members, St. John's Literary Society, St. Peter's Beneficial Society and St. Joseph's Beneficial Society, of Lancaster. Then followed several carriages, in which were seated the following clergymen: the Very Rev. Bernard Keenan, of Lancaster; Rev. Aloysius F. Kuhlman, of Lebanon; Rev. Emil Stenzel, of Milton; Rev. Clement A. Koppnagel, of Harrisburg; Rev. William Pieper, of Columbia; Rev. Arthur McGinnis, of Danville; Rev. Francis L. Neufeld and Rev. Anthony F. Kaul, of St. Joseph's, and Rev. Thomas J.

Reilly, of St. Mary's.

"The procession proceeded from Fulton Hall out West King Street to Mulberry, then to Vine, to Prince, to King, to Ann and then to Orange. The societies then formed in several ranks around the church. After a brief delay, the officiating clergymen appeared, clothed in their vestments, and the ceremonies began . . . First, the spot in the rear of the church, where the altar was to be erected — the Holy of Holies of the New Covenant — was blessed by Father McGinnis. Then the reverend clergy, chanting the while, moved in solemn procession to the southwest corner, where the cornerstone was to be laid. The stone is of pure white marble, three feet long and eighteen inches wide. On the face are sculptured in relief a crozier, mitre, cross and scroll bearing the date, 1870. It was presented by Mr. Leo Lehman, of Lancaster, who had the contract of furnishing all the brownstone used in the erection of the church.

"The ceremony proper of laying the stone began with the reading of the appointed Collects. Father McGinnis then blessed the marble block, and with a small new trowel placed the cement on the brick foundation where the stone was to rest. He then handed the trowel to Mr. McGeehan, who had the contract of building the walls of the church, and that gentleman completed the bedding of cement. With the assistance of several workmen, he quickly rolled the stone to its place. A cylindrical tin box, one foot long and six inches in diameter, hermetically sealed, was dropped into a cavity in the stone. A closely-fitting marble slab closed the cavity, and the crevices were filled with cement by Father McGinnis. The box contains the following document — a parchment in Latin, of which the following is a translation:

"In the name of the Omnipotent God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, in honor of the Ever-blessed Virgin Mary, conceived without sin, especially under the invocation of St. Anthony of Padua, the Confessor, the foundation of this Church was laid by the Very Rev. Bernard Keenan, Administrator of the Diocese of Harrisburg (the Rt. Rev. Jeremiah F. Shanahan, D.D., Bishop of Harrisburg, being absent at the Vatican Council), this fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1870. Rev. Clement H. Koppernagel, of Harrisburg, preached a sermon in the German language.

"The President of the United States was U. S. Grant. The Governor of the State of Pennsylvania was J. W. Geary. The President Judge of the District of Lancaster was Henry G. Long. The Mayor of the City of Lancaster was William Augustus Atlee.

"Many clergymen among whom were those having charge of the Catholic congregations of Lancaster, Very Rev. Bernard Keenan and Rev. Thomas J. Reilly, of St. Mary's Church, and Rev. Francis L. Neufeld and Rev. Anthony F. Kaul, of St. Joseph's, and others whose names are here signed below: Rev. Arthur McGinnis, Dan-

ville, Pa.; Rev. Emil Stenzel, Milton, Pa.; Rev. James Russell, Columbia, Pa.; Rev. William Pieper, Columbia, Pa.; Rev. Aloysius F. Kuhlman, Lebanon, Pa.'

"There were also deposited in the cornerstone copies of all the daily papers of Lancaster, the *Staats-Zeitung*, of Harrisburg; *Wahrheit's Freund*, of Cincinatti; the *Volks' Zeitung*, of Baltimore; *Kirchenzeitung*, of New York, and *Central Zeitung*, of Buffalo, N. Y.; American coin of the denomination of one cent, two cents, three cents, half a dime in nickel, one-fourth dollar, one-half dollar in silver, and one dollar in gold.

"After the laying of the cornerstone, the clergy moved in procession around the church, chanting the allotted psalms, while Father McGinnis sprinkled the foundation walls with Holy Water.

"They then proceeded to a platform erected over the front wall, and Father McGinnis made a brief address in English. Father Koppernagel then gave a rather lengthy sermon in German . . . The discourse being finished, Father Kaul with a few well chosen words dismissed the assemblage. The societies again formed in line and marched up Ann Street to East King, to Center Square, and then to the various depots, where the visitors took trains for their homes. It is estimated that fully ten thousand people were congregated about the church on this occasion. During the ceremonies contributions were solicited to aid in the erection of the church. (The amount contributed was \$525.)"

Following the laying of the cornerstone, the work continued to progress rapidly, and by the time winter weather arrived the building was under roof. The brickwork was done by Anthony and John McGeehan, local brickwork contractors. Bricks were furnished by the Frederick Coonley brickyard, near James and Charlotte Streets (474,750); George Coonley brickyard, near Manor and Dorwart Streets (310,000); Adam Pontz and Brother brickyard, East Chestnut Street and Grofftown Road (28,000); Shay and Hartlet brickyard, near Manor and Dorwart Streets (3,000), and William Lorentz brickyard, near Manor Street and the tollgate (61,350). Later, Henry Gantz, 65 Manor Street, and Wise and Son, Manor Street near the tollgate, furnished the bricks (129,100) for the construction of the tower. The total cost of the bricks was \$6,500.

Two-thirds of the lumber was supplied by the F. S. Bletz Lumber Yard, South Front and Mill Streets, Columbia, and the remainder by G. Sener and Sons, Prince and Walnut Streets, Lancaster — total cost, \$2,120. The flooring was purchased from Phelan and Bucknell, Philadelphia, for \$796 plus \$175 freight charges. Jerome Baumgartner, 133 East Chestnut Street, received the carpenter work contract, for which he was paid \$2,425.

When spring of 1871 arrived the basement of the church was nearly completed, and on Easter Monday, April 9, it was dedicated

for divine service by Bishop Jeremiah F. Shanahan, who had returned a short time before from the Vatican Council. Only a week earlier, on April 3, Father Kaul had moved from St. Joseph's Rectory to the house at 437 East Orange Street, which served as his home and a rectory during the next two and one-half years. This is Anthony Dorley's account of the dedication of the basement:

"The services of dedication began at half past ten in the forenoon and were not terminated until nearly two. At nine o'clock St. John's Literary Society, comprising most of the young men of the parish, together with St. Joseph's and St. Peter's Beneficial Societies of Lancaster, formed in procession in St. Joseph Street near St. Joseph's Church, and headed by the City Cornet Band, escorted the Bishop and the other officiating clergy to St. Anthony's. The members of the various societies were clad in their respective style of regalia and carried their society banners. Proudly over all floated the American Stars and Stripes, proclaiming to all the world the fact that after his God there is nothing nearer or dearer to a Catholic's heart than his country.

"After the procession arrived at Father Kaul's residence, the officiating clergy retired and vested, and then proceeded to the edifice. Immediately after their arrival in the basement, the ceremony of blessing began. While Bishop Shanahan sprinkled the altar and walls with Holy Water and went through the prescribed formula of dedication, the rest of the clergy accompanied him in solemn chant, St. Joseph's choir singing the responses. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Rev. Clement A. Koppnagel, of Harrisburg, gave a discourse in the German language. Solemn High Mass was then sung with Father Kaul as celebrant, assisted by Rev. Francis L. Neufeld, of St. Joseph's, as Deacon, and Rev. Aloysius F. Kuhlman, of Lebanon, as Sub-deacon. The choir sang LeJeal's Mass in D. After the Mass the Bishop in few words addressed the assemblage. He commended Father Kaul and his congregation on the success of their work thus far done and exhorted them to continue in the good work. At the end of his discourse he imparted his Pontifical benediction. Amidst the solemn strains of the grand old German hymn, 'Groszer Gott wir loben Dich,' the ceremonies were concluded.

"The basement was used for regular services until the completion of the church. Spacious and well-lighted, with a good sized altar in the rear and a large organ, and with a seating capacity of over one thousand, it filled all the present wants of the congregation."

The organ, eleven feet wide by eight feet deep and eight feet high, was purchased from the Pomplitz Company, of Baltimore, for \$300. Since this was long before electric motors were available to supply air pressure, this one had to be pumped by hand, usually by two boys who alternated as their energy waned. The pump handle was located near the rear on the right side, and above it was an air gauge which indicated the pressure in the air chamber within the

organ. The pressure had to be kept between high and low limits on the gauge, and the pumping adjusted accordingly. If allowed to go too low the music began to fade and the notes sounded a little flat. When the organist decided on "fortissimo" in her playing, a lot of pumping had to be done. The first organist was Elizabeth Strobel, daughter of Henry and Frederica Strobel.

The first choir director was Charles Hepting, a musician with the 79th Regiment Band early in the Civil War, and later an infantryman during some of the war's fiercest battles. He resigned from the choir in 1874 because of the state of his health, ruined by the war. He was succeeded by Ferdinand Weber, also a veteran of the war — he was a bugler.

The first baptism performed in St. Anthony's Church was that of Anna Kirchner, born March 21, 1871, baptized April 10, 1871, the daughter of Felix and Elizabeth Roehm Kirchner. The sponsors were Philip Stumpf and Anna Fritsch. The minister of baptism was Anthony F. Kaul.

The first marriage contracted in St. Anthony's Church was between Jacob Trees and Caroline Hoenninger on Tuesday, April 11, 1871.

The first funeral of a member of St. Anthony's Parish was that of a child, Mina Ueman, four and one-half years old, who died Friday, May 5, 1871 and was buried Sunday, May 7 in St. Joseph's Cemetery. Since St. Anthony's Parish had no cemetery during the first two years of its existence, the first twenty-three burials were made in St. Joseph's Cemetery.

The first funeral of an adult member was that of Werner Lindenberg, who died Tuesday, May 23, 1871, and was buried May 25 in St. Joseph's Cemetery.

The first burial in St. Anthony's Cemetery was that of Michael A. Geiger, 63 years old, who died June 12, 1873 and was buried June 14. A former member of St. Joseph's Parish, he had been a member of St. Mary's before 1850, the year St. Joseph's was organized.

The first mission held began Sunday, May 23, 1875. It lasted eight days and was conducted by Father Joseph Pottgeiser, a Jesuit. A huge crucifix, commemorating this first mission, hung on the east wall of the upper church nearly fifty years. It was moved to the lower church in 1949, and is now kept in one of the church storage rooms.

The first sacristan was Fabian Yecker. He began serving in that capacity at the time the basement chapel was completed in 1871, and in 1873 took over the combined duties of sacristan and sexton. In those early years, when a death occurred in the parish the sexton was called on for extra duty — he was also the gravedigger. Fabian Yecker served as sacristan until 1930, a span of near-

ly sixty years. Some of the older folks will recall him coming out of the sacristy to take up the collection at all the Masses on Sundays and feastdays, and bringing the veil and stepstool into the sanctuary for the priest during Benediction. Although feeble and bent with age during his declining years, Father Kaul would not relieve his faithful servant of his duties as long as he was able to come to church and wanted to continue. He knew the name of nearly every member of the congregation on sight, and when he took up the monthly collection, accompanied by an altar boy with a book, he would speak the name of each contributor in a low voice to be recorded. Over the years he was assisted in the sanctuary by Misses Caroline Hamp-ey, Mary Hampey, Mary Ursprung and Mary Eppley, the ladies in charge of the altars.

While construction of the church was in progress, water was obtained from a well and pump that were on the premises when the property was purchased. It was located about 15 feet from the south-east side-entrance to the church. Apparently, it had been dug about 1833 to supply water for shoemaker Corey. It has been said that this well also served part of the neighborhood community for a long time. There was no city water line in 1870 beyond the 300 block of East Orange Street, which was but a dirt road east of Plum Street.

St. Anthony's School

During the summer of 1871 the basement was divided into two sections. A wood partition, with glass windows about three feet above floor level, was erected all the way across the room, 27 feet from the wall at the Orange Street end. The front part of the basement was not changed and remained as the chapel area. The organ was moved forward to a new position in the middle aisle — just about in the center of the building. It remained there until the renovation of 1910, at which time it was placed along the west wall, where its outline can still be seen on the floor.

The rear section was made into a one-room school, its dimensions 56 by 27 feet. Later in the 1870's it was divided into two rooms. Sometime during the 1880's an additional 10-foot section of the chapel's length (the areas on each side of the organ) was taken for school purposes, making it a four-room school. Thereafter there were two small rooms (10 by 20½ feet), used mostly by the younger children, and two large rooms (28 by 27 feet), occupied by the older ones. The small rooms were also used for such activities as children's choir practice and the rehearsal of plays.

Anthony X. Baumann and William J. Eppley, both octogenarians and lifelong members of St. Anthony's Parish, spent five of their school years in the old basement school. They recall the partitions with glass windows that could be moved up and down, and when there was occasion for someone, such as Father Kaul, to speak

to all of the children at one time, the windows were lowered and all could hear without leaving their desks. There were thirty-three dual desks in each classroom.

In our day, when children reach the age of six they usually enter the **First Grade**, and then advance by **grades** from year to year. In those days they started in what was called the **ABC Class**, and then advanced to the **First Reader** at the end of the first year. To finish school they had to complete five **Readers**, and by the time that was accomplished they were usually twelve years old, at which time they left school and went to work.

Boys and girls were segregated but often attended common classes during the time their "lessons were heard." The boys occupied the West Room and the girls the East Room. There were blackboards attached to the south wall for the benefit of the upper classes; the lower classes apparently got along with copybooks and slates. To make it possible for the children to reach up on the blackboards, benches were placed in front for the children to stand on. Also, as the various Grades were called to receive their instruction and review their lessons, they came to the front and occupied the benches.

Father Kaul visited the school every Friday afternoon, and on that occasion the marks of each pupil were presented to him for his scrutiny. The highest grading was seven points, and any pupil that was too far below that was called aside to have a little talk about his/her inadequate performance during the week. Nothing brought a pupil's performance rating down faster than bad conduct, and if it was considered bad enough a corrective application was made with a rattan. This treatment was for boys only.

It is evident by this time that those who attended daily Mass at 8 o'clock had to walk through the school to reach the chapel. The school opened in September 1871 with two lay teachers: Miss Annie Coyle (who later became Sister Mary Anthony of the Sisters of Charity) for the girls; and Mr. Joseph Kopf, who also served as sexton in the beginning, for the boys. The school remained in charge of Miss Coyle and Mr. Kopf until September 1873, when two Sisters of the Holy Cross — Sisters Mary Gertrude and Mary des Victoires — took charge. They were succeeded by Sister Mary Wigbert, who taught the boys, and Sister Mary of the Transfiguration, who taught the girls. There were in the neighborhood of sixty pupils in attendance during the first year.

Toilet facilities were provided in a small frame building, divided into separate compartments for boys and girls, and located about 20 feet directly behind the church. Devoid of heat during winter, the place was only a larger version of the old-time "outhouse" found in nearly every back yard. Also behind the church, built against the rear wall, was the coal shed. It appears that at one time it may have been intended to put the heating unit for the church in this loca-

tion, since some old photographs show a chimney extending above the roof at the rear of the church, but no other evidence to support this has been found.

The first heating unit was a large pipeless hot-air furnace, located downstairs in the school area near the partition that divided the school from the chapel. It had a single duct which led to a register in the floor of the middle aisle upstairs. This register could be closed during weekdays so that the heat would be confined to the school, and opened during weekends to warm the upper church. As can be surmised, one furnace could not produce sufficient warmth for such a large building and, eventually, another hot-air furnace with a duct leading to another register upstairs, was installed in the middle aisle of the chapel. This was the heating arrangement until 1895, when a steam-heat plant was installed in the new school building, large enough to heat both the school and the church.

* * *

St. Anthony's Benevolent Association was one of the organizations founded during the early days of the parish. A charter was granted by the Lancaster County Court of Common Pleas on November 21, 1871. It stated that, "The main object of this association shall be to provide by regular contributions from its members, a fund for the relief of such members as may be sick and are otherwise incapacitated from labor." There were twenty-one articles of regulation in the charter. Entrance into the organization was restricted to men between the ages of 21 and 48, inclusive. The weekly sick benefit paid to a member in good standing was \$3, limited to a duration of one year. Upon the death of a member each man in the organization was assessed fifty cents, and the family of the deceased was paid \$30.

The charter members were: Blasius Yecker, Dionis Rapp, Jerome Baumgardner, Henry Drachbar, Charles Eschbach, Michael Geiger, Fabian Yecker, Henry Dorley, Philip Haas, John Gerz, Christian Bender, William Seifert, Dominicus Widwyer, Andrew Walter, Rudolph Walter, Charles Knapp, Michael Haberbush and Henry Strobel.

A division in the society took place in 1876, brought about through an election of new officers, the results of which some of the older members refused to accept. The new group was called St. Anthony's Franciscus Benevolent Association, but internal strife apparently caused it to disband after about four years of existence.

After the National Catholic Benevolent Legion was founded, September 5, 1881, in Brooklyn, N. Y., and began establishing councils throughout the nation, most of the members of St. Anthony's Benevolent Association were eventually absorbed into that organization. A parish council was formed at St. Anthony's on August 7, 1894, and was identified as Bishop Shanahan Council, No. 461, Cath-

olic Benevolent Legion. It paid death benefits ranging from \$500 to \$2,000, and in the event of sickness, \$3 per week. Its membership included men between the ages of 18 and 55.

In 1896 St. Anthony's Council had fifty-one members, and their addresses indicate the areas of the city in which most of the members of St. Anthony's Parish lived seventy-four years ago. Among the streets named most frequently were: King, Orange, Marion, Chestnut, Walnut, Plum, Shippen, Church, Locust, Chester, Green, Duke, Freiburg and Howard Ave.

During the summer of 1872 the building of a rectory was begun near the eastern extremity of the church property. Plans had been drawn for it to be built west of the church on the site of the present rectory. Probably because the parish indebtedness was becoming greater than had been anticipated, it was decided to erect a smaller, temporary rectory. It was not completed until the following year, and Father Kaul moved into his new home October 1, 1873. It was a modest, two-story, six-room house with a basement, 21 feet wide in front along Orange Street and 45 feet long. It was given house number 533.

A seven foot strip of land was left between the rectory and the eastern boundary of the church property, apparently to insure access for maintenance. This strip was sold to Myers and Rathvon, realtors, on July 17, 1887, by Rev. Michael J. McBride, administrator of the diocese after the death of Bishop Jeremiah F. Shanahan. Father Kaul personally owned the adjoining property and that, too, was sold, making it possible to erect the two houses that now adjoin the convent building. The money derived from the sale of the strip of land was applied to the addition of a third story to the rectory in 1888, to provide accommodation for out-of-town guests, an assistant priest and a housekeeper. At the time the third floor was constructed the side bay windows and the front porch were added, and a steam heating plant was installed.

The original rectory is still there practically intact, and has been incorporated in the new convent building. The first floor front room served as Father Kaul's office and reception room; next was the dining room and in the rear, the kitchen. The three rooms on the second floor were bedrooms — the one in front apparently the guest room; in the middle, Father Kaul's; and in the rear, Miss Mary's. The original wood trim is still there in all of the rooms, the hallway and the stairway. There was a side porch outside the kitchen and a balcony above it. A few feet to the west of the porch was a well with a pump. A few years after Father Kaul occupied his new home, he had an arbor erected over a brick walkway that extended all the way from the rectory to the east side entrance of the church. Grape vines were planted along both sides of its entire length, which, once they had completely overgrown the arbor, provided a modicum of privacy and shelter for the priest in his trips back and

forth, and the grapes a source of temptation for the younger generation. The arbor was removed when the school building was erected in 1895.

Later in this same year, on October 11, 1872, a 4.7-acre piece of land at Orange Street and Ranck Avenue, and extending to Ranck Mill Road, was purchased from Cyprian Housner for \$1,887.50. The land was laid out and graded for use as a cemetery by Allan A. Herr, of Lancaster. On June 29, 1892, the remaining 4-acre tract of the Housner estate, at Grofftown and Ranck Mill Roads, was acquired for \$2,700 and added to the cemetery. On this latter tract stood a two-story brick house which was thereafter occupied by the caretaker of the cemetery. It was torn down in 1964.

A picket fence was erected along the eastern and southwestern boundaries of the cemetery in 1873. It lasted until 1902, when it was replaced with a boxwood hedge. In 1896 a double iron gate, suspended from stone pillars, was erected at the Ranck Avenue entrance by A. B. Rote and Co. Not even a part of any of the foregoing remains as a vestige of the past — the wood fence, the boxwood hedge and the iron gates are gone. What does remain, however, is the stone wall along the north boundary, at the Ranck Mill Road. It is a "dry" wall, built by stonemasons Joseph Licht and Peter Pflum in 1889 at a cost of \$162. It is 160 feet long, most of it still in good condition 80 years later.

Meanwhile the work of building the church continued, and some of the obligations of late 1871 and early 1872 included payments due Leo Lehman for brownstone work; Jerome Baumgardner, carpenter work; Appolonia Fleischman, Peter Fachinger and McComsey and Co., interest on loans; Amos Kirchner, carpenter work; organist's and sexton's salaries; Long and O'Brien, Adam Mattern, McCullon and Bateman and William E. Lant, painting; Flynn and Brenneman, plumbing supplies; Henry D. Rapp, carpenter work in school; Jacob Gable, plumbing; Steinman Hardware Co., hardware; J. B. Schwartzwalder, millwork; John Heidig, hauling, among others. There was a bill for three dollars for a carriage for the bishop.

Father Kaul had to find ways of raising additional money to help pay the many bills that were due — some of them overdue. During the summers he held picnics at **Tell's Hain** (Tell's Grove), which at times brought in as much as \$300. This picnic resort was located along the west bank of the Conestoga River, along what is now North Conestoga Drive, one-quarter mile from the Philadelphia Turnpike (East King Street). The old tavern building, now more than 100 years old, is still there but in a delapidated condition. It contained a ballroom and an indoor "garden" where a variety of "refreshments" were to be had. Outside was a grove of large trees, with tables and benches where picnic lunches could be enjoyed on a warm summer day, and there was a spring with cool water. In the game area the program usually included running races, bag races.

baseball games, greased pig catching and greased pole climbing contests, "drop the handkerchief" and nail driving contests for the ladies. For the men there was a 200-yard rifle range on the premises. St. Anthony's church, sodality and school picnics were held there often over a period of nearly 25 years. Other parks, such as McGrann's Conestoga, Rocky Springs, West End and Gable's were in existence during a part of this period, but Tell's Hain, which was within walking distance of St. Anthony's (1.1 miles) was preferred. St. Anthony's church picnics were well-planned, large affairs. In 1888 (July 16) the annual picnic was held at Lauer's Park, Reading, Pa. The picnic committee notified the Reading and Columbia Railroad that sufficient cars to transport 1,888 people would be needed. He also presented concerts and art exhibits in Fulton Hall, and on occasion brought prominent personalities here to give lectures. These affairs brought in from \$75 to \$175 above expenses. He also ran picnic excursions by railroad to such places as: Port Deposit, Md.; Cold Spring, in upper Lebanon County; and McCalls Ferry, in lower Lancaster County along the Susquehanna, on which he cleared from \$110 to \$260.

Soon after the parish became an organized entity, the formation of church societies was begun. The Blessed Virgin Mary Sodality was the first to be brought into existence. Many of the members were transferred from the sodality at St. Joseph's, which Father Kaul organized October 17, 1869. When the division of St. Joseph's parish took place, in April 1871, the Blessed Virgin Mary Sodality also was divided, and one section became the nucleus of the new sodality at St. Anthony's. Membership was open to single men and women only. Officers in St. Joseph's Sodality who transferred to St. Anthony's were: Miss Mary Daecher; Messrs. Anthony Matt, Jr., Albert Bachler, John W. Hiemenz, Fabian Yecker and Benjamin Nachtigal. Miss Mary "Sallie" Yecker was the first prefect. Also organized during the early years of the parish were: the Altar Society, Purgatorial Society, League of the Sacred Heart, Rosary Society, Holy Angels Sodality, Confraternity of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, St. John's Literary Society, for young people, and the previously mentioned St. Anthony's Beneficial Society.

The first celebration of the feastday of St. Anthony of Padua took place Thursday, June 13, 1872 in the basement chapel. A Solemn High Mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at 7:30 in the evening Father A. M. Grunder, SOBVM (Sacred Order of the Blessed Virgin Mary) gave a biographical sermon on St. Anthony. St. Anthony's Beneficial Society had its headquarters in Fulton Hall and the membership already must have been large, since they were able to hire Ermentrout's Band for the evening, and march in a body from the hall to the church to participate in the celebration.

During the years 1873 and 1874, when the parishioners came to church on Sunday mornings, it was not only to fulfill the obliga-

tion of attending Mass, but also to note how much progress had been made in the construction of the church, and to speculate among themselves as to how much time would be needed for its completion. These were trying years for Father Kaul, since the bills were coming in faster than the money to pay them. More money had to be borrowed and the sum of the interest paid annually mounted accordingly. Many times he walked the streets calling on parishioners and other friends, practically begging for a dollar here and there, so great was the financial pressure exerted on him. Bills were paid piecemeal, and there were threats of lawsuits against him by creditors who would not, or could not, wait any longer for their money. To make matters worse, the post-Civil War prosperity had gradually faded and came to an abrupt halt with the "Panic" of 1873. There were instances of men, who had contributed to the building of the church and had hoped to continue to do so, now out of work and dependent on gratuities from others for the subsistence of their families. Labor unions were slowly coming into existence in an effort to bring about greater equity between affluent employers and the struggling working man. The strikes and lockouts which took place did not bring any improvement in the general economy.

The first bell to be mounted in the church tower was purchased from the Joshua Register and Son Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Md., for \$299.30. It is still in use, the smallest of the four bells now in the tower, and weighs 600 pounds. It was presented to the church by Miss Mary Kaul and blessed by Bishop Jeremiah F. Shanahan, in August, 1873, before the construction of the tower was completed. It was named the **Ave Maria**, and was the only bell in the tower during the next 15 years. Its tone is "C."

The celebration of Christmas 1873 at St. Anthony's was reported by the Lancaster Daily Express of Friday, December 26, as follows:

"At St. Anthony's High Mass was celebrated at five o'clock in the morning. The second Mass, for the children, was celebrated at 7½ o'clock, when the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Holy Angels Sodality received communion, and an address was delivered by the pastor, Rev. Anthony F. Kaul. At 10 o'clock there was another High Mass and another sermon by the pastor. At three o'clock in the afternoon vespers were celebrated, after which the children were permitted to view the "Gift Tree" gotten up by Father Kaul himself. Each child received a package of nuts, candies and cakes, but still the tree remained laden with gifts, and these will be distributed on the Sunday afternoon following New Year's. In the meantime the tree may be reviewed by anyone desiring to pay it a visit. The church was handsomely trimmed, and this was entirely the work of the young people of the parish. The decoration was as fine as any we have ever seen, and was under the supervision of Messrs. Anthony Matt, Jr., John Hiemenz and Fabian Yecker. The music by the choir was excellent under the lead of Professor

Charles Hepting, with Miss Lizzie Strobel at the organ. Mozart's 12th Mass was perhaps never rendered in finer style in this city."

With the exception of a few minor delays, work continued on the church with the hope that it could be completed before the end of 1874. Occasional social affairs were held in Grant Hall, on the northeast corner of Duke and Grant Streets (where the Court House Annex is located). Outstanding among these was the **Centennial Tea Party**, held during the six days following Easter — April 6 through 11. The centennial commemorated was that of the "Boston Tea Party." The assistance of young people from all of the Catholic parishes was enlisted, and the "tea party" tables were placed in charge of young ladies dressed in the costumes of Ireland, Germany, France and America. A coupon on the ticket of admission entitled the holder to a cup of tea or coffee, with the privilege of taking home the cup and saucer. Arrangements for musical entertainment were made by Ferdinand Weber, new director of St. Anthony's choir, and included the appearance on different nights of Clemmen's Band, of Lancaster: the Maennerchor chorus; Professor Weber's orchestra, of Harrisburg, and several other groups. Attractive prizes were given away during the affair, which was actually an indoor festival, from which the sum of \$1,800 was realized. Later in the year an excursion brought in \$200, and a lecture by Father Pottgeiser another \$200. In November a **Reunion and Bazaar** was held in Grant Hall, from which \$1,602 was realized.

The closing exercises of St. Anthony's School, and the first commencement of Sacred Heart Academy, were held in the unfinished church on June 7 of the same year. Included were 60 boys dressed in white, and 170 girls wearing white dresses, wreaths and veils — all carrying lighted candles. They were followed by 24 small boys and girls in white, carrying baskets of flower petals which were strewn in the path of Father Kaul bearing the monstrance containing the Blessed Sacrament. The new altar was decorated with flowers and illuminated by many candles. The feast of Corpus Christi was at that time a holy day of obligation. During the early years at St. Anthony's there were four particular days of special celebration: Christmas, Easter, the feast of Corpus Christi and the feast of St. Anthony. The following item in the Lancaster Intelligencer of Saturday, June 13, 1874, reported the first celebration of the feast of St. Anthony held in the upper church:

"A beautiful and imposing ceremony took place last evening at St. Anthony's Church. The exercises consisted of singing and recitation by the children, a sermon on the life and character of the patron, St. Anthony, by Father Heber, of Buffalo, and benediction by Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg, after which the Sodality Society of St. Anthony's presented Father Kaul with a beautiful carpet, which was tendered in a neat address by Mr. John Hiemenz. St. Anthony's Beneficial Society was in attendance in full regalia. There were present in all seven priests and one bishop to assist in the ser-

VICES.”

The long-awaited day, when the building would be so nearly complete that it could be dedicated for divine worship, finally arrived. For an account of the dedication services and a description of the new church, we turn once more to Anthony Dorley:

“May 17, 1875, brought joy to the hearts of St. Anthony’s people. On that day they were to see their most ardent hopes realized. Long and earnestly they had labored, yet the object gave full compensation for their every endeavor. Their ceaseless labors they saw



St. Anthony’s Church and Sacred Heart Academy in 1880, as seen from the no-longer-existing 110-foot Lancaster County Prison Tower.

embodied in a magnificent structure, which on that day was to be sanctified and proclaimed the house of the living God. The sun rose from the Eastern skies with not a cloud to dim the purity of its rays. The day was an ideal spring day — a day fraught with fruitful realization of former anticipations.

“The interior of the church presented a beautiful appearance. The altars aglow with candles and framed in graceful festoons and bouquets; the air redolent with the commingled perfumes of flowers and incense; vested priests, devout parishioners, moved to inmost feeling by the mellow tones of the organ and the solemn yet joyful singing of the choir — this is a faint picture of St. Anthony’s on this the happiest day in its history. The tasteful decoration of the altars was designed and executed by Mrs. Overman, of Philadelphia;

Miss Lizzie Fitzpatrick, Miss M. Dougherty and Miss Mary Lichty, of Lancaster. The music was in charge of Prof. John B. Kevinski, of Lancaster. The combined choirs of St. Anthony's and St. Mary's, accompanied by Prof. Weber's full orchestra, rendered Mozart's Twelfth Mass. Prof. Carl Matz, Prof. William B. Hall, Prof. J. E. Keffer and Prof. F. W. Haas assisted.

"The ceremonies of dedication were performed by Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg . . . On this occasion the church was kept closed to the people (as is usually done at the dedication of a church), and the altars were bare of altar cloths. A procession of all the clergy present was formed at the rectory to escort Bishop Shanahan to the church. The procession was headed by an acolyte, bearing the cross between two others with lighted candles. Then came the clergy, in cassocks and surplices, and finally the celebrant, in alb, stole and white cape. On arriving at the main entrance the ceremony of dedication began with the prayer "Actiones Nostras" by the celebrant. Later on he intoned the "Asperges Me," and while the psalm "Miserere" was sung by the rest of the clergy he proceeded around the church, sprinkling the foundation and walls as high as he could reach, with holy water. On returning to the front of the church he remained there for a time, while the deacon and subdeacon, with the rest of the clergy, repeated the required antiphons and prayers. Then the bishop, followed by the clergy in procession, entered the church and knelt before the altar. The Litany of Saints was then chanted, and while all present joined in singing this the Bishop rose and blessed the altar. Later he proceeded around the whole interior, and beginning on the Gospel side he blessed the walls.

"The altar was then decked with altar cloths and the other things necessary for the sacrifice of the Mass, and Solemn High Mass was sung by Bishop Shanahan, assisted by Rev. Clement A. Koppnagel, of Harrisburg, as Archpriest; Rev. F. L. Neufeld, of Lancaster, and Rev. William Pieper, of Columbia, as Deacons of Honor; Rev. Aloysius F. Kuhlman, of Lebanon, as Deacon of the Mass; Rev. H. Augustine, of Philadelphia, as Sub-deacon, and Rev. Anthony F. Kaul as Master of Ceremonies. Immediately before the Mass the doors were opened to the people. In a few minutes the immense throngs crowded about the church to witness the dedicatory services had filled the church to its utmost capacity. During the services Bishop Shanahan delivered a short address.

"Immediately after the dedicatory services and the Mass had been concluded, a procession of all the Catholic societies of Lancaster, and a great number of visiting societies from the surrounding cities and town, formed on East Orange Street, and, after marching through the church, proceeded up Orange Street to Plum, then to Chestnut, to Mulberry, to Orange, to Mary, to West King, to Prince, to German, to South Queen, to Middle, to East King, and then to Fulton Hall, where the procession dispersed.

“The general plan of St. Anthony’s Church, conceived and executed by the well-known architect, E. F. Durang, of Philadelphia, is a modern adaption of the Romanesque style of architecture. The Gothic churches of Germany and England, though the very perfection of art, have a rather gloomy character; it is more in accordance with the mystic character of the Northern mind to surround religion with its appropriate gloom. The Roman style speaks more to the lively imagination, being more imposing through its massiveness, for the frivolous Southern temperament cannot brook too much seriousness. Its very tombs it bedecks with art to rob death of its terror. In St. Anthony’s Church both of these styles are united; it blends the exquisite moulding of the first with the graceful arching of the latter.

“Standing back some distance from Orange Street, it has an exterior length of one hundred and forty-two feet, eight inches, and is sixty-five feet wide. The height of the walls above the foundation is thirty-eight feet, and the comb of the roof rises to a height of eighty feet. The church is substantially built of red brick, with brownstone trimmings. Two rows of massive buttresses, capped with brownstone, range along both sides to support the weight of the roof. In the front center is a tower, one hundred and fifteen feet high, with buttresses rising to the very top, and surmounted by four gilded crosses. The mere form of a tower is pleasing to the imagination; it loses itself in air as if guiding the thoughts of man towards heaven. (In the beginning Father Kaul planned to add a steeple to the 115 foot tower, surmounted by a cross. Had the plan been carried out the pinnacle of the steeple would have been 175 feet above pavement level. He decided later that such a project would burden the parish with unnecessary additional debt, and the idea was abandoned. EAM.)

“In front the church is entered by three massive doors of solid walnut. The middle door is a beautiful piece of work; on either side are two small pillars supporting arches, adorned in Gothic moulding. Above this is a large cathedral window filled with stained glass. These three doorways lead into a large vestibule, from which two stairways lead into the gallery and two others into the basement. (The middle doors swung on hinges — as they do now — but those to the right and left were sliding doors suspended from wheels that ran back and forth on a track. They were opened and closed by means of ropes and twin pulleys. EAM.)

“Entrance into the interior is gained by three wide doors, and on either side a kneeling angel presents to those entering a basin of Holy Water. On entering there awakens that aimless reverie which bears the soul we know not whither. We feel that we are leaving a world of common interests for one of heavenly thoughts, exchanging the trivial pursuits of time for religion and eternity. What strikes the observer most is the simple elegance and perfect symmetry

everywhere displayed. The absence of pillars leaves the church clear and the view of the altar from any point unobstructed. The interior dimensions are one hundred feet in length, sixty-one feet in width and fifty feet from the floor to the arched ceiling. The floor is of one and one-quarter inch yellow pine; the pews are of solid walnut and ash, and are of handsome and convenient design; the wainscotting is also of walnut.

“The ceiling is formed by an arch rising from the side walls, and with a flattened and receding top eight feet wide. Eight Gothic ribs, beautifully frescoed, and resting on corbels that are adorned with cherubs’ heads rise from either wall to the flattened top of the arch. A massive Gothic drop, two feet in length and finished in white and gold, depends from the upper end of each rib. The panels formed between these ribs are adorned with life-size paintings of the apostles, painted by Mr. Louis Reingruber, a well-known artist of Lancaster, from designs furnished by architect Durang. The general shade of the ground is stone color. The greater portion of these paintings are gifts of members of the congregation. The following is a complete list of the donors:

- ST. PETER, gift of Peter and Anna Maria Delzeit.
- ST. PAUL, gift of Ursula Solomon.
- ST. JOHN, gift of Miss Mary Kaul.
- ST. JAMES THE GREAT, gift of Francis and Rosa Speicer.
- ST. PHILIP, gift of Philip and Rosa Haas.
- ST. MATTHEW, gift of Henry and Catherine Dorley.
- ST. MARK, gift of Peter and Catherine Fachinger.
- ST. SIMON, gift of Charles and Frances Himmelsbach.
- ST. JAMES THE LESS, gift of Matthias and Barbara Gardner.
- ST. ANDREW, gift of Andrew and Margaret Kray.

“The receding top of the ceiling bears copies of the paintings of great masters, executed by Reingruber, as were most of the paintings in the church. The one nearest the sanctuary represents a dove surrounded with a heavenly halo and symbolizing the Holy Spirit in the act of His descent upon the world. Next to this is “Our Lady of the Holy Rosary,” a gift of the Society of the Holy Rosary . . . A picture of the “Sacred Heart of Jesus,” presented by Josephine Mettfett, is the next in the series . . . The next painting in the central portion of the ceiling is one of St. Anthony of Padua, the patron of the church, the gift of Matthias and Othilia Steinwandel . . . The next picture is a gift of Rev. Clement A. Koppernagel. It is that of the “Immaculate Heart of Mary,” a counterpart of the one representing the “Sacred Heart of Jesus.” The next picture is perhaps the best executed in the whole church. It represents “Our Lady of the Assumption,” . . . donated by the Purgatorial Society of the parish

... Immediately over the choir loft is the last of this series of paintings — that of St. Cecilia, patroness of music. This painting is the gift of Anthony Matt, Jr.

“The ‘Stations of the Cross’ are copies of Farich’s famous paintings, and were made by G. Kurringer, a Munich artist, at the time residing in Philadelphia. They were donated by John and Josephine Matt, and George and Theresa Heidig, and are framed in handsome walnut frames, surmounted by a cross. Below, in fine Gothic letters, are the respective names of the ‘Stations.’

“On either side of the sanctuary arch is the figure of an angel, hovering with outspread wings and folded hands, as though standing guard at the threshold of the ‘Holy of Holies.’ Above the arch is painted another angel, holding a scroll upon which are inscribed the words, ‘ECCE TABERNACULUM DEI.’ At the opposite end of the church, above the choir loft, is a similar figure with a scroll bearing the words, ‘GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO.’ The sanctuary arch is beautifully frescoed and rests on semi-columns. The sanctuary itself is semi-circular in shape and is raised four steps above the floor of the nave. The railing is of highly polished walnut, and represents a miniature colonnade. On the walls of the sanctuary, behind the main altar, are three large paintings, fully ten feet in height. The central picture is a copy of (Paul) Deschwanden’s famous ‘Crucifixion,’ and was donated by Frederick and Elizabeth Ruet-schie. A gloomy darkness, broken only by a dim light over the city of Jerusalem in the distance, forms the background from which the figures of our Crucified Redeemer, His Blessed Mother, St. John and the Penitent Magdalen, embracing the foot of the cross, stand forth in finely colored relief. To the right of the ‘Crucifixion’ is the ‘Adoration of the Magi,” a copy of a painting by the same master. This painting is a gift of Anna M. Myers. To the left is a copy of (Antonio) Correggio’s famous ‘Nativity,’ donated by George and Dorothea Rose.

“In the semicircular ceiling of the sanctuary is a small oblong painting of a monstrance, containing the ‘Holy Eucharist,’ with an adoring angel on either side. Two brackets, of beautiful design, each having five gas-jets, furnish light in the sanctuary. The sanctuary lamp is a gift of Henry Lindenberg and family.

“The main altar approaches the Roman style, it is eighteen feet high, and, although it does not possess the elaborate decorations which characterize the Gothic altars, it is of beautiful design and workmanship. It is painted pure white, tipped with gold, and the design was furnished by architect Durang; the carving was done by Mr. Charles Hepting, a member of the parish. The door of the tabernacle bears in high relief the wheat and grapes, symbolizing the bread and wine used in the Sacrifice of the Mass, and a pelican, feeding its brood with its own blood. Above the exposition is a dome supported by four slender columns, beneath which is suspended a

pure white dove with outspread wings, and above is a statue of the Redeemer, triumphant after His resurrection, holding in his left hand a red flag with a white cross. On the front of the altar is carved a lamb in relief, resting upon the seven seals of the Old Testament, and on both sides of the lamb are small columns. To the right and left of the altar are pedestals with figures of adoring angels. This altar was presented by Mrs. Mary Dunn and family of Lancaster. The sanctuary gong used during the Mass and the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, was donated by Miss Mary Geiger. The ostensorium and procession cross are gifts of Anselm Kirchner and family.

“The Blessed Virgin Mary’s and St. Joseph’s altars are also finished in white and gold, they both stand beneath frescoed arches. The statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary is an exact reproduction of the statue at Lourdes and . . . was donated by Miss Mary Broka and the altar by the B. V. M. Sodality.

“The statue of St. Joseph represents him with the Divine Child on his left arm, holding in his tiny hands a globe surmounted by a cross. Zyprian Hausnes and family presented the altar, and the statue is the joint gift of Mrs. Appolonia Fleischman and Mrs. Catherine Huber. In addition to these, there are two smaller altars in the sanctuary. One is the shrine of “Our Lady of Perpetual Help,” the gift of Matthias Steinwandel and family. On the other stands a statue of the “Sacred Heart of Jesus,” the gift of Joseph Dosch and family. To the left of the Blessed Virgin Mary’s altar, on a handsome bracket, is a statue of St. Aloysius, the patron of youth. On a similar bracket, on the opposite side of the church, is the “Guardian Angel,” represented as guiding a little child. On the Gospel side and outside the sanctuary is a small altar on which is placed a life-size statue of St. Anthony of Padua in a monk’s garb. In his right hand the saint holds a book, on which stands the infant Saviour. This statue was presented by Mr. John Nachtigal and family. On the opposite side of the church is a similar altar with a statue commonly called “Pieta,” which was bought in Treeves by Father Kaul, on the occasion of his first trip to Europe, in 1881, and was donated to the church by Miss Mary Broka.

“On the occasion of his first trip to Europe, in 1881, Father Kaul also bought the Blessed Sacrament banner, used to screen the “Holy Eucharist” during sermons at “Forty Hours’ Devotion,” and two banners of the Sodalties of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Holy Angels, and also the statue of the Saviour which stands on the dome of the high altar. This image was donated by Mrs. William O. Frailey.

“The lofty windows of the church are filled with stained glass, manufactured in the establishment of Francis George, Baltimore, Md. They show forth to great advantage on a clear morning or evening. The church faces directly South, and the rays of the rising or

low-descending sun strike fully against the windows and add their delicate hues to the soft coloring of the stained glass. The upper half of each window is adorned with the figures of two saints. The one on the Epistle side, nearest the sanctuary, is the gift of Margaret Frohnhoefer, and is especially worthy of notice. The upper half bears a picture of Blessed Mary Alacoque receiving the mission from our Divine Lord to spread the devotion to His Sacred Heart over the whole world. The next window on this side bears in its stained glass pictures of St. Barbara and St. Rosa, and is the gift of Miss Mary Broka. The third bears the names of Pirmin and Magdalen Kaul, the parents of Father Kaul, as the donors, and is adorned with images of the Blessed Virgin Mary as "Queen of Heaven," and St. Magdalen. The fourth bears pictures of St. Henry and St. Elizabeth, and was presented by Henry and Frederika Strobel. The fifth, the gift of Anna M. Myers, is adorned with pictures of St. Anna and St. Margaret. The last was donated by the Rosary Society.

"On the Gospel side, the window nearest the sanctuary is adorned with pictures of "Our Lady of the Sacred Heart" and the "Good Shepherd." This window is a gift of Rev. Aloysius F. Kuhlman, a warm and dear friend of Father Kaul. The second was presented by the B. V. M. Sodality and has pictures of St. Agnes and St. Aloysius. The third is a gift of St. Anthony's Beneficial Society, and is adorned with images of St. Anthony of Padua and St. Ignatius Loyola. The fourth is inscribed with the names of John and Josephine Toerner as its donors, and bears images of St. Josephine and St. John the Baptist. The fifth is a gift of Mrs. Apollonia Fleischman, and bears images of St. Theresa and St. Apollonia. The sixth and last is a memorial of Nicholas Hiemenz.

"On either side of the church, next to the sanctuary, is a large rosette window. The central part of one represents the crowned head of our Lord, a copy of Guido's "Ecce Homo," the other bears the drooping countenance of the "Mother of Sorrows."

"Light is furnished in the nave of the church by ten pedestal lights, five on either side. The pedestals are of bronze and each is supplied with five gas jets, covered with frosted glass globes. The gallery, which extends entirely across the church, is supplied with four pedestal lights, much similar in design to those in the nave.

"The organ which was in the church at the time of the dedication was to remain but temporarily. The large magnificent instrument . . . (which supplied music 1875 to 1940) was not procured until November, 1875. Manufactured by Heilner & Schumacher, of Baltimore, it is of the style known as the "two-manual," divided into three organs, the great, swell and pedal. The great organ has thirteen stops, with ten hundred and thirty-seven pipes; the swell has eight stops, with four hundred and eighty-eight pipes; and the pedal, four stops with one hundred and eight pipes. There are seven additional stops known as mechanical or accessory. The whole number of

stops is thirty-two, and of pipes sixteen hundred and thirty-three. In front are forty-seven pipes, handsomely arranged and gilded. The pipes in the great organ range from two to sixteen feet register; in the swell from two to eight, and in the pedal from eight to sixteen. The organ has all the latest improvements, and was the first instrument manufactured by Heilner & Schumacher to be supplied with what is known as the "pneumatic action," which renders the touch as soft as that of a piano — a benefit that can be fully appreciated by all organists; it has several other improved combinations . . .

"The case is made of walnut, with ash panels, designed by architect Durang, in the Romanesque style of architecture, to correspond with the architecture of the church. The dimensions are twenty-three feet in depth, sixteen feet in width and twenty-two feet in height. Besides being, with respect to its architecture, one of the handsomest organs in Lancaster, it is without a doubt the best in softness of tone and range. The cost of this fine instrument was \$5,000. Father Kaul, ever eager to make the financial burden of his parishioners as light as possible, organized, in March, 1873, a society known as "St. Anthony's Organ Society," having for its object the liquidation of the debt incurred through the purchase of this organ . . .

"The organ when finished was put up in Heilner & Schumacher's establishment, and a free concert was given on the evening of October 11, 1875, in order that its qualities might be publicly tested. Professors Eversman, Miller, Wehage, Etting and Burrington, all well-known organists of Baltimore, took part in this concert and were unanimous in pronouncing it perfect in tone, touch and all other essentials. A short time previous to Tuesday, November 9, 1875, the organ was brought to Lancaster and immediately erected on the organ loft. On the evening of that date, the occasion of its opening, a concert was given to allow the citizens of Lancaster the pleasure of hearing it to advantage . . .

"At this concert the organ was presided over by Prof. J. Loretz, of Brooklyn; Prof. F. Eversman, at that time organist of St. Ignatius Church, Baltimore, and the well-known Prof. Carl Matz, of Lancaster. The excellent choir of St. Anthony's also took part. Prior to the opening of the concert, Prof. John Hart requested the audience, in the name of Father Kaul, to abstain from applause, out of respect for the sanctity of the place. The first selection given was Peter's famous "Laudate Pueri Dominum," by the choir. This was followed by Beethoven's 2d, 3d, and 4th movements of symphony in C.

"During the one-half hour devoted to this piece of music, the superior excellence of the organ in range and sweetness of tone were fully demonstrated. The next selection was the "Overture to Stradella," of Flotow, by Prof. F. Eversman. "The Broken Promise," a bass solo, was then sung by C. A. Loretz, brother of Prof. Loretz; Meyerbeer's "Fackelstanz" was then given by Prof. J. Loretz, fol-

lowed by Prof. Carl Matz, who with excellent execution played Gottschalk's "Festsonati." Prof. J. Loretz's performance of Boieldieu's "Dame Blanche" ended the first part of the programme. After a short intermission the second part was opened by B. C. Klein's "Ave Verum," a trio by Miss Louisa Baumgardner and Messrs. Henry Drachbar and John Hiemenz. This was followed by Rossini's "William Tell," played by Prof. J. Loretz; "Fantasie Impromptu," by F. Eversman, given to display the excellence of the tremolo; Poniatowski's "The Yeoman's Wedding Song," by C. A. Loretz; Schubert's "Ave Maria," by Prof. J. Loretz, and Troepfer's "Triple Fugue," by Prof. Carl Matz. Then Father Kaul arose and in a few words thanked the audience for the liberality with which they had patronized not only the concert, but had on all other occasions sustained the pastor in his efforts to complete the church and make it a grand and fitting house of worship; thanked Messrs. Heilner and Schumacher for the excellent organ they had built for the church; thanked the ladies and gentlemen that had taken part in the concert for their valuable assistance; and finally thanked the Reverend clergy present for their attendance and the interest they had always shown in behalf of St. Anthony's. The concert was ended by the magnificent descriptive composition "La Figlia del Reggimento" of Donizzetti. Prof. J. Loretz certainly displayed his masterful execution in the rendition of this famous piece of music. At one time were heard the fine imitations of trumpets sounding near at hand, and then a return from outposts in the mountains. Some of the responses were so faint that the audience fairly neld their breath for fear of losing the least sound. At another time the tattoo of the drum was heard at a distance, gradually approaching until it burst forth in full volume, and then receding until it lost itself with its echo in the distance.

"Miss Lizzie Strobel, who had been appointed organist immediately after the dedication of the basement, took charge of the new instrument. She remained in this capacity until June 1, 1878, when Prof. Emil Aust became organist. His immediate successor was Miss Mary Daecher . . . who was appointed July 1, 1870."

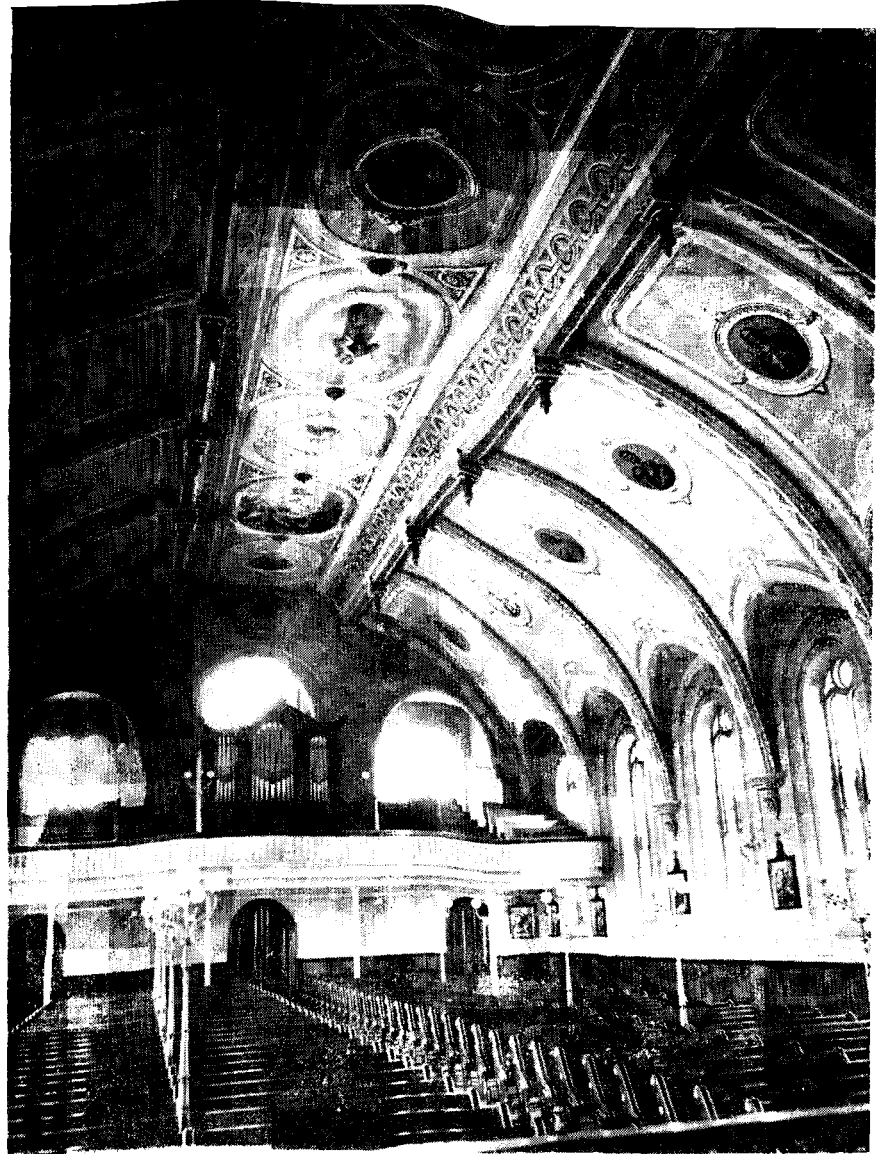
It may be of interest to some people to know the cost in 1875, of the paintings which contributed so much to the beauty of the original church interior. "The Crucifixion," the "Adoration of the Magi" and "The Nativity," which were done on the three panels formed by the descending ribs on the sanctuary wall, each cost \$100. The Correggio painting, referred to as "The Nativity," is also known as the "Madonna of the Night." Those of "Purgatory" and "St. Cecilia," along the uppermost part of the ceiling above the nave, also cost \$100 each; "St. Anthony" and "Our Lady of the Holy Rosary," located in the same area, \$60 each; the medallion paintings (still there) along the slopes of the ceiling, \$12 each. The fresco decoration of the entire church involved an expenditure of \$900, while the gilding of the large pipes at the front of the organ cost another \$100. The Communion rail, turned and hand-carved out of walnut wood,



St. Anthony's Church - 1880's. Note the Reingruber Murals.

was made by Lancaster, Thompson and Company at a cost of \$1,490, and probably could not be reproduced today for \$10,000.

All of the fresco paintings were the work of Louis Reingruber, who was a resident of Lancaster from 1870 to 1883. A native of Bavaria, he was born August 11, 1836 at Ratisbon on the Danube. An honor student in German art classes, he found employment after-



St. Anthony's Church - 1880's. View from Sanctuary.

wards as a fresco painter in Munich, Leipzig and Vienna, where he acquired a thorough mastery of the principles and technique of the profession. In 1868, at the age of 32 years, he came to the United States and settled in Erie, Pa., where he frescoed the opera house, public halls and churches.

All of Reingruber's paintings were executed in water colors on

fresh, damp plaster; not in oil on canvasses and attached to the wall after completion. In this he followed the masters of the Renaissance, and introduced to Lancaster a style of artistic and pictorial decoration not previously seen here. The decoration of the interior of the church was begun in the spring of 1874 and completed in June 1875. Visitors from other cities, some of them competent art critics, came to view the work and pronounced it of high character. It won for Reingruber the reputation of a master decorator.

Reingruber was a persistent worker, who labored nights and Sundays amid difficulties, when not to do so would have allowed the plaster to become too dry. He was deeply conscientious and destroyed much work when he saw that it could be executed with better results. He painted portraits of many of Lancaster's prominent people of this period, among them Father Kaul, and also several Catholic dignitaries of Philadelphia. He did interior decorative work in the Lancaster County Court House, the Fulton Opera House, the Masonic Temple, St. James Episcopal Church, Millersville Normal School Chapel, New Holland Lutheran Church, Columbia Opera House, Marietta Odd Fellows Hall and others. Reingruber died in St. Louis in 1885, but his remains were brought to Lancaster and interred in Zion Lutheran Cemetery.

Reingruber was paid \$1,913 for his work. Other expenditures included: George Kuringer, painting Stations of the Cross \$225; Francis G. George, stained glass windows, \$1,450; Lancaster Thompson & Co., sanctuary railing (partial), doors and vestibule wainscoting, \$560; Fried and Harder, porcelain pew numbers, \$24; Anthony Lechler, lightning rods, \$76; Lancaster, Thompson & Co., 20 walnut desks for school, \$90; Miller and Mercer, doors and molding, \$175; George D. Sprecher, slating on church and rectory, \$1,867; Adam Wise and Sons, paving bricks, \$226; Henry Drachbar, laying pavement, \$35; Zecher and Bro., carriage and horse hire, \$50; Ulrich Hauler, two side doors, \$20; McCullon and Bateman, painting, \$240; Louis Rapp, carpenter contract, \$4,413; J. H. Krepler, pinnacles for tower, \$200; John Ruud, building picket fence at cemetery, \$26; Byerly and Urban, window frames and sash, \$2,135; Gottlieb Schmid, printing hymn books, \$268. The statues of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Joseph, for the side altars, were bought in Paris at a cost of 600 francs (\$120) each. They were selected by Mother Angela, superior of the Holy Cross Order, and blessed by Bishop Shanahan on Monday, January 17, 1876.

After the church was completed the grounds were in an irregular and untidy condition. A general cleanup was undertaken, some grading was done, the old well was cleaned out and a new pump installed, and a four-foot high gray-painted pale fence, with gates in front of the three church entrances, was built to enclose the grounds along Orange Street and Ann Street. A board fence was erected along Marion Street and whitewashed, in 1876, to brighten its appearance. A lawn was started along the immediate front between

the church and the rectory. Shrubbery was planted here and there, along with sixteen shade trees along the Orange and Ann Street sidewalks. Also in 1876, twenty fruit trees were planted throughout the grounds. After this work had been completed a photograph of the church was taken, but it seems that none of these 1876 photographs has survived — at least, none has been found. However, a photograph of Lancaster City, taken from the 110 foot tower of the Lancaster County Prison, in 1878, furnishes an excellent view of the church and Sacred Heart Academy. It shows clearly the four twelve-foot pinnacles on the corners of the tower, which had been placed there in 1873 and removed in 1879. Obviously, they were in a position where maintenance was difficult and dangerous. Without periodic attention they would have, in the course of time, become a hazard.

Sacred Heart Academy

The employment of lay teachers in the parochial school was considered only a temporary arrangement. Soon after the school was opened Father Kaul sent a formal request to the superior of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, at Notre Dame, Indiana, for teachers from that Order. More than a year elapsed before his request was granted. On Friday, August 29, 1873, Mother Mary Augusta and Sister Mary Stanislaus (Father Kaul's sister, Elizabeth) came to Lancaster to meet with him concerning the details of establishing the Sisters in the parish. An agreement of some kind apparently had been reached prior to their arrival, since two more members of the Order, Sisters Mary Gertrude and Mary des Victoires, arrived four days later — September 3. Assured that arrangements would turn out to be practicable, Mother Augusta returned to Notre Dame and left the three pioneers to carry on under the direction of Sister Stanislaus. The Holy Cross Order, thus, became the second to locate in Lancaster, preceded only by the Sisters of St. Francis, at St. Joseph's Parochial School, in 1868.

The first home, or convent, of the Sisters was a rented house (still standing) at 518 East Orange Street. On September 10, 1873, Sisters Gertrude and des Victoires took over their teaching assignments in St. Anthony's School. Sister Stanislaus served as principal and at the same time conducted a school of music in the convent. She had a degree of Doctor of Music from the Conservatory of Music in Washington, D. C.

Before the end of the first year it was decided that the music school should be expanded into a private school, for girls, that would include other subjects in its curriculum. To take care of the anticipated enrollment larger quarters had to be found. An attempt to purchase the Charles J. Swarr property, located at the northwest corner of King and Ann Streets, was unsuccessful. In an alternate move, a large house with spacious grounds, at 416 East King Street, was rented during the summer of 1874. It was known as the Rogers

house; the land measured 72 by 245 feet, and is now part of the Charles F. Snyder property.

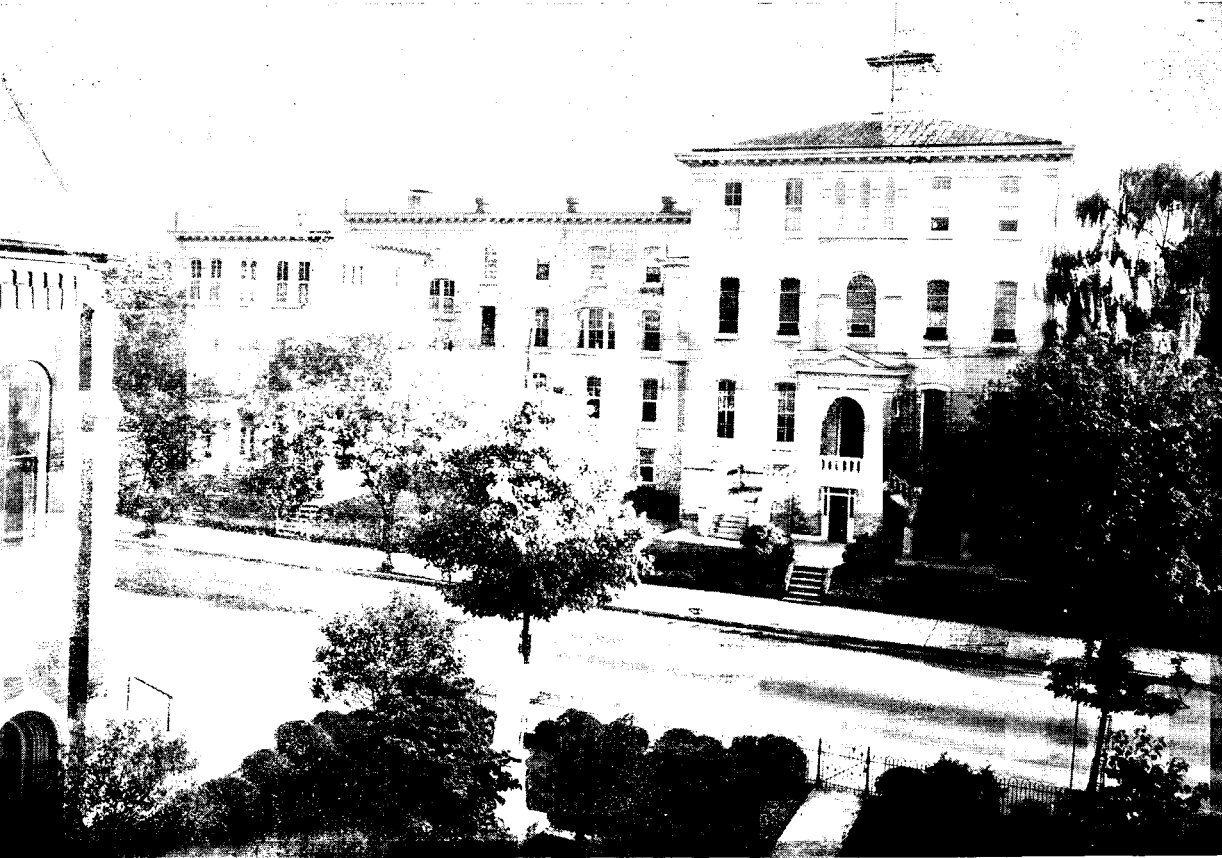
Sister Mary Fidelis was appointed principal of the new school, which was named Sacred Heart Academy. Sister Stanislaus was named principal a year later. Enrollment increased rapidly in the new location, to the extent that on June 23, 1876 the commencement exercises were held in Fulton Hall so that all of the relatives and friends of the students could be accommodated.

On May 17, 1876, a plot of ground (161 by 205 feet) at the southeast corner of Orange and Ann Streets, was purchased from Patrick Kelly for \$4,300 (Misc. Deed Book D-247). Excavation work was begun soon thereafter, and on Sunday, August 20, 1876, the cornerstone of the new Sacred Heart Academy was laid by Father Francis L. Neufeld, rector of St. Joseph's Church, Lancaster. The building was completed in March, 1877, at a cost of \$30,000, and on April 2 the Sisters and boarding students took possession. Father Kaul, personally, paid for the land and building, aided by his father and sister, Mary.

The building, Romanesque in architectural style, was three stories in height, with a basement that was above ground on three sides — making it practically a four-story building. It was 50 feet and 1 inch wide in front, and 61 feet in length. The architect was Edwin F. Durang, who had designed St. Anthony's Church, and the contractor and builder was Dionis Rapp, a member of St. Joseph's Parish.

In the basement were the boiler room, wash room (laundry), kitchen, students' refectory, Sisters' refectory, a trunk and storage room, and a larder with an ice refrigerator. On the first floor were a reception room (parlor), a recreation room and a large music room. These had large connecting doors which when opened formed one large room known as St. Joseph's Hall. Also on the first floor were three smaller music rooms and a study hall, the latter located along the Ann Street side of the building. On the second floor were the chapel (along Orange Street), sacristy, library, classrooms, community room, Sisters' studies and a lavatory. On the third floor were the Sisters' dormitory, students' dormitory, infirmary, storage room and lavatory. On the outside — to the rear and sides — were a lawn, trees, shrubbery and a variety of flower beds. Here and there were benches, where on pleasant days Sisters and students could sit and enjoy the serenity of the beautiful grounds. In the interest of privacy the property was enclosed on three sides by a high, solid board fence.

During the early years students had a choice of either an academic or a music course. In later years a commercial course was added. To identify all of the graduates of Sacred Heart Academy is beyond the scope of this sketch.



Sacred Heart Academy after 1910.

In 1879 application was made to the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County for a charter under the name of Sacred Heart Academy. It was granted April 19, 1880, with Right Rev. Jeremiah F. Shanahan, Bishop of Harrisburg, president of the Board of Trustees. Other members of the board were: Rev. Anthony F. Kaul, Sister M. Stanislaus Kaul, Sister M. Loyola McMahon and Sister M. Albina Steiss.

By 1884 the faculty had grown to eight members. Boarding students numbered 18 to 20, day students were not numerous, but music pupils had increased to about 150. The high standards of Sacred Heart Academy, both academic and cultural, were maintained throughout the succeeding years. Among the more renowned graduates were: Miss Helen M. Green, an exceptional musician who became the wife of John J. Raskob, campaign manager for Alfred E. Smith during the Presidential election of 1828; Miss Elizabeth Schlegelmilch, who, under the professional name of Elise Sorrell, became nationally famous as a harpist, and Miss Mary S. Warfel, who devoted most of her life to the cultural advancement of Lancaster and who, too, attained national renown as a harpist. She appeared on the professional stage with most of the outstanding artists of her time in the field of concert music and opera, among them Enrico Caruso, Amelita Galli-Curci, Geraldine Farrar, Alma Gluck, Fritz Kreisler, Misha Elman and Mary Garden.

The financial arrangement under which the Academy functioned since its opening in 1873 proved a continual source of anxiety and misunderstanding. According to the agreement between Father Kaul and the Sisters of the Holy Cross, he received the income from the boarding students, music and fine art classes and, in turn, was to pay each teacher \$200 per year, furnish the house and bear the cost of maintenance. With the permission of the Bishop, the property was purchased from Father Kaul on December 17, 1901, by the Sisters of the Holy Cross for \$20,000, thereby constituting Sacred Heart Academy a separate institution from St. Anthony's School and Parish. Father Kaul agreed to exercise no further supervision over the material needs of the Academy. A new charter was obtained with members of the Holy Cross Order holding all of the offices. The Sisters and students continued to attend services in St. Anthony's Church, and received all of the spiritual ministrations extended to members of the parish in general. Once St. Anthony's Hall came into existence, they had equal access to it for staging plays, conducting social functions and holding commencement exercises.

On January 4, 1905, Miss Mary Kaul sold the three-story house at 516 East Orange Street (for which she had paid \$1,200) to Sacred Heart Academy for one dollar. This house then became the Conservatory of Music, with teaching and practice rooms on the first floor. The second and third floors were converted into quarters for the Sisters, of whom there were in residence between 25 and 30 during the 1930's.

In 1910 a three-story addition was erected in the area between the two existing buildings. By connecting the Academy with the Conservatory, one large building was made out of the three components. The new section provided a dormitory, community room, additional music rooms, minimis' classroom, the superior's office, Sisters' quarters, art studio, clothes room, laundry, lavatory, and a new trunk and storage room.

Sister Stanislaus passed from this life on Saturday, May 6, 1923. She was in her 80th years and was buried in St. Anthony's Cemetery. In her honor the Alumnae Association established a scholarship which provided a free education each year for one member of the graduating class in each of the parochial schools in Lancaster City.

In 1924 a large marble statue representing the Sacred Heart of Jesus was erected in the middle of the front lawn. Elevated on a marble pedestal, it was the donation of Mrs. John J. Raskob—nee Helen Green. In 1929 a memorial shrine honoring the deceased Sister Stanislaus, Transfiguration and Ruberta, was erected in the southeast corner of the school garden. Built of limestone, it was 22 feet long, 12 feet deep and 18 feet high, and was patterned somewhat after the grotto at Lourdes, France. It held two Carrara marble statues, one representing the Virgin Mary and the other the kneeling figure of Bernadette. In 1939, a shrine in honor of Keteri Tekawitha was donated by Mr. John Gable, who erected it in the garden with his own hands.

After Sister Stanislaus, the principals of Sacred Heart Academy Sisters M. Evarista, M. Rosary, M. Una, M. Wilfredan, M. Victoria, M. Rafaelia, Elisa Maria and M. Angels.

Concurrent with the growth of Lancaster Catholic High School, the enrollment at the Academy gradually declined to the point where it was no longer economically feasible to continue its operation. The last graduating class received its diplomas June 16, 1958 from Bishop George L. Leech. Subsequently the property was purchased by the Diocese of Harrisburg and placed in the care of the pastor of St. Anthony's Church. In 1958 a new convent was built on the parish grounds for the Sisters who teach in the parochial school. In 1963 the Sacred Heart Academy building was torn down and the grounds converted into a parking lot for the use of St. Anthony's congregation.

Returning to affairs immediately related to the church, the paramount concern after its completion was payment of the debt. Considerable money had been borrowed and the interest payments alone were a burden to the small congregation of less than 400 members. By the time the church became free of debt, in 1895, more than \$25,000 had been paid in interest charges. The primary costs—of acquiring land, erecting and furnishing the church and building the original rectory — totaled in the neighborhood of \$65,000. This was at a time when men received wages of eight to ten dollars for working a fifty-hour week; some worked for "a dollar a day."

On May 31, 1853 there was organized in Lancaster a company under the name of the **Lancaster Locomotive Works**, whose plant was located at the northeast corner of Plum and Fulton Streets. It consisted of a complex of buildings which extended east to Ann Street and north to the tracks of the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad. Here freight locomotives were built for many of the railroads throughout the country. During the Civil War it was known as the **Norris Locomotive Works**; became an eminently successful business and employed several hundred men. After the war and the ensuing economic decline, the manufacture of locomotives was discontinued and a new company, known as the **Lancaster Manufacturing Company**, was formed in 1870. It turned its efforts to the manufacture of heavy iron and steel products. On September 1, 1879 it became the **Penn Iron Works** — better known as the "Rolling Mill."

During the Civil War immigration had almost ceased, but once peace was reestablished, people from Europe began to arrive again in ever increasing numbers. As a result of the large-scale employment of men in the Iron Works, a neighborhood housing development, which had been started before the war, began to grow more rapidly. The area involved was named **The Chestnut Street Tract**, but to the people in general was known as "The Commons." The boundaries were: Ann Street on the west, Marion Street on the south, Reservoir Street on the east and Fulton Street on the north. In all 415 building lots had been laid out in preparation for what was anticipated to become one of the larger home-building projects in Lancaster City. The primary objective was to sell lots to employees of the "Rolling Mill," and many of the houses that were built, some of them of frame construction, are still in existence.

Most of the new arrivals were of German, Austrian or Polish nationality, along with a few Italian families. Many of these immigrants were unskilled in any profession or trade, but a considerable number obtained employment in the "Rolling Mill." Many were Catholics and became members of St. Anthony's Church (except a few Irish, who joined St. Mary's). They were a definite factor in the steady growth of the new congregation during its early years.

Father Kaul served the parish without an assistant priest until August 1878, at which time Father Jules C. Foin was sent to St. Anthony's by Bishop Shanahan. However, another change of assignment was made to take effect at the same time. Both **St. Catherine's Church, Drumore** (then located about two miles south of Quarryville, in East Drumore Township), and **St. Mary's, of Safe Harbor**, founded by Father Keenan in 1854 and attended by the priests of St. Mary's., Lancaster, now became missions attached to St. Anthony's under the care of Father Kaul. The distance to the Drumore chapel was 18 miles; to Safe Harbor 11 miles, and the trips had to be made by horse and carriage. Stage lines existed, but limited service made their regular use impractical. In an effort to equalize the

burden of travel, the pastor alternated with his assistant in making the visits. Mass was probably offered in each mission chapel twice a month.

Among the towns in Lancaster County in which there was no Catholic church was Mount Joy. In the spring of 1878 Father Kaul undertook the organization of a congregation out of the few Catholic families located there and in the immediate vicinity. On April 3, 1878, he purchased a plot of ground at the corner of David and New Haven Streets from Henry S. Garber for \$450 (Deed Book Y-11-479). He erected a two-story brick building, 36 by 40 feet, the first floor of which was designed for use as a chapel, and the second floor divided into rooms suitable for use as a school and parochial residence. The building was completed in 1879 and the church named in honor of **St. Mary of the Assumption**. This mission, also, was attached to St. Anthony's under the care of Father Kaul, who now found himself responsible for three mission parishes in addition to his duties at St. Anthony's.

Father Foin remained at St. Anthony's until October 1879, at which time he was named pastor of St. Peter's Church, Elizabethtown. He was succeeded by Father Adam Christ, who stayed until November 1881, when he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church, Lebanon. No successor to Father Christ was appointed, and Father Kaul again was without an assistant until Father James Sass was sent here in April 1894. In the meantime, the missions at Drumore and Safe Harbor were reassigned to the pastor of St. Mary's Church, and the mission at Mount Joy placed in care of the pastor of St. Peter's Church, Elizabethtown.

As a final reflection before leaving the 1870's, when St. Anthony's Church was built the area north of Orange Street and east of Ann was mostly farmland, with an isolated house here and there. Orange Street, beyond Ann, was only a dirt road along which there were six houses, all of them in the block between Ann and Marshall Streets. It extended only as far as Reservoir Street, at which point there was a fork in the road. The south branch of the fork joined the Philadelphia Turnpike near the entrance to the first County Home building, while the north branch was the Grofftown Road, which then began at Reservoir Street but now begins at Broad. This latter road, at that time, was the better route to St. Anthony's Cemetery.

Chapter II (1880-1889)

By the time the church was completed several additional houses had been erected along Orange Street, and the Chestnut Street Tract was developing rapidly. A large portion of the congregation lived in the Seventh Ward, which at that time was inhabited almost exclusively by white families. Most of the negro people, who were not

numerous, lived in the northern part of the city. In the course of the 1880's expansion eastward accelerated, and it was during the period that Father Kaul began to take an active part in encouraging the building of houses in that end of town. He became even more involved personally after the death of his father, Pirmin Kaul, which occurred June 5, 1883. With the inheritance he received he purchased plots of ground, had houses constructed on them and usually found willing buyers among members of the congregation. A few parishioners are still living in houses purchased from Father Kaul by one of their forbears. Others, also, had begun to build houses in the East End, and it was not difficult to find families that wanted "to live near the church." He encouraged some of the men of the parish to "go into business for themselves," with the assurance that prospects for the future were bright. Many business enterprises were started, and among members of the parish soon were to be found many of the bakers, butchers, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, shoemakers, grocers, etc. in the area.

The first bequest to St. Anthony's Church was received in 1880 from Michael Malone, who lived at the northeast corner of Orange and Shippen Streets and was a member of St. Mary's Parish. The sum bequeathed was \$3,000, "to be applied in liquidation of the debt of St. Anthony's German Catholic Church." In addition, he left \$2,000 for "poor needy orphan children attending St. Anthony's School . . . and for no other purpose." Other bequests during the 1880's were received from Ann McCort, who lived at East King Street (\$373), and Mrs. Ursula Solomon, a widow who lived at 102 Chester St. (\$300). On October 5, 1889, Mrs. Appolonia Fleischman, of 465 Freiburg Street (now Pershing Avenue), a widow, executed a deed in which she transferred her real estate (three houses) to St. Anthony's Church, with the stipulation that part of the income from the properties be used for her support during the remainder of her life. She died in 1893.

In the summer of 1881 Father Kaul went on a voyage to Europe—May 15 to September 15. He was accompanied by his sister, Mary, and traveled extensively in Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Germany and Italy. While in Rome he had an audience with Pope Leo XIII, from whom he received the Papal blessing and the faculty to confer it on his parishioners on his return. While he was away Father Henry Relt, later pastor of St. Mary's Church, York, Pa., had charge of St. Anthony's.

No longer are there any persons around to tell us first-hand about the esteem in which Father Kaul was held even in the very early days of the parish. Should anyone find it hard to believe that on his return to Lancaster, following his sojourn in Europe, a welcoming delegation was on hand to greet him at the railroad station, arrangements had been made for a parade, a band had been hired and fireworks were ready to be set off, here is the account which appeared in the Lancaster New Era of Friday, September 16, 1881:

“Rev. Anthony F. Kaul, pastor of St. Anthony’s Church, arrived in this city from Europe at 7:20 on Thursday evening. He was met at New York by Father Adam Christ, assistant priest at St. Anthony’s. His congregation, at a meeting a few weeks ago, decided to give him a reception, and a committee of 12 young men was appointed to make all the necessary arrangements. Father Kaul was met at the depot by this committee and the following clergymen: Fathers Clement A. Koppernagel, of Harrisburg; Henry G. Ganss, of Lykens, formerly of this city; John G. Pape, York; William C. Pieper, Columbia; Jules C. Foin, Elizabethtown; Louis Grottemeyer, St. Joseph’s, and James C. Hickey, St. Mary’s, this city. Cabs had been provided for these persons, and the route of the procession was down N. Queen to Orange and then to St. Anthony’s Church. Along Orange Street the residences of all the Catholics were handsomely illuminated. When the party arrived at the church gate the Keystone band played “Home Again” and there was a fine display of fireworks. The church was illuminated and the door leading to the middle aisle was decorated with evergreens, and over the door was the word “Welcome” in gilt letters. Fifty children dressed in white led by Father Relt (who had charge of St. Anthony’s Church during Father Kaul’s absence) marched from the basement and escorted Father Kaul into the church. As the party entered the church the choir sang the “Gloria” from Mozart’s Twelfth Mass. When the altar was reached, Father Relt, in well-chosen words welcomed Father Kaul home. Father Kaul responded briefly, thanking the congregation for this demonstration and expressing the hope that he would be with them for many years to minister to their spiritual welfare. The choir sang the Te Deum, the benediction was imparted and the large congregation was dismissed. The clergymen were then escorted to the pastor’s residence where the band played a few selections. Supper was then partaken of. All of the arrangements were successfully carried out, and the committee deserve great credit for their management.”

In 1882 a Sodality manual with the title, “Vade Mecum” (“Go With Me”), was published by Father Kaul. It contained the Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Office of the Dead, prayers for Mass and a selection of hymns. A later edition of the book, a copy of which has survived and is in the parish archives, bears the title, “Gesangbuch fur die Katholische Jugend,” or, “Song (Hymn) Book for Catholic Youth.”

In the spring of 1883 an all-metal baptismal font, mounted on a pedestal, was purchased with contributions collected from many members of the parish by Charles Bube, a milkman who lived at Grofftown Road and the City Limits. Enclosed by a hand-carved walnut railing, similar to the Communion railing, it stood in the rear beneath the last window on the east side of the church. It was removed in 1950 after 67 years of service.

As late as 1884 the burden of debt carried by the congregation

was still great. In an effort to reduce the indebtedness, Father Kaul formed an association under the name of **St. Anthony's Debt Fund**. A set of by-laws containing twelve articles was drawn up and adopted. Any person who would contribute \$30, or more, to the fund, in one or ten yearly (*sic*), or in monthly installments, would become a full member of the organization, and his name would be placed on record as a **Perpetual Benefactor** of St. Anthony's Church. The endeavor was successful to the extent that during the next ten years, \$15,500 was received over and above the regular church contributions.

During the summer of 1884 two confessionals, made of solid walnut, were installed in the rear corners of the church auditorium with their backs against the side walls. They were made by William Wohlsen, a Lancaster cabinetmaker. These, too, were used until 1950, when they were replaced with the present confessionals. The old ones were taken to the lower church where they are still in service. Mr. Wohlsen also built the small "Our Lady of Perpetual Help" altar, which can be seen in old photographs of the church interior. The combined cost of the confessionals and the altar was \$300. The altar was moved to the basement when the church was renovated in 1910.

The exterior woodwork was repainted the first time in 1880, and again during the summer of 1885. On the latter occasion the brickwork in front was "striped," probably for both appearance and to keep the mortar from disintegrating (something rarely seen today), but the bricks themselves were not painted. Also in 1885, Father Kaul had a burglar-alarm system installed in the church and connected to a bell in the rectory. Privately-owned telephones, which connected the church, rectory and academy, also were installed. The combined cost of the burglar alarm and telephone systems was \$40. The sexton (Fabian Yecker) received a salary of \$50 per year. The organist (Miss Mary Daecher from 1879 to 1896) received \$125. Some of the janitorial work was performed by men and women of the congregation who lived near the church. Father Kaul took a part in this work himself by taking care of the fires, ringing the church bell and doing other miscellaneous work.

In 1886, Father Kaul took a second trip to Europe (July 18 to September 12), but this time passed most of his time in Germany. Accompanied by John W. Hiemenz, a member of the parish, he visited the place of his birth, at Sinsheim. While in Munich, he purchased a set of gold-embroidered vestments for which he paid \$2,000. During his absence the parish was in charge of Father Romanus Kirchner, O.S.B., who later became Prior of San Antonio Mission, near St. Augustine, Florida.

Father Kaul promoted and was instrumental in the building of the huge Eastern Market House, erected in 1886, at the corner of King and Church Streets. He was one of the organizers of the

Eastern Market Company. Identical with the present downtown markets in concept and operation, it remained active about 40 years, and then succumbed to the changes brought about as a result of improved highways, the multiplication of cars and trucks and the spread of chain food stores, which brought into existence new outlets for the products of the farm. One of his dreams for the future was never realized, and that was the building of a "Conestoga Boulevard," which would have extended along the banks of the Conestoga from the City Water Works to Engleside, and provided pleasant surroundings for a Sunday walk or drive. Numerous places along the seven-mile course would have been ideally suited for such diversions as picnics, boating, fishing and swimming (in the then clean Conestoga). The plan was often discussed as the years passed, but never reached the stage of fruition.

Until the year 1888 there was only one bell in St. Anthony's tower to proclaim the hours of worship; the little 600-pound bell presented to the church by Miss Mary Kaul, and blessed by Bishop Jeremiah F. Shanahan in August 1873.

On Monday, April 2, 1888 three additional bells were blessed by Bishop Thomas McGovern, Second Bishop of Harrisburg, before being lofted to the belfry the following day. All were cast by the McShane Bell Foundry, of Baltimore, Md. The largest of them, named the "Te Deum," was donated by Joseph Haefner. Embodied in the casting are the Latin words: "IN HON. SS. TRINITATIS. TE DEUM LAUDAMUS;" it weighs 1,870 pounds and its tone is "F." It is the bell on which the clock strikes, but at that time there was not yet a clock in the tower.

The second largest bell, which weighs 1,208 pounds, was donated by Mrs. Mary Rapp in memory of her deceased husband, Charles Rapp. It was named the "De Profundis," and on it appear, also in Latin, the words: "IN HON. STI JOSEPHI. DE PROFUNDIS CLAMAVI." It was known to all as the "Death Bell." It was the intention of the donor that this bell would be rung whenever an adult death occurred in the parish. The people would recognize its message and pause for a few moments to offer a prayer for the soul of the deceased member. When it rung during school hours, with its seemingly mournful "G" tone, all classwork was immediately suspended and the children rose to their feet to recite in unison a few prayers for the happy repose of the departed soul — seldom knowing for whom they were praying. It was tolled during the time a funeral cortege was on its way to the church for the Requiem Mass, and again while the body was on its way to the cemetery. Over the years the intent of the donor as to the use of this bell was forgotten. The older generations passed on, and those who came to take their place were not aware of its significance, nor the purpose for which it had been placed there. A few years after the death of Monsignor Kaul a tolling device was installed in the tower, but it was not placed on

the "De Profundis," as it should have been, but was attached to the "Te Deum" bell.

The third largest bell, which weighs 900 pounds, was the second donated by Miss Mary Kaul. On it appears, in Latin: "IN HON. B.V.M. AVE MARIA." It became known as the "Angelus Bell," which it still is today, and its tone is "A." For many years it was the general purpose bell, and was used to announce all scheduled services except High Masses on Sundays and Holydays, at which times the "Te Deum" was rung.

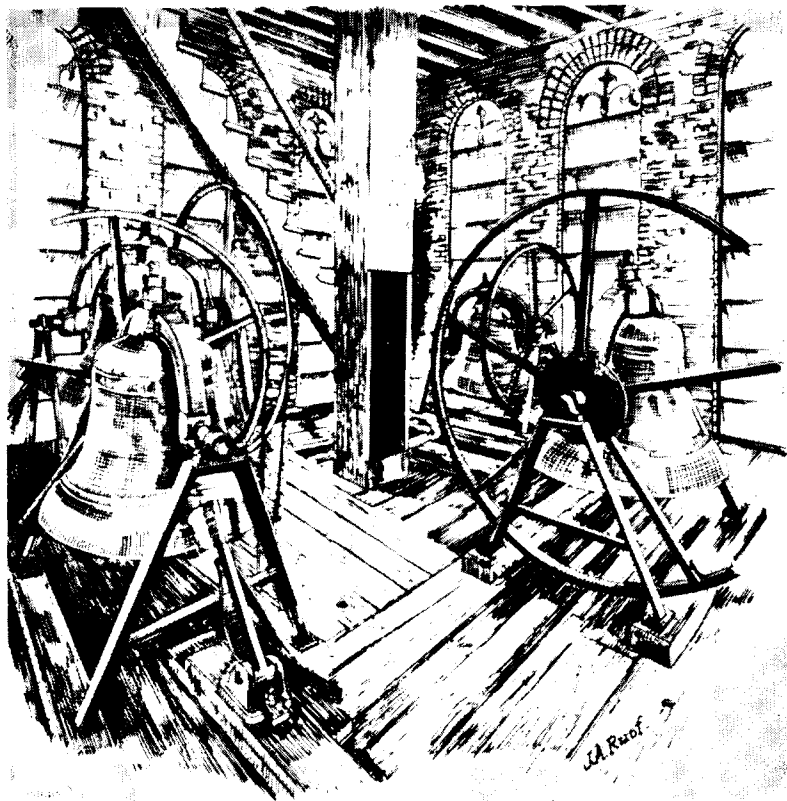
The ceremony of blessing the bells began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The bishop was escorted from the rectory to the church in procession by the clergy, the children of the parochial school, the students of Sacred Heart Academy and the men of St. Anthony's Beneficial League in full regalia. The procession filed into the church amid the strains of the organ accompanied by a full orchestra. Vespers was then sung followed by Solemn Benediction: with Father Adam Christ, of Lebanon, celebrant; Father John G. Pape, of York, deacon; Father James A. Huber, of Carlisle, subdeacon, and Father Gilbert L. Benton, of Steelton, master of ceremonies. After vespers a sermon on the significance, symbolism and usage of bells in Catholic ceremonies was delivered by Father Anthony Nathe, of Ashland, Pa. He related how in the early history of the church the people gathered by previous arrangement, because they had to worship by stealth in secret places. Once Christians were permitted to practice their religion more openly, they were summoned to services by the sounding of trumpets or beating of drums. Bells came into use for the first time in the 6th century, but they were small. In time, as their size increased, towers and steeples were built for them so that their sound would carry greater distances.

After the sermon followed the blessing of the bells, which had been taken inside the church and placed in line along the east aisle. There was plenty of room for them since there were no side pews in the church during the first 20 years. They were decorated for the occasion with wreaths of evergreens and flowers, and the rather lengthy ceremony was in keeping with rites used by the church since medieval times, Priests from Harrisburg, Steelton, Lebanon, Reading, Downingtown, Philadelphia, Lancaster, Columbia, York, Carlisle, Treverton, Tyrone, Ashland and Shamokin participated in the ceremony.

All four bells were rung on special occasions, such as the close of Forty Hours devotion, a Mission or the Corpus Christi celebration, and sometimes before services when they began with an outdoor procession. Their simultaneous peal usually accompanied the singing of the "Te Deum" of the people: **Groszer Gott Wir Loben Dich**, or, **Holy God We Praise Thy Name**. This grand old hymn in praise of the Lord of all Creation, was reserved for special occasions. It has been remarked that the very walls vibrated when it was sung, accom-

panied by the organ in its majesty of sound with all stops out.

Since St. Anthony's was in the beginning a congregation composed in greater part of German immigrants, they expected German sermons and a priest in the confessional with whom they could speak in their native tongue. Father Kaul was raised in "Pennsylvania Dutch" surroundings, and spoke that dialect fluently. How-



The Four Bells in the Tower. Drawing by James A. Ruof.

ever, this was not the language expected from the altar, and since he did not have fluent command of High German, he had to acquire a working knowledge of it in a very short time. He began to study the language while stationed at St. Joseph's, but it was only after several years at St. Anthony's that he became assured of his ability to express himself correctly at all times. The extensive vocabulary he acquired, along with his perfect word order, pronunciation and ability to translate idiomatically, made it just about impossible to detect that he had not learned he language during childhood.

Not many years passed until it became evident that St. Anthony's could not remain an exclusively German-language parish in an English-speaking community. Non-German-speaking members were becoming more numerous, and accordingly announcements were made in English for their benefit. It did not take long for them to make it known that they would also appreciate an English sermon during one of the Sunday Masses. Father Kaul acquiesced to their wishes, and as early as the 1880's there was an English sermon at the early Mass. Sometimes there would be two short sermons, one in German and one in English, when it was considered important that nobody leave the church without knowing what had been said. Once an assistant priest was on hand at all times and there were three Masses on Sundays, sermons in English were given during the first two Masses with German reserved for the High Mass. German sermons were preached until the time of World War I, when they were discontinued. German was taught in the parochial school until 1912.

As we are already aware, St. Anthony's did not have a parish hall during the first twenty-five years, and the basement of the church was used for entertainment purposes by the pupils of both Sacred Heart Academy and St. Anthony's School. An item in the Lancaster New Era of June 15, 1886 reported the following typical program:

"A grand vocal and instrumental concert was given on Monday evening, beginning at 7 o'clock, by the pupils of St. Anthony's Parochial School, assisted by the pupils of Sacred Heart Academy and St. Anthony's Orchestra. The exhibition was held in the basement of the church and, notwithstanding the inclement weather, the attendance was good. Rev's Father Kaul, of St. Anthony's, and C. J. McGonigle, of Elizabethtown, were present. The following program was gone through and all who took part in it did most creditably to themselves, and to the Sisters of the Holy Cross, who have the two schools in charge.

FIRST PART:

(Prelude) St. Anthony's Orchestra.
Overture—(Instrumental) Misses K. Quinn, Philadelphia, E. Russ, Harrisburg and K. Leisz, Reading.
German Dialogue—Eleven little girls.
Vocal Duet—Misses M. McDonough and K. Leisz, Reading.
"What I'd Like to Be"—Little girls.
Chorus, comic—Fifteen little boys in minstrel costumes.
Instrumental Duet—Misses E. and M. Grimm, Philadelphia.
A Drama in four parts entitled, "School for Daughters."
Chorus, "The Ducks"—Little girls.
Overture—St. Anthony's Orchestra.

SECOND PART:

Gypsy chorus in costume—Academy class.

The Hours—Twelve little girls.
Instrumental Duet—Misses A. and T. Groth, New York.
Happy Feast—Little boys.
Vocal solo—Miss M. McDonough.
Instrumental Trio—Misses L. Fyan, M. Bachler and B. Stewart.
Tableau of a sacred character.
Finale—St. Anthony's Orchestra.

"The entertainment will be repeated this evening with an entire change of programme. In this connection we may mention that the art fancy work made by the pupils of Sacred Heart Academy will be displayed on exhibition in the Academy on the afternoons of Friday, Saturday and Monday, June 18th, 19th, and 21st. The display will consist of embroideries, paintings, drawing and fancy sewing, and the public is cordially invited to inspect the same."

The St. Anthony's orchestra which appeared on the program was organized in 1884, and developed under the direction of Jerome Hiemenz. It was composed of young people of the parish and remained in existence throughout the late 1880's.

In 1888, at a cost of over \$2,000, the old rectory at 533 East Orange Street was enlarged by adding a third story. This provided three more bedrooms and made it possible to accommodate more than one overnight guest. The bay windows on the side and a front porch also were added at this time. A steam heating plant was installed by Leonard H. Bachler at a cost of \$370.

Elaborate music was rendered by all of the larger Catholic choirs during this decade. Among the Masses sung at St. Anthony's on Sundays and special feastdays were: Mozart's Twelfth, Lambilotte's, Millard's in B flat, Leonard's in B, Dachauer's, Wiegand's, Farmer's in B flat, Haydn's in C and Le Jeal's. Offertory hymns included Lambilotte's "Alleluia," or his "Christmas Hymn," Rosewig's "Magnificat," Gilsinn's or Millard's "Regina Coeli," Lambilotte's "Pastorus" or Mozart's "Magnificat." Vespers and Benediction were usually scheduled for 3 p.m. on Sundays and 7 p.m. on holydays. On special occasions, such as Christmas and Easter, the Vespers one would hear sung were Rosewig's, Buehler's, Weiss', Millard's, Le Jeal's or Loyalle's. The Vesper devotion consisted of the singing of the Vesper Hour of the Breviary by the choir and the priest. On Ordinary Sundays Vespers was sung according to the **Antiphonarium Romanum**, in which the congregation participated. Versions of the "O Salutaris" by Werner, Webbe, Barley, Beethoven, Duguet, Rosewig or Rossini were sung. The "Tantum Ergo" was usually by Haydn, Lambilotte, Rosewig, Adelga, Etts or Berg. Ferdinand Weber was the choir director during the 1880's.

The orchestra that accompanied the singing of the High Masses on Christmas and Easter often was composed of ten to twelve pieces. Sometimes a good small orchestra was engaged and augmented with

members of the Fulton Opera House orchestra. At other times the full Opera House orchestra was on hand to play. Burger's Orchestra, organized and conducted by Christian Burger, Father Kaul's nephew, appeared most often. This orchestra was composed in greater part of members of Burger's Military Band. A full orchestra in those days included: **strings**—first and second violins, viola, cello and bass viol; **brass**—trumpet, trombone and French horn; **woodwinds**—clarinet, oboe and bassoon.

* * *

On July 5, 1876 there had arrived in New York, from Rome, Italy, a priest of the Hospitaller Order of St. John of God by the name of Ignatius Sagerer. He was a Bavarian by birth and unacquainted with the English language. On July 21, of the same year, he came to Lancaster and visited Father Kaul, accompanied by three Brothers of his Order. The church registers show that he began at once to assist Father Kaul in spiritual ministrations, which makes it appear that for a time he made his home at St. Anthony's.

Who invited Father Sagerer and his assistants (two nurses and a cook) to come to the United States, to Lancaster and to St. Anthony's is uncertain, but their purpose in coming was to establish a combined hospital and orphanage for male persons. With the help of Father Kaul they succeeded in renting a three-story house, No. 332 East Orange Street, from Mrs. Mary McGrann, widow of Richard McGrann, for use as a hospital. The house is still there. Here they quietly began to receive patients, and to the institution they gave the name, **St. Joseph's**. It was intended that the hospital eventually would also serve as a home for aged and retired priests.

During the year 1877 Father Sagerer conducted his hospital and orphanage in the house at No. 130 North Duke Street, the site of which is now occupied by the Bell Telephone building. In September of that year he had two hospital patients and seven orphan boys. The first Midnight Mass on record in Lancaster was celebrated in this house on Christmas of 1877.

On January 29, 1877 Francis X. Hiemenz, a member of St. Anthony's Parish and a close friend of Father Kaul, purchased a 1.9-acre piece of ground at the northwest corner of College and Marietta Avenues for \$6,500 (Deed Book Z-10-91). Two months later, on March 28, he transferred it to Father Sagerer for the same sum (Deed Book B-11-166). Ground was broken during May of the same year for the erection of a new St. Joseph's Hospital.

Since he spoke practically no English, Father Ignatius—as he was known to most people—relied heavily on Father Kaul to interpret for him, advise him and assist in making many of his business arrangements. Architect Edwin F. Durang, of Philadelphia, the designer of St. Anthony's Church and Sacred Heart Academy, was en-

gaged to draw plans for the proposed three-story brick building, destined to become a Lancaster landmark. Many of the craftsmen who had worked in the construction of St. Anthony's Church, now took part in the building of the new hospital, and Henry Drachbar, of St. Anthony's, who held a brickwork contract, wielded a trowel when the cornerstone was laid on October 14. St. Anthony's Choir, under the direction of Ferdinand Weber, sang during the cornerstone-laying ceremonies. When the building was finished Father Sagerer, as had Father Kaul at St. Anthony's, planted fruit trees and grape vines on the grounds.

Hospitals were not viewed with much favor by the people of Lancaster in those days, on top of which problems of finance developed. Debts had been incurred in building, and there was equipment to be purchased for the care of the sick. Efforts to raise sufficient funds failed and the building began to show signs of deterioration. The day of reckoning came when a writ of foreclosure was requested of the Court by the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia.

At this point Father Kaul decided to make an effort to save the building for use as a hospital for the general public of the area. After estimating the cost of acquiring and reconditioning it, he conferred with Bishop Shanahan concerning the matter. It was either the bishop, or Father Kaul with the bishop's approval, who approached the Sisters of St. Francis, of Philadelphia, with the proposal that they give serious consideration to taking it over and completing the unfinished project. Mother Mary Agnes, superior-general, after sending George Twibell, of Philadelphia, to Lancaster to corroborate Father Kaul's evaluation of the property, agreed that an effort be made to acquire the land and buildings. Michael Haberbusch, one of Father Kaul's early benefactors, was delegated to attend the sheriff's sale and bid for the property. He purchased it from John C. High, Sheriff of Lancaster County, for \$22,000, and was issued a deed on August 23, 1883 (Sheriff's Record Book, 5-195). On August 31, 1883, after satisfying creditors, he sold it to Mother Mary Agnes for \$26,500 (Deed Book A-12-534). Five Sisters of the Order came here soon after and began the work of restoration, much of which they did themselves. The new St. Joseph's Hospital was opened to receive both male and female patients on October 18, 1883.

The Sisters of St. Francis had been in Lancaster fourteen years prior to the time they took over the hospital, having served as teachers in St. Joseph's Parochial School since 1869. There Father Kaul had the opportunity to become acquainted with them and learn about the fields of service in which they were active.

The candlesticks from St. Joseph's Hospital chapel were purchased by Father Kaul at the bankruptcy sale, and are still in use in St. Anthony's Church. The six major candlesticks, used on the main altar of the basement chapel of St. Anthony's Church since

1871, were given to Father Kaul by Father Bernard Keenan. For many years they had been on the altar in St. Mary's Old Stone Church, built in 1762. They are still in use.

Chapter III (1890-1899)

By the time the early 1890's arrived, Father Kaul had become a member of the Bishop's Council and chairman of the Diocesan School Board. On June 27, 1893 he was appointed Dean of Lancaster and York Counties, and V.F. (Vicar Farane) was appended to his name. At the same time his title of address became Very Reverend.

The church building was now twenty years old, and it was evident that repairs and some alterations needed to be made. The main organ and the smaller one in the basement were overhauled, and the exterior woodwork of the church was repainted. The pale fence along the front and the west side had deteriorated, and a new one was erected at a cost of \$222. New fire extinguishers had to be purchased. A concrete pavement that replaced the old brick pavement was laid along the entire front of the church property at a cost of \$500. Another \$560 was spent to lay a concrete pavement along both sides and the rear of the church, and to repair the brick pavement along Ann Street. For repairing the sheet-metalwork on the roof and tower, and reconditioning the heaters in the basement, \$85 was expended. In 1895 a brick pavement was laid for the first time along Marion Street, which up to that time was still considered to be only a 14-foot wide alley. A Stiffel and Freeman safe was purchased for the rectory in February 1894 for \$73, and another in March 1897 for \$165. An electric motor was purchased for \$250 in January 1897 for the main organ, thereby eliminating the large hand-operated pumpwheel which sometimes tested the endurance of several men. The money was raised by the choir through a concert and supper given on December 30, 1896.

From 1871 until 1895 the basement chapel extended all the way to the wall at the Marion Street end of the building. During the latter year two stone pillars, 2 by 2 by 12 feet tall, were erected under the upper high altar to meet canonical requirements for the consecration of the church. This resulted in a loss of fifteen feet in the length of the chapel. It was at this time that the present wall, or partition, at the front of the chapel was erected. The area behind this wall, in which the pillars stand is now a storage room. In the beginning it was the sanctuary area and the altar stood against the north wall. To put it another way, during the first 24 years the lower sanctuary was directly below the upper one, its dimensions determined by the same walls. The two lower sacristies have not been altered in structure, and the doors which now lead from them into the storage room, at one time led into the chapel sanctuary. There are two other doors (no longer in use) by means of which the priest could enter the chapel sanctuary. There were two side altars down-

stairs (Bl. Virgin Mary and Infant of Prague), located in the same relative positions as the ones upstairs. There was a thirty foot long Communion rail which separated the sanctuary from the nave. To clear the area needed for the relocation of the sanctuary, six rows of pews were removed and installed in the rear part of the chapel a year later. In the days before there was a parish hall, and the basement was used occasionally for entertainment purposes, a curtain was hung in front of the altar and the sanctuary was converted into a stage. The hooks from which the curtain was hung can still be seen in the ceiling. The altar, in those days, stood on an 8 by 12 foot by 8 inch high platform. The original altar was used until 1896, and then donated to the new St. Catherine's Church, Quarryville.

St. Catherine of Sienna Church, East Drumore Township, Lancaster County, was erected in 1843. In 1894 the congregation decided to build a new church, in Quarryville, and move from the original location. It will be recalled that Father Kaul had charge of the Drumore mission some years earlier — 1878 to 1881. In 1895 he was again assigned the care of St. Catherine's, but the greater portion of the administration was delegated to his assistant, Father S. Clement Burger. Ground on which to build a church in Quarryville had already been acquired by Father Jeremiah F. Looney, who was the mission pastor until June 13, 1895. Father Kaul had plans drawn for the new church during the winter of 1895-'96, and ground was broken May 4, 1896. The contractors were Hergenrother and Ewing. The cornerstone was laid Saturday, July 4, 1896 by Bishop Thomas McGovern, assisted by Father Kaul. Also present were: Fathers S. Clement Burger, Francis L. Breckel and Germanus Kohl, along with the Knights of St. John, of Lancaster, a selected choir from the Lancaster Catholic churches and a large assemblage of people.

The new church was dedicated November 9, 1896 by Bishop McGovern in the presence of a large gathering which included many of the clergy. The brick constructed building measured 40 by 68 feet, with the pinnacle of the tower 65 feet above ground level. A bell was hung in the tower — a joint gift of Father Kaul, Father Francis X. Schmidt, of St. Joseph's, Lancaster, and Father Adam Christ, of St. Mary's, Lebanon. The main altar was donated by Father Kaul, the Blessed Virgin Mary altar by Joseph Dosch, a member of St. Anthony's parish, and the St. Joseph altar by Dr. Peter J. McCullagh, from the people of St. Mary's parish, Lancaster. On the day of dedication the Knights of St. John in full regalia, accompanied by Burger's Military Band and a considerable number of people, boarded a train for Quarryville at the railroad station on the southeast corner of King and Water Streets at 9:30 a.m. They left Quarryville at 4 p.m. to return to Lancaster.

The most notable event since the dedication of the church in 1875, was the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Father Kaul's ordination to the priesthood. The actual anniversary date was August 22, but since he wanted the students of Sacred Heart Aca-

demy to take part, he suggested that the celebration be held Wednesday, June 13, thereby making it a dual feast—that of St. Anthony, patron of the church, combined with his own silver jubilee.

Preliminary to the event the children of the Angel Sodality, after services on the afternoon of Sunday, June 10, presented Father Kaul with a set of silver knives, forks and spoons — twelve of each. The presentation speech was made by Edward Bentz, one of the members of the sodality, to which Father Kaul responded with words of thanks and appreciation. On Tuesday evening, June 12, the eve of the feastday, the Alumnae of Sacred Heart Academy presented him with two beautiful silver vases, and the Blessed Virgin Mary Sodality gave him a silver tea set. Father James Sass, the assistant pastor, made the presentation speech. Also on the same evening, the Altar Society presented him with a purse.

Some of the visiting clergy, of whom there were nearly seventy, began to arrive on Tuesday, while others came by train Wednesday morning. At 9:30 a.m. the clergy and altar boys gathered at the rectory (533 East Orange Street) and from there marched in procession to the church, accompanied by the Knights of St. John and Burger's Military Band. The decoration of the church for the occasion was an artistic masterpiece. A Solemn High Mass of Thanksgiving was offered with Father Kaul the celebrant. Father James A. Huber, a member of the parish during boyhood, was the deacon; Father Stephen A. Wiest, of Elizabethtown, who had spent much of his vacation time with Father Kaul when a student, was the subdeacon; Father James Sass was first master of ceremonies, and S. Clement Burger, then still a student at Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Emmitsburg, Md., and a nephew of Father Kaul, was second master of ceremonies. Bishop Thomas McGovern presided, with Fathers Adam Christ, of Lebanon, and Jules C. Foin, of Hanover, both former assistants at St. Anthony's, deacons of honor.

Two sermons were preached — one in English by Bishop McGovern, and one in German by Father George Borneman, of Reading. St. Anthony's choir, under the direction of Ferdinand Weber, was augmented for the occasion with members of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's choirs. Farmer's Mass was sung to the accompaniment of the recently improved organ and Burger's Orchestra. The soloists were: Mrs. Richard McGrann (Cecelia Hepting), soprano; Mrs. John W. Hiemenz (Julia Strobel) and Miss Emma Smith, altos; Mr. Henry Drachbar, tenor, and Messrs. Ferdinand Weber and Joseph Bentz, bassos. Miss Mary Daecher was the organist.

After the services Father Kaul's ninety-year-old mother, Mrs. Magdalena Kaul, entertained the clergy at a banquet in St. Joseph's Music Hall at Sacred Heart Academy. Nine of the visiting priests had come from Philadelphia; Father Allen, president of Mount St. Mary's College, came from Emmitsburg, Maryland, and Father Romanus Kirchner from St. Augustine, Florida. The hall was beautifully deco-

rated with flowers, plants and colorful drapery, and the table decorations were truly artistic. On the menu, prepared by Caterer Alexander George Bismarck, appeared the following:

Little Neck Clams
Ox Tail Soup
Lobster, a La Mayonnaise
Spanish Olives Pickles Salted Almonds
Fillet de Beef
Madeira Sauce Fresh Mushrooms
Potatoes a La Parisienne
Roman Punch
Squab on Toast
French Peas String Beans
Roast Spring Chicken
Truffle Sauce a La Champagne
Potatoes a La Jardiniere
Lettuce Fresh Tomatoes
Roquefort Edam
Neopolitan Ices Strawberries
Assorted Nuts Fancy Cakes Fruit
Coffee Cigars
Liqueur

As a part of the celebration, a program of entertainment was presented at three o'clock in the afternoon in the Fulton Opera House by the pupils of Sacred Heart Academy and St. Anthony's Parochial School. Several musical selections played on four pianos by eight performers were rendered, and there were vocal renditions in solo, duet and choral arrangement. Recitations in poetry and prose were given, along with mandolin and guitar selections, drill routines and messages of congratulation by the pupils.

On Thursday morning, June 14, the children of the parish were entertained by Father Kaul at Sacred Heart Academy. At noon the Alumnae of the Academy held their first annual banquet, with Father Kaul the guest of honor. The address of congratulation was delivered by Mrs. Mary McDonough Ryan, of the Class of 1888. The celebration ended that evening, when the men of the parish presented their pastor with a generously-filled purse. Joseph L. Baumann made the speech of presentation, to which Father Kaul responded thankfully in words of appreciation and gratitude.

Anthony Dorley in his closing comment on the silver jubilee celebration, wrote as follows:

"In Father Kaul the church possesses a conscientious, zealous and effective servant; the State a useful, high-minded citizen; and society a genial, warm-hearted member. All with whom he comes in contact, whatever their belief, station, age or condition, experience the charm of his geniality, the warmth of his heart, the cordiality of

his manner and the sweetness of his disposition. His great popularity among the clergy and laity was attested by the immense throngs that crowded about him to wish him happiness on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee."

When the first pews were placed in the upper church, in 1874, side pews were not included. It was not until 1894 that side pews, also made of ash and walnut wood and matching those in the middle sections, were installed. The work was done by the Lancaster Planing Mill Company at a cost of \$350.

During the early 1890's Father Kaul began to look forward to the not too distant day when the extinction of the parish debt would become a reality. He began to contemplate the erection of a new building that would house the parochial school and also contain facilities for social and educational projects in which all members of the parish could participate. With the inclusion of an auditorium it would no longer be necessary to hold some of the larger parish functions in downtown halls. The founding of a Catholic institute, or lyceum, molded after some already in existence in a few of the larger cities, was among his hopes. As early as 1893 he revealed his plans to members of the congregation, and during the winter of 1893-'94 called a meeting of representative Catholics from all over the city to discuss an expanded version of his original plans. On April 26, 1894 he issued the following message in the form of a circular:

"To Whom it May Concern:

"At a meeting of several Catholic citizens, held at the parochial residence of St. Anthony's Church, the **project** of founding and establishing a CATHOLIC INSTITUTE, or Lyceum, in the city of Lancaster, Pa., was discussed and most heartily and substantially approved. The proposition to unite the same with the new St. Anthony's Parochial School building was accepted upon the plan suggested by the Very Rev. A. F. Kaul, Rector of St. Anthony's Church, namely, that the basement of said building would be set apart for the Gymnasium; the first floor to be used as School Rooms; the second floor as Library and Reading Rooms; and the third floor as a Hall for Meetings, Lectures and Debates, and so arranged that access can be had to a floor without interfering with the other. It was also decided that any person who contributes \$500.00, or more, should be known as one of the FOUNDERS of said Catholic Institute, and their names should be engraved upon a bronze or marble tablet, which is to be placed in the wall of said building as a Memorial.

"Anyone not wishing to become a Founder can subscribe and contribute any amount they may feel inclined, and their names will be preserved in the records of said Institute.

"The objects of such an Institute are many and are obvious to every reflecting mind, but the main object of the Institute is to

furnish the youth with innocent and enjoyable amusements, good and edifying companionship and instructive literature, for what is more necessary than innocent recreation of mind and body, which games, vocal and instrumental music will afford, as "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy!"

"An institute will furthermore afford its members many opportunities to while away a spare hour pleasantly in the company of those whose lives are irreproachable, and thereby save the young from evil companions, for man is unconsciously influenced by and imitates those with whom he associates, hence the saying, 'A man is known by the company he keeps,' and the Apostle says, 'Evil companions corrupt good morals.'

"Again, men who frequently mingle with others in social intercourse soon lose the awkwardness of manner, the abruptness of speech, the obstinacy of opinion, and become able to discuss social, political and religious topics without giving offense. This commingling socially with others not only refines men, but also educates and develops their faculties and adds to their store of information. It enables men to enlarge their vocabulary and to acquire a fluency of speech. By means of this intercourse many, who have not had the advantage of book learning, have acquired a facility and elegance of speech to which even learned bookworms are strangers. Intellectual intercourse destroys self-conceit and narrow-mindedness, because it shows how vast is the range of knowledge, how numberless are the subjects that are to be investigated, and how limited is the information which we possess, whilst that of others is fuller and more exact; thus it begets a diffidence in ourselves and a respect for others; it broadens and deepens our views; it renders our knowledge more complete and correct, and gives us a better insight into things by studying them conjointly with others.

"The untold benefits and innumerable advantages with will be derived from a well and strictly organized institute, by our citizens, and particularly by our young folks, must then be apparent to all.

"Let, therefore, your generosity prompt you to aid this grand cause and noble undertaking by remitting your contribution to the undersigned, who will be your grateful friend in Christ.

ANTHONY F. KAUL, V.F.
Rector of St. Anthony's Church

Lancaster, Pa. April 26, 1894."

More than a year passed until ground was broken for the school and institute building, but in the meantime Edwin F. Durang, the Philadelphia architect who had drawn the plans for the church in 1870, was engaged to design the new building. Following receipt and approval of the plans, the firm of Hergenrother and Ewing was awarded the building contract. The ground-breaking ceremony took

place on Thursday, June 13, 1895.

The excavating for the basement and foundation walls was done by John Demorra, a member of the parish, with a durable crew of twelve men. The earth that was removed was dumped and spread along the lower part of the sloping rear yard to lessen the degree of incline. This is how the bank along Marion Street came into existence. The stones were supplied by Richard McGrann from his quarries along Pleasure Road (now a part of the RCA property). The stone foundation was built by Kaufman and Kreamer, masonry contractors. Both William Kaufman and Andrew Kreamer were members of the parish.

The cornerstone was laid Tuesday, September 24, 1895, at 3:30 p.m., by Bishop Thomas McGovern. The foundation work had been completed earlier in the month, but since the consecration of the now debt-free church was about to take place, the laying of the cornerstone was delayed. By arranging both events for the same day, only one invitation needed to be sent, and only one trip by out-of-town guests to attend both events.

A large number of organizations were invited to attend the ceremonies and participate in a parade, scheduled to begin downtown at 2:30 o'clock. The parade, with twelve societies and seven bands in line, formed with the first division along East Orange Street, and the second along North Duke. When the time arrived, the order to march was given by Chief Marshall Henry Ransing. The route was along Orange Street to Pine, to Dorwart, to St. Joseph, to Strawberry, to Vine, to Duke, to Orange, to Franklin and counter-march on Orange to the site of the Institute building. The route was laid out so that the parade would pass in salute to St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Churches, the only other Catholic churches in Lancaster at that time. The parade lineup was as follows:

Chief Marshall (mounted)—Henry Ransing.

Chief of Staff (mounted)—Benjamin F. Houser.

Aides (mounted)—Frank G. Eibel, Elmer Derridinger, Peter Ziegler and Andrew Evans.

Platoon of Lancaster City Police—commanded by Sergeant Stumpf.

FIRST DIVISION

Marshall of First Division (mounted)—Joseph E. Hertgen.

Aides (mounted)—Charles Miller and William Wahl.

Burger's Military Band, Lancaster.

Lancaster Commandery Knights of St. John—Captain John E. McGeehan, Lieutenant Charles Zech and Lieutenant John P. Scheid.

Germania Band, Reading.

Reading Commandery Knights of St. John—Charles Fink, marshall.

Brotherhood of Bonifacius, Reading—August A. Born, marshall.

Brotherhood of the Holy Cross, Reading—John E. Sauer, marshall.

Washingtonboro Band.

St. Peter's Society, Columbia—Henry Meisenbach, marshall.

Knights of St. Patrick, Columbia—Michael J. Hook, marshall.

SECOND DIVISION

Marshall of Second Division (mounted)—Philip Dassinger.

Aide (mounted)—Christian Keller.

Metropolitan Band, Columbia.

Columbia Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion — Edward Bittner, marshall.

St. Joseph's Council, Lancaster, Catholic Benevolent Legion—John Hinkle, marshall.

Rothsville Band.

St. Anthony's Council, Lancaster, Catholic Benevolent Legion—William Henrich, marshall.

St. Anthony's B.V.M. Sodality.

Ephrata Band.

St. Michael's Catholic Beneficial Union, Lancaster—Frank Fritsch—marshall.

Iroquois Band, Lancaster.

St. Peter's Society, St. Joseph's Church, Lancaster — Anton Kopf marshall.

Three Mounted Guidon-Bearers.

Delegations from Reading began to arrive as early as ten o'clock in the morning, with several hundred people from that city alone on hand by parade time. The number of men in line apparently was not recorded (it was estimated at "several thousand") but apparently it was impressive, especially when one considers that it was a weekday and men had to take off from work to attend. The Lancaster New Era commented that "No more striking demonstration by the Catholics of Lancaster was ever seen than that called forth today by the celebration of the silver jubilee of St. Anthony's Church. The day was all that could be desired for the purpose, the sun shining brightly with its rays tempered by delightful breezes. Flags floating above the partially raised walls of the Institute, and from homes in the neighborhood as well as along the route of the afternoon's procession, gave evidence of a gala occasion."

The cornerstone-laying took place immediately following the conclusion of the parade, in accordance with the procedure prescribed for such an event. Bishop McGovern conducted the services and laid the cornerstone, which had been cut and provided by George Mayer. He then delivered a short sermon in English, followed by one in German by Father Stephen M. Wiest, of Elizabethtown. Religious and patriotic hymns were sung by the children of the parochial school, accompanied by Burger's Military Band. Forty members of the clergy and more than one thousand lay persons attended the ceremony.

Work was suspended during the ensuing winter months, and it was not until the latter part of August, 1896, that the building was completed. There was no elaborate dedication service when it was blessed by Father Kaul, in the presence of many of the clergy of Lancaster, on Sunday afternoon, August 30, 1896, following which there was "open house" for members of the parish and the public.

The building had a frontage on Orange Street of 63 feet and measured 74 feet in depth. The basement had a concrete floor and was outfitted for use as a gymnasium. It also contained a boiler room and had toilet facilities on each side. The large boiler furnished steam heat for both church and school. In the church this meant the removal of the two hot-air furnaces and the installation of pipes and radiators.

The first floor contained four classrooms, two of them outfitted with desks used in the church basement school since 1871, but still in good condition. New desks were procured for the remaining two rooms from L. B. Herr, and slate blackboards were purchased from the Pelican Slate Company, Wind Gap, Pa.

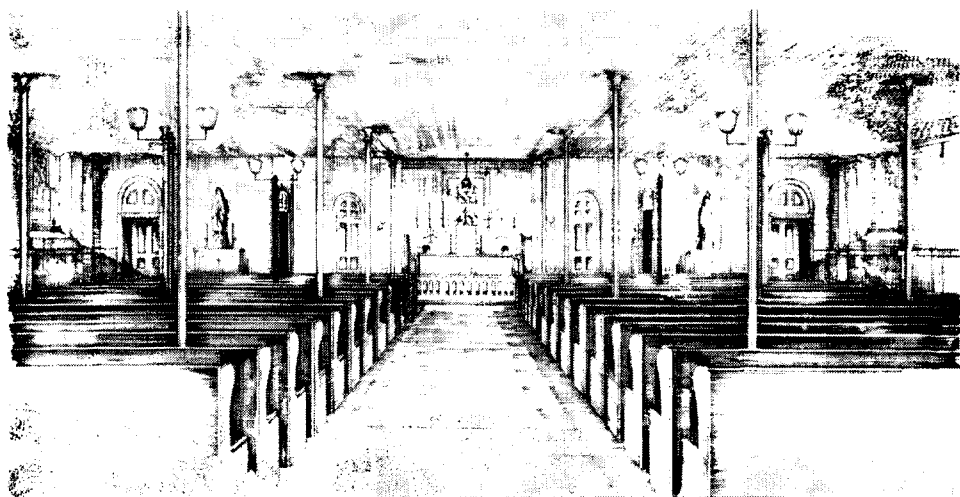
The second floor contained the library room, a pool and billiard room and a large meeting room for the church societies — also known as the banquet room, later converted into two classrooms. The halls were eight feet wide with double doors at each end. Interior stairways, which led from the basement to the third floor, were built on both sides of the building. At the very top, on the east side, there was a room equipped for use as a kitchen for suppers, indoor festivals and banquets. A similar room on the west side at one time served as the janitor's quarters, and later as a storage room.

The third floor was an auditorium, equipped with a stage, footlights, overhead lights, several sets of scenery and a roll-up proscenium curtain. The seating capacity was about four hundred.

The total cost of the building, including furnishings, was nearly \$18,000. Among the bills paid, some of them partial, were: John Demarra, for excavation, \$107; Richard McGrann, foundation stones and window sills, \$392; John Kendig, hauling foundation stones from quarry, \$124; Kaufman and Kraemer, stonework, \$846; Charles Kopf, masonwork and footing for iron columns, \$210; B. B. Martin & Co., lumber, \$1,872; C. C. Wise & Bro., 323,400 bricks, \$1,816.20; Henry Drachbar, brickwork, \$730; Lancaster Planing Mill Co., lumber and millwork, \$400; August Steinwandel, sand for foundations, brickwork and plastering, \$160; John Keller, 1,888 bushels of lime, \$300; George K. Miller, plastering, \$210; Joseph Long, tinwork, \$162; Leonard Bachler, steam-heating plant, \$542; Howard R. Lively, electrical work and material, \$127; H. H. Moore, painting, \$211; J. F. Heinitsh, floor varnish, \$108; Joseph A. Eibel, concrete work, \$523; Hergenrother & Ewing, contractors' charges, \$1,179; J. F. Tanner,

installing lightning conductor, \$90, and August Steinwandel, cutting, delivering and laying sod, \$65.

On Friday, June 12, 1896, before the interior work on the building was completed, the children of the parochial school presented a play, **The Story of Joseph**, in the auditorium. In addition there was a program of songs, instrumental music, choruses and recitations. The participants were: Francis Sekinger, Francis Masch, An-



Basement Chapel, 1890. Drawing by James A. Ruof.

thony Baumann, William Bentz, Charles Kaufman, Francis Drachbar, Paul Keppel, Charles Kraus, Charles Kirchner, Charles Long, Harry Hiemenz, Albert Hoenninger, Adam Snyder, William Eppley, August Baumler, Edward Huber, Charles Henrich, Jacob Haas, Carl Long, Charles Hepting, John Drachbar, Clara Yeager, Rose Wingert, Anna Lichty, Margaret Dosch, Margaret Kaufman, Margaret Henrich, Edith Bresch, Mary Knapp, Catherine Ruof, Catherine Housner, Amelia Goldbach, Rose Tragesser, Catherine Trees, Genevieve Ursprung, Adele Hausner, Mary Long, Stella Sekinger, Agnes Thomaë and Bertha Gershell. The latter four girls were students at Sacred Heart Academy.

For the sake of continuity the story of the new school and institute building was related without interruption. In the morning of the same day the cornerstone (of the school and institute building) was laid, Tuesday, September 24, 1895, St. Anthony's Church was **consecrated** with solemn ceremonies. Introductory to its account of the event, the Lancaster Intelligencer said in essence: "There were fair skies, and a mild northerly breeze came with the break of dawn to usher in St. Anthony's jubilee day. The cool wave which arrived

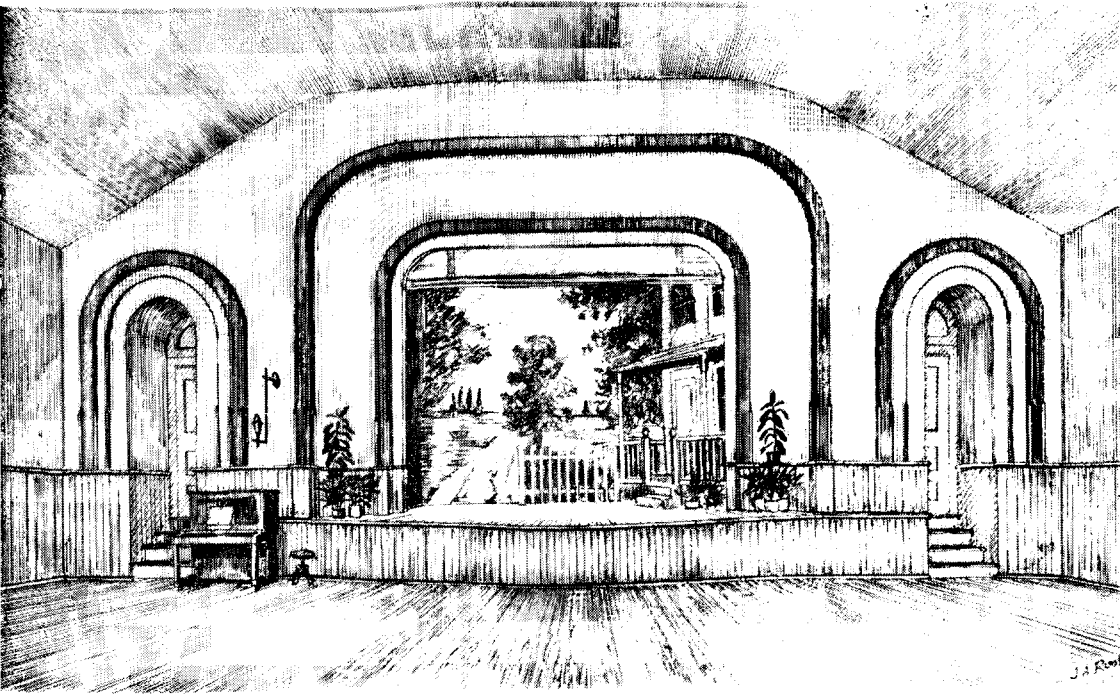
punctually in accordance with the prognostications of the weather, made the morning an ideal one for the silver anniversary of the vigorous parish which, under the faithful administration of Rev. Anthony F. Kaul, today witnessed the consecration of the church, a day that will forever be marked with a red letter in the history of St. Anthony's.

"Early this morning there were signs of animation in the vicinity of the church and throughout the eastern section of the city. Citizens were observed placing flags at their windows, and the national colors also floated gaily from the unfinished parochial school building and institute. Young men and young women, and their elders, too, nearly all of them wearing badges, and some of the men in the uniform of the Knights of St. John, were astir almost as soon as the sun had begun to gild the tops of the houses, and there was a general spirit of animation that augured a spirited and successful culmination of the efforts of the rector and members of the parish to make the **Silver Jubilee** memorable."

Right Rev. Leo Haid, Bishop of North Carolina, and Right Rev. Thomas McGovern, Bishop of Harrisburg, along with other visiting clergy, had arrived the previous evening and were overnight guests of Father Kaul.

The solemn consecration services began at six o'clock in the morning and lasted three hours. This particular ceremony is a private one, attended only by the consecrating prelate and his entourage of clergy. The rarely performed ritual was conducted by Bishop Haid. He was assisted by Father C. Clement Burger, assistant pastor of St. Anthony's, and Father Francis C. Seubert, of Harrisburg, who was master of ceremonies.

The bishop and the rest of the clergy formed in procession and filed three times around the interior of the church, and then made three circuits of the exterior. During this time the Litany of the Saints was recited three times, while in the meantime the bishop annointed the doors and the walls with chrism. The twelve places where the walls were annointed were marked with silver crosses, which were placed there to remain as long as the building endures as a church. In the center of the nave there was formed on the floor a large cross of ashes. In this the bishop outlined with his crozier the complete Latin and Greek alphabets. Following this came the consecration of the altar, on the four corners of which had been placed small wax candles arranged to form crosses, on each of which five grains of incense were burned. It is canonically required that the table of the altar be made, at least in part, of stone. St. Anthony's had complied by installing an altar table made entirely of marble, with a repository for relics in the center. The relics deposited in the reliquary were particles of bones of Saints Cosmas and Damien, who were martyred in Cicilia, Asia Minor, about the year 283. They were brought to this country from Rome by Bishop McGovern.



The old auditorium on the third floor of St. Anthony's School, center of social and cultural activities of St. Anthony's Parish and Sacred Heart Academy, 1896-1915. Drawing by James A. Ruof.

Prior to the day of consecration, Messrs. Kaufman and Kraemer had erected two stone pillars under the main altar, so that technically it would be resting on the earth beneath as required by Canon Law. Bishop Haid inserted the last stone in one of the pillars as part of the consecration ceremony.

At the conclusion of the three-hour ceremony Bishop Haid and the priests retired to the rectory. There is no record of Bishop McGovern's presence in the church up to this time. In the meantime, St. Michael's Society and representatives of the Knights of St. John, accompanied by a band, proceeded to the Reading Railroad Station to meet the delegations from Reading and escort them to the church.

The church, particularly the altars, was beautifully decorated. On the Blessed Virgin Mary altar, in addition to the many bouquets, there was a large floral star, in the center of which was the figure "25" in glowing crimson. It was 10:15 o'clock when the two bishops and forty priests, headed by the Knights of St. John, Burger's Military Band and the altar boys, started in procession to the church with the band playing "Onward Christian Soldiers."

Bishop Thomas McGovern was celebrant of the Solemn High Mass. Father Joseph Koch, vicar-general of the diocese, was assistant to the bishop. Fathers Adam Christ, of Lebanon, and Jules C. Foin, of Hanover, were deacons of honor. Father Stephen M. Wiest, of Elizabethtown, was deacon of the Mass, and Rev. Dr. Henry G. Ganss, of Carlisle, subdeacon. Father Gilbert L. Benton, of Steelton, was master of ceremonies.

Mozart's Twelfth Mass* was sung by St. Anthony's choir, augmented for the occasion by voices from several other church choirs of the city. They were accompanied by Miss Mary Daecher on the organ and Burger's Opera House orchestra of eleven pieces. The choir director was Ferdinand Weber. Before the Mass the choir sang Wiegand's *Regne Terra*, and at the Offeratory, "Domini Exaudi," a solo and quartet composition, with Anton Nagiller, of Innsbruck, Austria, the soloist. The quartet included: Mrs. Richard McGrann, soprano; Mrs. John W. Hiemenz, alto; Henry Drachbar, tenor, and Ferdinand Weber, bass. The soloists of the mass were: Misses Ida Stewart, Jennie Sand, Deborah Allwein, Mrs. John G. Warfel and Mrs. Amelia Strohl, sopranos; Mrs. John W. Hiemenz and Miss Emma Smith, altos; Henry Drachbar and Charles Sand, tenors; William O. Frailey and Ferdinand Weber, bassos. Father George Borneman, of Reading, delivered a short sermon in German, followed by congratulatory messages from Bishops Haid and McGovern. Benediction followed the Mass and it was one o'clock when the services ended. The clergy then repaired to St. Joseph's Hall, in Sacred Heart Academy, where they were guests of Father Kaul at a banquet.

In conjunction with the consecration the following was expended: for new carpeting in the sanctuary and new runners in the aisles, \$334; new chairs, a priedieu and altar cards for the sanctuary, \$78; new cassocks and surplices for the altar boys, \$60; the erection of stone pillars beneath the high altar, nickel crosses and gilding, \$99, and for the orchestra, printing and banquet, \$154. Bishop Haid was presented with \$100.

On Thursday, February 13, 1896, a grand sacred concert was given in St. Anthony's Church. It was an artistically superb performance, directed by Prof. George Benkert, a prominent figure in Lancaster music circles of the era. The Lancaster newspapers headlined it as "The Musical Event of the Season." In addition to the members of St. Anthony's choir, the participants included some of the finest voices from other choirs of the city. Prof. Bengert and Mrs. William O. Frailey, the latter again the organist at St. Anthony's after an absence of 17 years, alternated at the organ. In-

(*) It is now generally believed that the composition of this mass has been erroneously credited to Mozart. The actual composer may have been Carl Zulehner.

cluded in the program were interpretations of the following compositions:

Chorus—**Come Gentle Spring**, from the oratorio, **The Four Seasons**, by Haydn.

Tenor solo—**Intermezzo**, by Mascagni. Richard P. McGovern.

Quartette—**Sancta Mater**, from **Stabat Mater**, by Rossini. Miss Annie Lowell, Mrs. John W. Hiemenz, Mr. Frank B. McClain and Mr. William O. Frailey.

Soprano solo—**Ave Maria**, Dudley Buck. Mrs. Richard McGrann.

Organ selection—**Chorus of Angels**, Scotson Clark. Prof. George Benkert.

Mezzo-soprano solo—(a) from **The Messiah**, Handel, (b) **O Salutaris**, Rosewig. Miss Margaret Reilly.

Bass solo—**La Benedizione**, (The Benediction), Gordigliani. Dr. E. B. Ilyus.

Pilgrims' Chorus, from **Tannhauser**, Wagner. Prof. George Benkert.

Soprano solo—**Come Unto Me**, Coenan. Mrs. John G. Warfel.

Mandolin Quartette, Acton. Misses Bertha Amer, Anna N. Best, Alice Martin and Lola Strachan.

Soprano solo—**Ave Maria**, Nicolao. Mrs. James Duffy.

Tenor solo—**Salve Maria**, Mercandante. Mr. Henry Drachbar.

Organ selections—(a) **Berceuse**, Gounod, (b) **Cappriccio Lemaigre**. Mrs. William O. Frailey.

Chorus—from **Twelfth Mass**, Mozart: (a) **Gloria**, (b) **Qui Tollis**, (c) **Quoniam**, (d) **Cum Sancto**.

Exit March—**Sonatina par Fanfara**, Rosso-Cerami. Mrs. William O. Frailey.

The chorus of forty-two voices included: sopranos—Misses Annie Lowell, Margaret Reilly, Emma Smith, Ella Musser, Deborah Allwein, Ida Stewart, Carrie Allwein, Mary Sand, Helen Hepting, Margie Humphreville, Emma Humphreville, Mrs. Richard McGrann, Mrs. James Duffy, Mrs. John G. Warfel and Mrs. Ameria Strohl; altos—Misses Mary McClain, Blanche Sharp, Mame Miley, Mary Gerstly, Bertha Cochran, Jennie Sand, Mrs. Amelia Ktentz, Mrs. John W. Hiemenz and Mrs. Frank B. McClain; tenors — Messrs. Howard B. Shenk, Harry Constine, Harry Dinkelburg, William B. Altick, Henry Drachbar, Henry L. Spencer, Frank B. McClain, Edward D. Reilly and Charles G. Sheaffer; bassos — Messrs. Ferdinand Weber, John W. Hiemenz, Joseph Bentz, Cole Mullock, William O. Frailey, Joseph Bresch, John McClain, Dr. E. B. Ilyus and Dr. William H. Lowell.

As early as April, 1894, Father Kaul had expressed publicly his intention of building a new rectory on the 70 by 244 foot plot of ground adjacent to the church on the west side. In the spring of 1896, before the school and institute building had been completed, he engaged the firm of Hergenrother and Ewing to prepare plans for the building which he himself had already designed in sketches.

Ground was broken in July, 1896, and the excavating for the basement and foundation was completed in August.

Individual contracts for the work were given out directly by Father Kaul, among which were the following: John Demorra, excavating and filling in ditches, \$107; John B. Heidig & Bro., stones for foundation, \$234; August Steinwandel, sand, \$60; Henry F. Hartman, lime, \$118; Kaufman and Kraemer, building foundation, \$850; H. Bomberger, 180,000 bricks, \$900; Henry Drachbar, brickwork, \$730; G. Sener & Sons, lumber, \$410; W. L. Stormfeltz, millwork, lumber, etc., \$1,845; John Humphreville, plastering, \$350; Joseph Long, tinwork, \$61.94; L. H. Bachler, gas, water and sewer pipes, \$291; Joseph A. Eibel, concrete work, \$520; Ambrose Yeager, painting, \$314; Everts and Overdeer, plumbing, \$175, and Hergenrother & Ewing, contractor's fee, \$1,292.

The brickwork was completed before winter set in, and although much of the remaining work had to be suspended from December to March, the building was under roof by April, 1897. It was completed in September and occupied in October; the total cost was in the neighborhood of \$9,500.

The dimensions of the three-story building are 40 by 65 feet, and it contains twenty rooms. Most of them are quite large, especially that in the second floor front — now a community room and in former days the pastor's study. It contains a broad open stairway leading from the first to the third floor; has six-foot wide halls and twelve-foot ceilings. Except for the changing of the built-in side porch into an auxiliary office room, the building itself has undergone little change since the days of Father Kaul. Probably the most appreciated convenience of the new rectory was the crossway that links it with the priests' sacristy in the church. By making most of the crossway as wide as the sacristy into which it leads, it doubled the size of the latter.

With the addition of two new buildings St. Anthony's had now become a church compound, and it became necessary, early in 1897, to employ a full-time custodian. The first to be hired was Edward Kempfle, who kept the job only a few months. He was succeeded, in June 1897, by John Bruder, who remained until November of that year, when William Henrich took over. In December 1898, the job was taken by Roy Brenneman, in February 1899 by Christian Arleth, and in May 1899 by Adam Tretter.

Lest they be forgotten, these were the often inadequately compensated men who provided the congregation with services so often unnoticed and unappreciated — a church with the chill taken off, warm schoolrooms for the children and prompt snow removal during the winter; floors kept clean and pews dusted; sidewalks swept and lawns mowed; preparation made for social events and cleanup afterwards; a multitude of errands to be run and favors to be done;

countless minor repairs and adjustments to be made, of which only a "jack of all trades" was capable. There was no power equipment and nothing operated automatically. The custodian was the first to arrive on the scene in the morning, and the last to leave at night.

St. Anthony's Dramatic Association, which would receive much acclaim through the years, was organized in March, 1897. Before the new building was completed, the B.V.M. Sodality had already presented two dramatic performances in the church basement for the benefit of the new hall. During August 1896, they began to rehearse a third play, this one to be staged in the new auditorium. It was entitled "The Confederate Spy," a five-act drama, and was presented before full houses on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, September 30 and October 1. Members of the cast were: George Goldbach, William J. Henrich, Dr. Charles S. Myers, George V. Ransing, Harry E. Ransing, Edward Bentz, Robert A. Allwein, Herman C. Goldbach, Barbara Kempfle, Ida Ransing, Elizabeth Eppley and Flora Ursprung.

The first parish social event in the new hall took place on Wednesday, December 30, 1896, when a concert and supper, followed by a dance, were held under the auspices of St. Anthony's choir. The soloists on the program were Frank B. McClain (then a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature), William O. Frailey, John C. McClain, Henry Drachbar, Miss Deborah Allwein, Mrs. Harry Long and Mrs. Richard McGrann.

The Sodality presented its last play on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, February 10 and 11, 1897, this time a comedy-drama entitled "The Deacon." The cast included: Herman C. Goldbach, Harry E. Ransing, William J. Henrich, John A. Matt, John Trees, Robert A. Allwein, John J. Warner, George Yeager, Mary Masch, Theresa Masch, Emma Evans, Barbara Kempfle, Mary Groth and Elizabeth Eppley. For the enjoyment of the German-speaking people present, a one-act play in German was added to the program. The title was, "Hurrah die Franzosen, (Hurrah for the French), and the participants were Herman Goldbach, John Trees, Edward Bentz and William Henrich.

On Wednesday, September 10, 1896, ten days after the dedication of the new school and institute building, a meeting was held by Father Kaul for the purpose of organizing a club for Catholic young men of the city of Lancaster. Nearly one hundred were in attendance. He opened the meeting by explaining the objectives and prospective advantages of such an organization. He stated that entertainment of young men was not its sole purpose, but should also serve to promote their general welfare and intellectual advancement. A board of eleven directors was chosen to begin at once to develop plans for a permanent organization. Herman A. Gantert was elected secretary and John A. Kray treasurer, with a president and vice-president to be elected at the next meeting, a week later. The board would in the meantime draft a constitution and a set of by-

laws. It was decided that all Catholic young men over the age of seventeen would be eligible for membership. Equipment for the gymnasium, billiard room and social room had already been purchased by Father Kaul and was in readiness for use.

On Thursday evening, September 24, a second meeting was held and a permanent organization formed. John A. Coyle, Esq., was elected president, and Jerome Hiemenz vice-president. The board of directors chosen at the first meeting was retained intact. It included: Very Rev. Anthony F. Kaul, Rev. S. Clement Burger, Dr. Charles S. Myers, Charles Nutto, John C. McClain, Joseph Bentz, Frank Long, Herman A. Gantert, John A. Kray, Henry E. Ransing, Jr., Jacob F. Offenberger, Jerome Hiemenz, John A. Coyle, Esq. and Cyrus P. Moore. The constitution and by-laws drafted by the directors were adopted.

It was decided to name the organization **The Carrollton Club**, in honor of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a Catholic pioneer and signer of the Declaration of Independence. The club started with 75 charter members, and it was emphasized that interested older men were just as eligible for membership as young men. A variety of programs were prepared during the first season for the enjoyment of the members, among them gymnastic classes under the direction of Prof. Julius J. Czepull.

On Thursday, March 25, 1897, Mlle. Toulinguet, one of the great Italian opera singers of her time, came to Lancaster as a member of the Scalchi Concert Company. She appeared at the Orange Street Opera House as the alto soloist in a rendition of Rossini's **Stabat Mater**. Father Kaul invited her to visit St. Anthony's before departing for Harrisburg, where the company was scheduled to give the same performance in the Pro-Cathedral. She accepted the invitation and appeared at the evening services at St. Anthony's on the following Sunday, during which she sang the "InflammatuS," from **Stabat Mater**, followed by **The Holy City**. When she left the church after services, the crowd that had gathered to see her was so large that she was barely able to get through to her carriage. Before leaving, however, she visited the Sisters at Sacred Heart Academy and sang several selections for them.

On May 5 and 6, 1897, the dramatic society made its first appearance under the name: **St. Anthony's Institute Dramatic Association**. The play presented was a four-act comedy-drama with the title, **Strife**. It was directed by Father S. Clement Burger and given for the benefit of St. Anthony's Institute. Again there was included in the program a one-act German sketch, a farce entitled, **Im Fremden Revier** (In a Strange Quarter). **Strife** was so well received that it was repeated January 12 and 13, 1898. Among the plays offered during the remainder of the 1890's were: **The Obstinate Family**, in 1897; **The Trustee**, in 1897; **The Country Cousin**, in 1898; **The Confidential Clerk**, in 1898; **The Toy Peddler**, in 1898; **Josiah's Court-**

ship, in 1898; *The Spy of Gettysburg*, in 1898, and *My Lady Darrell*, in 1899.

Members of the cast in one or more plays presented by the Dramatic Association between May 1897, and February 1900, included: Emma J. Sekinger, Frank A. Matt, Charles F. Bauer, George E. Heidig, Harry A. Siefert, Joseph Costello, Peter E. Dare, John J. Trees, Robert A. Allwein, William Hoenninger, Jr., John H. Drachbar, Charles F. Kaufman, H. John Hiemenz, Edward W. Trees, Mary Groth, George J. Eppley, Harry Weiss, Elizabeth Himmelsbach, Herman C. Goldbach, Harry E. Ransing, William J. Henrich, John A. Matt, John J. Warner, George C. Yeager, Mary Masch, Theresa Masch, Emma Evans, Barbara Kempfle, Elizabeth Eppley, George Goldbach, Dr. Charles S. Myers, George V. Ransing, Edward Bentz, Ida Ransing and Flora Ursprung.

Occasionally gymnastic feats and routines were performed on stage when no change of scenery was called for between the acts of a play. During the late 1890's the gymnasium committee consisted of Eugene Knecht, Harry Weiss, Frank A. Matt and George V. Ransing.

In addition to dramatic plays, there were evenings of music known as "Musicales." When the music was interspersed with recitations, discourses, dialogs or a gymnastic exhibition, they were called "Varieties." The musicales included vocal solos and duets, orchestral renditions, selections by the girls' mandolin and guitar club — known as the **Circulo**, solos and duets by performers on instruments such as piano, violin, cello, cornet, trombone and clarinet. Members of the **Circulo** included Mary Dosch, Anna Dosch, Catherine Ruof, Gertrude McDevitt, Margaret McDevitt and Bertha Gershell.

From September 1896 until January 1899, when he was transferred to New Oxford, Pa., Father S. Clement Burger directed the dramatic association plays. When Father George P. Seubert arrived, in September 1899, he became the director.

The dramatic association had its own officers. For several years they were: Harry E. Ransing, president; Emma J. Sekinger, vice-president; Robert A. Allwein, secretary, and Herman C. Goldbach, treasurer. This arrangement provided the flexibility needed to take responsible action, when and where needed, by those most interested, informed and involved.

On Friday, August 6, 1897 it was announced that Father Kaul's mother, Magdalena Kaul, was lying at the point of death as the result of a hip injury sustained in a fall. She was ninety-three years of age. Born in Grumbach, Baden, Germany, February 20, 1804, her maiden name was Magdalena Dick. She married Pirmin Kaul in 1830, and came with him and her children to the United States July 8, 1847. In 1877 she and her husband moved to Lancaster and built

a house for themselves at 516 East Orange Street, which later (1905) became the Conservatory of Music of Sacred Heart Academy. After Pirmin Kaul died, June 5, 1883, she lived with Father Kaul in the rectory.

Magdalena Kaul died Tuesday, August 10, 1897 in Sacred Heart Academy, where she had been cared for by the Sisters from the time of her injury. The funeral took place Friday, August 13 in St. Anthony's Church, with Father Kaul the celebrant of the High Mass in the presence of Bishop McGovern and twenty-four priests. Her remains are interred in St. Anthony's Cemetery.

Prior to her death Magdalena Kaul provided for the purchase of a clock for St. Anthony's tower. An order was placed with the Seth Thomas Clock Company through S. Kurtz Zook, a Lancaster clock merchant, for the finest model tower clock made by that company. The price was \$600, and the weight of the works and weights combined was 1,900 pounds. It was installed by Mr. Zook, set in operation Monday, June 6, 1898 and formally accepted the following Monday, June 13. The clock strikes every half-hour, and the striking hammer is attached to the largest of the four bells in the tower. St. Anthony's clock is identical with the "town clock" in the courthouse dome. For more than forty years the janitor had to climb the tower stairs once a week to wind it, but this is no longer necessary. It was electrified during the pastorate of Father Herman B. Gies. Ambrose Yeager painted the Roman numerals on the four dials, which are five and one-half feet in diameter.

On February 22, 1899 the Carrollton Club organized and sponsored an orchestra. The services of Professor Charles Myelik, of New York City, were obtained to serve as director. John A. Kray was elected president of the organization, and Herman A. Gantert secretary and treasurer. Members of the original group were: John A. Kray, Herman A. Gantert and Edward Bentz, first violin; Oscar A. Smith, second violin; Joseph Geiger, cornet; Andrew Kray, bass viol; Dr. Charles S. Myers, flute; Ferdinand Gardner, trombone; Leopold Gardner, clarinet, and Miss Deborah Allwein, piano.

On Saturday, August 5, 1899 it was announced that Father Kaul had been made permanent rector of St. Anthony's Church by Bishop John W. Shanahan. This brings to mind a statement once made by Father Kaul in the presence of the writer and several other persons: "I could have been the bishop of the diocese, but I declined it because I preferred to be just an ordinary pastor and remain here with the good people of St. Anthony's."

During the 1890's the organist's annual salary was increased from \$150 to \$200, (1898); a gas mantle cost ten cents; the coal bill for the church and old rectory was about \$150; with the addition of the school and new rectory it became nearly \$500; a class of 140 children and adults was confirmed by Bishop McGovern Sunday, April 12, 1896; the parishioners subscribed \$270 to furnish the new

rectory; they subscribed \$495 toward a new heating plant; a set of the Encyclopedia Britannica for the school was purchased for \$74; the assistant pastor's annual salary was \$600; three Sisters, each of whom received a salary of \$100 per school year, comprised the teaching staff of the parochial school; the first St. Anthony's church picnic at Rocky Springs Park was held in 1899, and the annual gas bill for the church was \$29. Bequests were received from the Matthias Steinwandel family, \$300; Dennis Reilly, of Easton, Pa., \$1,000; Appolonia Fleischman, real estate valued at \$3,000; Henry Strobel, \$500; Frank Eibel, \$100; Magdalene Snyder, \$100; Henry Lindenberg, \$100, and Elizabeth Klein, of Reading, \$50. Also during the 1890's, the Admiral Reynolds Post No. 405, Grand Army of the Republic, began to send a detail to St. Anthony's Cemetery to place markers and flags on the graves of Civil War veterans. On Memorial Day the children of the parochial school, accompanied by surviving veterans of the war from St. Anthony's Parish, marched to the cemetery in procession carrying flowers with which they decorated the soldiers' graves.

Among the sacred compositions added to the choir's repertoire were: **St. Clair's Mass**, Gounod's **St. Cecelia Mass**, Emery's **Magnificat**, Rosewig's **O Salutaris**, Lambilotte's **Ave Maria** for female voices, Le Jeal's **Vespers—No. 2 Harmony** and Adelga's **Tantum Ergo**.

Water drainage when there were heavy rains or melting snow had long been a problem in the area near St. Anthony's Church. It was not until 1897, twenty-seven years after the parish property was acquired, that sewer inlets were installed at the intersection of Orange and Ann Streets. Conquering the water at this corner was occasionally a near major problem in the days of floor-length skirts and dresses.

In 1897, Rev. John Pail, Superior of the Society of the Divine Word, proposed the establishment of a school for boys at St. Joseph's Church, Milton, Pa., in which boys of the area would receive advanced education and at the same time be taught a trade. Brothers of the Order would comprise the teaching staff. On November 25, 1897, Father Peil, and his assistant, Father Joseph Fisher, came to Lancaster at the invitation of Father Kaul and were his guests at St. Anthony's Rectory. The new rectory was constructed with eight rooms on the third floor, and the story has been told that these rooms were designed to house a staff of Brothers, who, assumedly, could be brought to Lancaster to conduct a similar type of school.

St. Mary's Academy for Young Ladies and Sacred Heart Academy were available to girls, but from the time **St. Mary's Academy for Boys** (a separate school) was discontinued some years earlier, there was no local Catholic boys' school of this type to take its place. Most Catholic families were large and not affluent, and boys, more so than girls, were expected to go to work to help support the family once they had finished their elementary education. Under these cir-

circumstances the chances of successfully promoting an advanced school for boys, once realistically evaluated, must have appeared to be minimal. Many Catholic parents felt they could not afford to pay tuition for the further education of their children — particularly that of their boys. This appears to have been the principal reason why the venture was not undertaken.

On the last day of the 19th century a meeting was held in St. Anthony's Hall which resulted in the organization of the Pennsylvania Catholic Beneficial League. Area members of the old Catholic Benevolent Legion were dissatisfied with the assessment rates and proceeded to form a new organization. The meeting, which included councils in Lancaster and several other counties, took place Sunday, December 31, 1899, at which time a temporary board of directors was elected.

On January 29, 1900, the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County granted a charter to the new organization: **The Grand Council of Pennsylvania, Catholic Beneficial League**. The board of nine directors included: David F. Magee, Esq., Dr. Henry F. Myers, John P. Scheid and Julius A. Roehm, of Lancaster; George J. Kaufhold and Harry Mitchell, of Columbia; Leonard Ziegler, of Marietta; William S. Loser, of Lebanon, and D. M. Graham, of Mahanoy City.

The charter members of the new organization were: David F. Magee, Esq., Very Rev. Anthony F. Kaul, Harry Mitchell, Leonard Ziegler, Anthony Matt, Dr. H. F. Myers, George J. Kaufhold, Edward A. Bittner, William S. Loser, D. M. Graham, John P. Scheid, Julius A. Roehm, A. P. O'Connor and Edward D. Reilly.

The first council to become affiliated with the organization was Bishop Shanahan Council No. 1, from St. Anthony's Parish. It was formed February 27, 1900, with the following officers: David F. Magee, Esq., president; Herman A. Gantert, vice-president; Dr. Charles S. Myers, secretary; Anthony Matt, collector; John Matt, orator; Herman Seber, marshal; Robert A. Allwein, guard; Very Rev. Anthony F. Kaul, chaplain; John A. Kray, Frank A. Long and Henry Freeh, trustees, and Dr. Henry F. Myers, medical director. The first meeting held for the purpose of organizing Bishop Shanahan Council, took place on December 1, 1899.

The League has been efficiently operated over the years, has paid the benefits to which it was committed, and is in a position to fulfill future obligations to its members. David F. Magee was a member of St. Anthony's Parish at the time he was elected first Grand President, and held the office thirty years.

The assistant pastors from 1890 through 1899 were: Fathers James Sass, April 1894 to April 1895; S. Clement Burger, May 1895 to January 1899, and George P. Seubert, March 1899 to November 1900. The following priests assisted Father Kaul temporarily, but not with "in residence" status: Fathers Joseph E. Smith, January

1890; J. A. Smith, July and August 1892; William F. McIlheny, October 1892; Andrew J. W. Schonhart, April to July 1899, and Edward A. Burhard, July and August 1899.

At about 11:30 p.m. on Sunday night, December 31, 1899, people began to gather in St. Anthony's Church to await the first stroke of midnight by the clock in the tower. Once the twelfth stroke had sounded, all of the bells in the tower would begin to ring simultaneously, heralding the arrival of a new century. The organ and choir would then break forth in their grandest style with the "Kyrie" of Mozart's Twelfth Mass,* and Father Kaul would begin the celebration of the first Midnight Mass ever to take place in St. Anthony's Church. This was the setting in which the year 1900 arrived at St. Anthony's, with the first hour of the new century devoted to the honor and glory of the **Lord of All Creation**.

Chapter IV (1900-1909)

The advent of the 20th century brought with it difficult days for Father Kaul. Over the years his eyesight had deteriorated to the state where his left eye had become almost useless. On Saturday evening, April 28, 1900, while walking along Orange Street, he suddenly lost the vision of his right eye. He managed to get back to the rectory and asked his sister to summon his physician, Dr. George R. Rohrer. Dr. Rohrer diagnosed the trouble as a detachment of the retina of the right eye, and sent him to a prominent Philadelphia oculist, who corroborated the diagnosis. Dr. Rohrer was, in turn, instructed to initiate treatments designed to prevent further dropping of the retina.

On Sunday, May 27, 1900, Father Kaul announced from the altar that he would board ship the following Wednesday for Europe, to consult eminent specialists regarding his impaired vision. The Lancaster New Era reported that "there was hardly a dry eye in the congregation by the time the speaker finished." Before his departure, in company with his sister, Mary, the Blessed Virgin Mary Sodality presented him with a purse of gold. One of the places he visited while in Europe was the shrine at Lourdes, France.

He returned home August 24, and on the following evening was tendered a "Welcome home" party and supper by the members of the Sodality. Addresses were given by Edward Bentz, president of the Sodality, and Father George P. Seubert, assistant pastor, who had directed the affairs of the parish since April. Father Kaul responded with words of appreciation and related some of his experiences in Europe. Although his eyesight was improved when he returned, he was destined to continue through life with impaired vi-

(*) See note on page 202.

sion. The committee that arranged the party included: Edward Bentz, George Ransing, Charles Duerr, John Hiemenz, Frank Goldbach, Mary Ursprung, Mary Ransing, Annie Toerner, Mary Eppley, Helen Hepting and Catherine Hoelle.

Among the more significant annual events at St. Anthony's were the celebration of the feast of Corpus Christi, on the second Sunday after Pentecost, and that of the feast of St. Anthony, on June 13. The Corpus Christi procession included the boys and girls of the Angel Sodality, and the young men and women of the Blessed Virgin Mary Sodality. The little girls, in white dresses, wore white lace veils and carried bouquets of flowers, while the little boys, in white suits, carried banners. The young women also wore white lace veils and carried lighted candles, while the young men, usually dressed in blue serge suits, also carried lighted candles. The feast of St. Anthony was celebrated with a Solemn High Mass in the morning, and a sermon on St. Anthony followed by Solemn Benediction in the evening. At the close of the evening services on each of these days, **Holy God We Praise Thy Name** was sung in German, accompanied by the organ with "all stops out" and the ringing of all the bells in the tower.

During the late 1800's and early 1900's missions were held at intervals of three to five years, usually conducted by Passionist Fathers. During these occasions there was a German instruction every morning during the five o'clock Mass, and one in English at eight o'clock. In the evenings, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, the mission sermon was given in English, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, in German. On the closing night of each week a short sermon in German, as well as one in English, was preached. The first week was for the women and the second for the men.

On Monday, January 21, 1900, Father Kaul brought to St. Anthony's Father Xavier Sutton, a Passionist priest who became widely known throughout the country as a result of his lecture tours. His week-long series of lectures was an explanation of the Catholic religion, not intended to provoke controversy, but to promote a kindly interest on the part of those of other religions. Half his audience was composed of Protestant people. A question-box was set up and everybody in the audience was at liberty to submit queries. He addressed large audiences throughout the week.

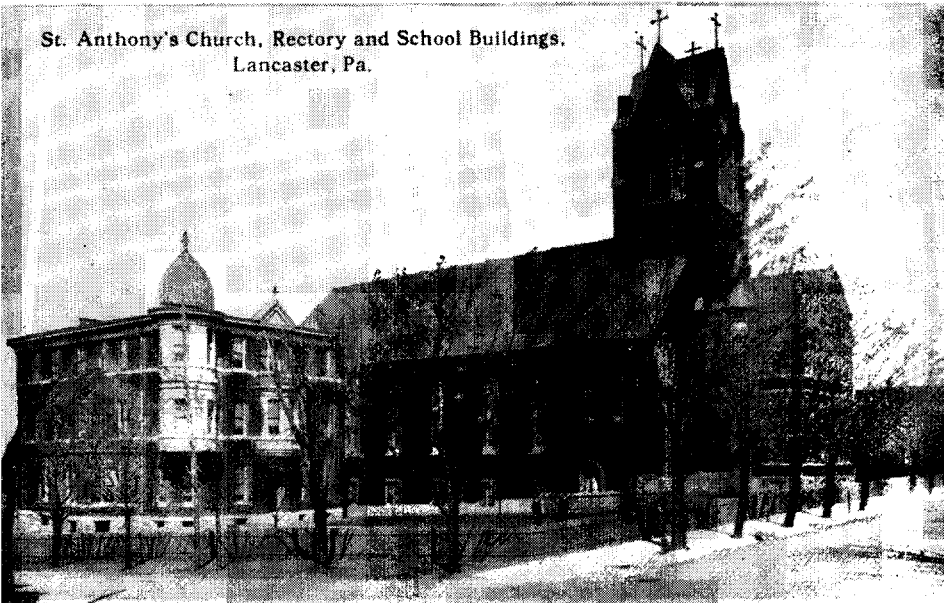
Also in 1900, when the rectors of the diocese were requested to send in an inventory report, Father Kaul submitted the following list:

St. Anthony's Church and its contents:

Tower clock, four tower bells, two organs, two confessionals, Baptismal font, altars, statues, vases, candlesticks, two vestment cases, vestments, albs, surplices, altar linens, one chalice, one ostensorium and two ciboriums.

St. Anthony's Rectory, furnished complete:

All carpets, furniture, book cases, desks, beds and bedding, all dishes for diningroom and kitchen, refrigerator, safe, and many other household items too numerous to mention, belong to St. Anthony's congregation. The solid silver forks and spoons, silver tea sets, some painted china, books, some pictures, two easy-chairs, one revolving bookcase, one couch, one mantel-clock in rector's sitting room, bookcase in library, piano, music case, two bureaus in sister's



St. Anthony's Church, Rectory and School Buildings.
Lancaster, Pa.

Postcard picture of church—Spring 1899.

and housekeeper's rooms, and some bric-abrac, belong to the rector, Miss Mary Kaul and the housekeeper, Miss Josephine Matt.

St. Anthony's Parochial School and Institute:

Four schoolrooms furnished with desks, one library room furnished with bookcases and about 1,000 volumes, one pool and one billiard table, two meeting rooms furnished with tables and chairs, one hall furnished with 300 chairs, one stage furnished with complete set of scenery, a room used as kitchen furnished with dishes and cooking utensils.

Regarding the activities of the Carrollton Club as the 1890's were fading, it can be said that the Dramatic Association was outstanding in its sustained interest in new and better productions,

while a large portion of the rest of the membership seemed content with putting the facilities provided for their enjoyment to no more than routine use. The directors, possibly through no fault of their own, did not appear amenable to new ideas or anxious to promote programs already proposed. Most of the efforts of the club, other than those of the Dramatic Association, were devoted to holding "euchre and dance sociables." There existed an awareness that the substantial returns they brought would always be appreciated by the pastor. During 1899 they did hold a "Dance and Fishing Party," (the fishing was for trinkets and merchandise), and sponsored a lecture in Fulton Hall by Father John P. Chadwick, chaplain of the battleship *Maine* at the time it was sunk in Havana harbor. The club orchestra remained in existence, its continuity assured by the arrival of capable new talent from the ranks of the younger people. Then there was the *Circulo*, a mandolin and guitar club composed of girls who had studied in the Music Department of Sacred Heart Academy. This group was active. There were gymnastic activities but apparently no organized programs. The billiard tables were kept busy, and as for the library—it contained too many German books.

After the new rectory was completed and occupied, the old one was offered for rent. The first occupant on record is David F. Magee, in 1898, and the rent at that time was \$18 per month. He, and his wife and six children, continued to reside there until 1910 when the building was converted into apartments. Concerning Mr. Magee, it should be recorded that it was he, who, during the time he resided in the former rectory, provided the guiding mind, spirit and leadership that brought acclaim to St. Anthony's Institute for its promotion of the cultural arts, and the wide range of talents of its young people. Older folks in recalling those days have been unanimous in saying, "It was Mr. Magee who organized St. Anthony's Lyceum." In addition to his law practice, Mr. Magee had a host of other interests — commercial, civic and social. A graduate of Georgetown University, he practiced at the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was the leader of the Democratic Party in Lancaster County, County Commissioner, a charter member of the Lancaster Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Lancaster School Board, president of the Lancaster Automobile Club, president of the Pennsylvania Catholic Beneficial League, and president of the Lancaster Bicycle Club.

The definition of a lyceum is: "An association for instruction and entertainment, through lectures, debates and concerts." Taking this as a criterion, the Carrollton Club did not measure up to it in some respects. A meeting called for Friday evening, January 25, 1901, brought out a good representation of young people — both men and women. It was decided to form a new organization, to be a part of St. Anthony's Institute as were the Carrollton Club and the Dramatic Association, and to be known as **St. Anthony's Lyceum**. An election was held and the following temporary officers were

elected: David F. Magee, president; George Ransing and Elizabeth Eppley, vice-presidents; Flora Ursprung, recording secretary; Oscar Smith, financial secretary; Margaret Sales, William Cosgrove and Mary Magee, curators.

On the very first night a literary and musical program was presented. There were two preludes by a full string orchestra, led by Oscar Smith; two selections by the mandolin and guitar club, led by Miss Mary Dosch, the members of which were Misses Catherine Ruof, Agnes Hiemenz, Genevieve Ursprung, Anna Dosch and Mary Hoenninger; a violin solo by Edward Bentz; a piano solo by Miss Mary Dosch. There was a reading by Miss Margaret Sales, an essay by Miss Lewraine Magee and a declamation by Miss Margaret Dosch. A debate, "Resolved: That books have a greater influence on character than companions," was presented. The contestants were: affirmative — Oscar Smith, Edward Bentz and Charles Knapp; negative — H. John Hiemenz and Charles Duerr. The judges gave the decision to the affirmative.

Meetings were held weekly on Thursday evenings, and since there was more talent available than could be presented in one evening, the performers were rotated. Many were multi-talented, and in addition to those on the first program, the following also made appearances: Albert Hoenninger, Deborah Allwein, Elizabeth Eppley, Mary Magee, Emma Smith, Lewraine Magee, John Drachbar, Genevieve Ursprung, Mary Long, Mary Myers, Mary Miley, Elizabeth Himmelsbach, H. John Hiemenz, Carrie Allwein, Valentine Mattern, Catherine Ruof, Jane McKelvey, Adella Houser, Elizabeth Steinwandel, Mary Hannon, Harry Hiemenz, Viola Foehl and Rose Tragesser.

On Thursday, March 7, 1901, officers were elected to serve a one-year term. They were: David F. Magee, president; Edward Kreckel and John Matt, vice-presidents; Anna Kempfle, recording secretary; Charles T. Knapp, financial secretary; Herman A. Gantert, John Drachbar, Lewraine T. Magee and H. John Hiemenz, curators.

The debates continued with a variety of subjects pertinent to the times presented for discussion. Among those who participated throughout the season were: Robert Allwein, Herman A. Gantert, John Drachbar, Henry Frailey, George Ransing, Frank Matt, John Matt, William Cosgrove, Edward Hiemenz, William Bentz, David F. Magee, Paul Keppel, William Ewing, Harry Hiemenz, Harry Donnelly, Francis Drachbar, Charles Hoenninger, Charles Long, Frank Martin, Harry Gable and George Goldbach. Debates were held about once a year between all-girl teams, and the ladies offered diverse opinions on such subjects as, "Resolved: That country life is preferable to city life," and, "Resolved: That the life of a bachelor girl is preferable to that of a married woman." We know the names of only a few of the ladies who took part: Mary Houser, Adella Houser, Anna McKelvey, Elizabeth Himmelsbach and Margaret Kehoe.

An Executive Council of twenty-one members, composed of both men and women, was chosen. The duties of the council were to handle all the work of the Lyceum related to recreation, business and finances. Originally it was divided into eight departments: literary, musical, library, physical training, baseball, bicycle, general athletics and entertainment. Later they were reduced to seven. Each department was in charge of a director and two assistants appointed from the membership of the executive council.

A Lyceum paper, called **The Searchlight**, was composed each week and read to the members at the next meeting. Among the editors were: John H. Drachbar, Harry Hiemenz, Mary Magee, Anna Dosch and Lewraine Magee. Apparently none of these papers has survived. Physical culture classes were formed for the men and the ladies. They met on separate evenings and engaged in organized programs under the direction of Prof. Julius J. Czepull. An annual exhibition of their accomplishments, open to the public, was presented in the auditorium. The programs included: pyramid building; calisthenics by young ladies to music; routines with Indian clubs; calisthenics by gentlemen with wands; marching by ladies to music; a tableau, "Columbia," by sixteen young ladies; calisthenics by ladies with wands; dumbbell drill by ladies and gentlemen to music; tumbling; parallel and horizontal bar performances, and hoop and wand routines.

The girls shared responsibility on equal terms with the men in promoting the work of the organization and, having been given the opportunity to do so, proved how much of an asset they could be by the spirit and energy they contributed. New books were added to the library; the Lyceum orchestra was enlarged to eleven pieces and given new incentive under the leadership of William Bentz. Among the new members were Edward Bentz (violin), Albert Hoenninger (violin), John Burie (clarinet) and Raymond Myers (violin). A male quartette, with alternating personnel, was formed, and arrangements were made for sports activities, such as tennis, golf, croquet, baseball and, a little later, basketball. The organization of a football team was actually begun, but this proved to be too large an undertaking. A tennis court was built in the schoolyard and, at times, while the men were busy erecting backstops, the girls wielded shovels and hoes and pushed wheelbarrows to help with the grading of the court and the croquet lawn. Boxes for pitching quoits in clay were built near the tennis court. A baseball team was organized early in the spring of 1901; uniforms and equipment were purchased.

The baseball team became **The Lyceum club**, and included in its schedule were the best teams in the city, county and nearby counties. Over a four-year period, playing such teams as Mount Joy, Elizabethtown, Manheim, Lititz, Ephrata, Akron, Columbia, Wrightsville, Lebanon Professionals, Coatesville YMCA, Parkesburg, the Actives, Alerts and Ironsides, among others, they posted victories over a majority of them and usually managed to wind up with a

winning season. The team apparently had no regular home field in 1901, but played a few games in the old Pennsylvania State League Park located at the northeast corner of East King Street and Parkside Avenue, of which Joseph Haefner, a member of the parish, was the owner. After a baseball diamond was constructed in Conestoga Park early in 1902, that field was used occasionally for home games. In the spring of 1904 Rossmere Ball Park was built by John W. Hiemenz (another parishioner and father of H. John Hiemenz of the Lyceum team), who permitted the team to use the park at times when the Lancaster professional team was on the road.

Members of the team included H. John Hiemenz (p-c-if), Harry Henrich (3b), George Heidig (of), William Ewing (of), William Cosgrove (of), John Miller (2b), Amos Fordney (c), John McMichael (p-if), John Drachbar (ss), Harry Eheman (1b), Pater Dare (1b), William Baumler (of-p), Harry Hepting (p), Amos Shaeffer (3b-of), John Matt (if), William Smith (lf), Charles Meisenberger (c), Anthony Flora (p) and Charles Knapp (of). There were other players who were not "regulars," but appeared occasionally in the lineup. The manager was H. John Hiemenz. There was also a reserve team, which in 1903 won the junior championship of the city. The roster included: Henry Frailey, Cletus Atkins, Edward Marion, Bernard "Ben" Faltin, John "Sol" Yeager, Harry Albert, Eugene Hiemenz, Albert Shaeffer, Harry Henrich, James McMurray and C. Wesley Shreiner.

As the players, one by one, assumed family responsibilities, and the resulting attrition began to take its toll of the team, it was decided to disband at the end of the 1904 season. Members of the Lyceum, however, got together occasionally later on and played a few games for the pleasure of the competition.

The game of basketball was invented by James Naismith, at Springfield, Mass., in 1891. Within a few years it became the main indoor game all over the country. When the Carrollton Club was organized, in 1896, basketball was not one of the activities for which preparation was made — there were only gymnastic programs. However, the game gradually became popular in Lancaster, and when Father Kaul would not permit the use of the auditorium for basketball, a court was laid out on the basement floor and baskets were erected during the winter of 1902-'03 by the Lyceum Athletic Committee.

The original court was laid out with the sidelines parallel with Orange Street, and the backboards mounted against the east and west walls. With this layout there was a thick iron post in the center of the center of the floor, which proved to be quite undesirable, and within a year the court was relocated. The baskets were placed at the north and south ends, and in order to evade the iron posts the playing area was confined to the west side of the basement. The dimensions of this court were 52 by 27 feet, the height of the ceiling

was 9½ feet and the baskets were mounted 8 feet above floor level. The floor was of concrete with a smooth, glossy finish. Notwithstanding its severe limitations, this court was the "home floor" of St. Anthony's basketball teams during the next 20 years.

In the beginning the games were mostly intramural, or "pick-up" affairs. During the winter of 1903-'04 a few games were played in competition with outside teams, and it became evident that considerable basketball talent existed among the members of the Lyceum. Any doubts that may have existed were eliminated during the 1904-'05 season, when St. Anthony's Lyceum won the championship of Lancaster City in the first basketball play-off ever staged in the community.

In early March, as the end of the season was approaching, the two city teams with the best records were St. Anthony's Lyceum and the Lancaster Energetics. A three-game series, to be played on neutral courts, was arranged between the two teams. On Thursday, March 16, the Lyceum defeated the Energetics in the old Maennerchor Hall (rear of 141 East King Street), by a score of 17 to 12. One week later, on Thursday, March 24 at the Armory Hall (220 West King Street), they again defeated the Energetics, this time by the narrow margin of 12 to 11, to win the city basketball championship. The starting lineup of the Lyceum team included: Eugene Hiemenz and William O. Frailey, Jr. at the forward positions; H. John Hiemenz at center; Albert Nutto and Leo Ruof at guard. Oscar Frey and William Bentz rounded out the squad. William O. Frailey was captain; H. John Hiemenz, player-coach, and Charles Long, manager. The experience that Frailey and the Hiemenz brothers had gained as basketball players at Franklin and Marshall was a factor in the success of the team.

There was also a Lyceum second team at this time, the members of which were: Cletus Atkins, John Fillinger, Carl Ruof, Oscar Frey, Justin Atkins and Fred G. Long. After the 1904-'05 season changes in personnel gradually began to take place, and the representative Lyceum team never again reached the status of a championship contender. Following are samples of the form used in the columns of the Lancaster New Era to report results of the team's games:

BASKET BALL AT LANDISVILLE (February 5, 1905)

The Lyceum basket ball team took a sleigh ride to Landisville on Saturday evening, accompanied by their ladies, and there played a game with the Landisville team, winning by a score of 20 to 10. The game was a decidedly interesting one. The line-up:

Lyceum	Positions	Landisville
Ruof	forward	H. Mumma
W. Frailey	forward	Long

J. Hiemenz	center	Baker
Nutto	guard	Fenstermacher
Frey	guard	C. Mumma
Bentz	guard	

H. Kelly, referee

GOOD BASKET BALL GAME (February 21, 1905)

The Lyceum basket ball team defeated the Franklin and Marshall Sophomores at the College Gymnasium on Monday evening by the score of 32 to 10. The line-up:

Lyceum	Positions	Sophs
E. Hiemenz	forward	Christman
W. Frailey	forward	Ewing
J. Hiemenz	center	Brecker and Grant
Nutto	guard	Evans
Ruof	guard	Irwin

Referee's name not given.

The first performance in the new century by the Dramatic Association was that of the melodrama, **A Rival By Request**, presented February 14 and 15, 1900. The cast included: Herman C. Goldbach, Joseph Costello, John A. Matt, Harry A. Seifert, H. John Hiemenz, Charles F. Bauer, Theresa C. Masch, Mary E. Masch, Barbara S. Kempfle, Emma J. Sekinger and Elizabeth F. Himmelsbach. Presented during the intermissions were: a piano duet by Mary and Anna Dosch, a mandolin solo by Margaret McDevitt and several selections by the **Circulo**. Among the other plays staged during the decade were: **On Virginia Soil**, in 1900; **The Convict**, in 1901; **My Maryland**, in 1901; **Between Two Fires**, in 1902; **Our Starry Banner**, in 1902; **Won Back**, in 1902; **The Midnight Charge**, in 1903; **Abalene**, in 1903; **Edwards, the Spy**, in 1903; **The Steel King**, in 1904; **The Berry Pickers**, in 1904; **The Mascot**, in 1904; **Tried and True**, in 1904; **The Woven Web**, in 1905; **Under the Laurels**, in 1905; **Uncle Josh**, in 1905; **The Heart of a Hero**, in 1905; **Called Away**, in 1906; **Lady Nancy**, in 1906; **Silas, the Chore Boy**, in 1906; **Sylvia**, in 1907, and **Heroes of '76**, in 1908.

In addition to the performers already mentioned, the following were members of the cast in one or more of these plays: Edward F. Bentz, William A. Bentz, Magdalin Buehler, Charles R. Conroy, William E. Cosgrove, Cecelia Dare, Emma Dare, Matilda R. Dare, Rose Dare, Thomas Dietl, Margaret E. Dosch, John H. Drachbar, May Eisch, Elizabeth M. Eppley, Viola Foehl, Henry E. Frailey, Elizabeth Donnelly, William O. Frailey, Jr., Mary R. Goldbach, Charles J. Grimm, Mary Groth, Catherine C. Hannan, Mary M. Hannan, Agnes Hiemenz, J. Harry Hiemenz, Mary E. Himmelsbach, Albert J. Hoenninger, Charles P. Hoenninger, Edward C. Hoenninger, Albert P. Houser, Mary A. Houser, Edward J. Huber, Charles F. Kaufman, Richard A. Keppel, Mary Kirchner, Charles T. Knapp, Jr., Eugene

E. Knecht, Anna M. Lichty, Mary G. Lichty, Charles L. Long, Fred G. Long, John G. Long, Mary Long, Edward G. Marion, George J. Matthes, Valentine J. Mattern, Elizabeth Mattern, Mary E. McKelvey, Mary E. Miley, Albert J. Nutto, George V. Ransing, Harry E. Ransing, Nellie H. Ransing, H. Edna Rooney, Dorothy Rose, Carl S. Ruof, Katherine Ruof, John E. Ruof, Leo A. Ruof, William J. Starr, Catherine C. Trees, Anna F. Trost, Flora M. Ursprung, Genevieve Ursprung, Barbara Wolpert, John A. Weiman and George C. Yeager.

On other occasions an evening of one-act sketches would be presented, a mock trial held, or outside talent brought in to provide an evening's entertainment. By 1907, there was a complete turnover in the membership of the mandolin and guitar club, and apparently it was no longer called the **Circulo**. The members at this time were: Julia Gembe, Harry Hungelman, Joseph Gembe, John G. Long, Magdalin Buehler, Mary Hensel and Catherine Wendel. In 1903, Mr. C. Wesley Shreiner, an undergraduate at Franklin and Marshall College, became physical culture director. The exhibition given on April 21 and 22, of that year, was the most elaborate ever presented on St. Anthony's stage, which had to be enlarged to accommodate some of the acts. The price of admission to a Lyceum or Dramatic Association event was usually 25 cents. A majority of the plays were directed by the assistant pastors, but if one came along who lacked interest or qualifications, one of the older and more experienced members of the association would serve as director.

By 1907 none of the earlier Lyceum officers remained, with the exception of David F. Magee, who was still president. William A. Bentz and Charles L. Long were now vice-presidents; Catherine Wendel was recording secretary; Frank Goldbach, financial secretary, and Richard Keppel, treasurer. The Executive Council of twenty-one members continued to function and the weekly meetings still followed the same pattern, but with new faces and program material predominating. Some of the earlier activities had been dropped, for the reason that most of the older members, who had promoted them, were now married and restricted in their outside interests by the demands of family life. The survival of the programs they had initiated was taken for granted by the younger members, with the all too familiar consequences. Nevertheless, as long as Mr. Magee was on hand to motivate and guide the members, a certain consistency of activity was maintained. In 1910 he moved out of St. Anthony's Parish and became a member of St. Mary's. The Dramatic Association was still functioning at this time, but giving fewer performances; two basketball teams were moderately active, and the club-room was still patronized consistently.

The event that generated the greatest interest during the 1900-1909 decade was the celebration of the 40th anniversary of Faher Kaul's ordination. A meeting of the congregation was held on Sunday, June 20, 1909, and it was decided to conduct a week's festivities beginning Sunday, August 22, the date of his ordination in 1969. In

conjunction with the celebration, it was decided to make an effort to liquidate the church debt, which at that time amounted to a little more than \$5,000.

An executive committee on arrangements was selected, and the plans they developed exceeded by far the original concept of the scope of the celebration. As the "Jubilee Week" was ushered in, elaborate decorations were in evidence in and around the church. Along Orange Street, between Ann and Marshall, houses were decorated and five hundred Chinese lanterns were strung along the sidewalks. Bunting, streamers and flags adorned the parish buildings, and from the belfry of the church tower, two strings of electric lights (one on each side) with the lamps enclosed in silk Japanese lanterns, stretched out and down to near ground level. The lawns about the church, school and rectory were illuminated with many Japanese lanterns suspended from strung wires. A large pavilion had been erected along the east side of the church, and in the rear a huge stage with a seating capacity of four hundred.

The religious observance of the jubilee took place on Sunday morning, August 22, with a Solemn High Mass at ten o'clock. Father Kaul was the celebrant; Father Jules C. Foin, of Danville, who had been Father Kaul's first assistant, the deacon; Father John H. Melchior, also a former assistant, the subdeacon, and Mr. Albert J. Hoenninger, a student at Mount St. Mary's Seminary, master of ceremonies. Mrs. William O. Frailey was the organist and choir director; Myer's orchestra played the accompaniment to the mass, and Father Foin delivered the sermon. Some of those who came to attend the Mass were fortunate to find standing room.

On Sunday evening, from 7 to 10 o'clock, a reception was held on the rear schoolyard lawn. City and county officials, and many people of all denominations, friends of Father Kaul, were on hand. Four hundred were seated on the platform, four hundred more on seats in front, while the rest of the nearly 2,000 people in attendance found places to stand.

Those who were participants in the exercises formed a procession at the front entrance to the rectory, and then marched to the platform. Leading the column were David F. Magee, Joseph Haefner and John W. Hiemenz. They were followed by forty little girls dressed in white — each one representing a year of the pastor's priesthood — who strewed flowers in his path. Father Kaul was escorted by Fathers Foin and Melchior. As the procession approached its destination Myer's orchestra swung into a march, followed by a song of welcome by a choir of 300 voices.

Julius F. Atkins, chairman of the visiting committee, presided over the reception ceremonies. Congratulatory addresses were given by Hon. John P. McCaskey, Mayor of Lancaster; Hon. Frank B. McClain, member of the State Legislature, later Mayor of Lancaster

and Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania; David F. Magee, Esq., chairman of the general executive committee of the celebration; Father Jules C. Foin, and Dr. Richard C. Scheidt, of Franklin and Marshall College. Father Kaul responded in keeping with the moment and indulged in a little reminiscing. The formal portion of the program was followed by a social reception to the accompaniment of orchestral music.

During every evening throughout the week a lawn fete was held, and Monday evening was the special night for the Knights of Columbus. On the program were games, plays, string music, choral and solo singing, orchestral music and dancing in the hall, a sewing contest for men and a nail-driving contest for ladies.

Tuesday evening was the special night for the Leo XIII Society. The National Guard Drum Corps, in uniform, marched from the Armory to the grounds, performing on the way and after its arrival. The Germania Maennerchor was on hand and sang six German choral selections. Prof. Schmidt was brought to Lancaster, from Reading, as special conductor for the occasion.

Wednesday afternoon was "Children's Day," with a variety of games and amusements, the most fascinating of which was an automobile ride around the city streets. The evening was P.C.B.L. night, with councils from Columbia and Lebanon in attendance.

Thursday night was especially for the St. Michael's Society. The feature of the evening was the appearance of the Liederkranz Singing Society, under the direction of Conductor Ernest Jeheber. They sang six selections — all in German. A euchre party was part of the program.

On Friday night the Knights of St. John and the ladies of St. Ann's Auxiliary performed precision drills, and members of the Dramatic Association presented a farce entitled, "Turn Him Out." The lawn fete continued and, as on previous evenings, there was music and dancing.

On Saturday evening came the "Grand Finale," it was also the special night for the Knights of St. George. Prizes scheduled for distribution at the end of the festive week were awarded to the winners. After the music and dancing came to an end, and the unsold merchandise was disposed of by auction, the evening was concluded with a "grand display" of fireworks. Throughout the week the entire grounds were brightly illuminated by numerous electric lamps, with the current supplied over a temporary special line. Even in the auditorium there were booths for the sale of fancy articles, donated merchandise of all kinds and, certainly, there had to be a "fish pond." That people still found enjoyment in simple amusements is attested by the contests held in the library, in which participants progressively had to thread needles, pick beans out of coffee, sort

buttons, etc. — tests of skill which industry later “discovered” and called “aptitude tests.”

Among those who assisted the two chairmen, David F. Magee and Julius F. Atkins, in the planning and supervision of the celebration were: Andrew Kraemer, Joseph Haefner and Fred C. Ruof (who engaged the musical talent), John W. Hiemenz (who had the large platform erected at his own expense), John A. Kray and Charles T. Knapp (who made the electrical installations), Mrs. William O. Frailey (who programmed the music), William A. Bentz (who was in charge of carpentry work), Joseph A. E. Carpenter, Charles L. Long, Charles Snyder, John G. Long, Charles Grimm, Joseph Geiger, William P. Kuhn, John A. Geiger, Joseph Rose, Sr., Joseph Rose, Jr., Charles Kegel, Barbara Kempfle, Helen Hepting, Carrie Allwein, Catherine Ruof, Gertrude Tragesser, Mary Eppley, Elizabeth Eppley, Mary Hepting, Caroline Gegg, Catherine Weiler, Cecelia Stork, Anna Sheetz, Anna Brickner, Hannah Tretter, Marie Himmelsbach, Mary Stump, Mary Henrich, Barbara Reichart, Mary Kirchner, Mrs. Joseph Geiger, Mrs. Catherine Heine, Mrs. Clara Hirsch and Mrs. Elizabeth Keppel.

The proceeds were sufficient to extinguish the parish debt, which meant that both the school and rectory had been paid for within a period of 14 years.

In 1901 Pope Leo XIII decreed that the masses being sung by Catholic choirs throughout the world, particularly those in vogue in Europe and North America, were too operatic in form and had to be discontinued. In addition, he directed that all female voices be removed from church choirs. The edict brought little response from the Catholic pastors in Lancaster, and most of the masses with which the choirs were familiar were continued. In 1907 Pope Pius X repeated the order, as a result of which a few of the more elaborate ones were removed from the repertoire at St. Anthony's. The use of an orchestra at the Christmas and Easter High Masses was continued. The women continued to sing in the choir, and it appears that no effort was made to displace them, at least not until thirty years later, when a decision to operate with an all-male choir was made by the pastor.

In 1901 an innovation known as the annual “Men's Supper” was begun. The work of preparing and serving the suppers was performed in its entirety by the men of the parish. Women were allowed to appear only as patrons, but quite free to comment on the excellence of the food. It has been said that the men were deserving of the compliments extended to them for their proficiency in the culinary arts. The suppers turned out to be highly successful affairs, and were continued until near the time of World War I.

St. Anthony's annual church picnics were held regularly at Rocky Springs Park beginning with the year 1899. A trolley line to the park was constructed in 1903, but prior to that time people

could board a Conestoga Park trolley car anywhere along East King Street, ride to Conestoga Park (located south of the Philadelphia Turnpike along the west bank of the Conestoga), and then board a steam-propelled river boat for the run down to Rocky Springs. (The boats on the river were the **Lady Gay**, the **Emma Belle** and the **Evelyn B.**) There were other choices — riding down along the river on an electric miniature railway, using a wagon or carriage, or walking.

The amusements at the picnic included baseball, other games, boat-racing, tub-racing and swimming matches in the river, foot-racing and jumping contests. Dinner and supper were served on the grounds. In 1901 more than 1,000 tickets were sold before the day of the picnic. In 1902 \$547.70 was realized from the event, part of which went to the support of the orphans of the diocese.

The repertoire of masses of St. Anthony's choir changed very little, if at all, from that of the previous decade. **Leonard's**, **Dachauer's** and **Farmer's** apparently were heard most often. On April 19, 1903 St. Anthony's had an unusually large class of first communicants for those years. It included sixty-three children and eight converts. Notwithstanding the size of the group, Father Kaul entertained all of them at breakfast in the rectory after Mass in keeping with his custom.

In September 1906, a seventh grade was added in the parochial school. Before that time pupils were finished with elementary school at the end of the **Fifth Reader**, which was normally at the end of the sixth year. They usually started in the "ABC" class at the age of six, and after a year in that class, spent five years in "Readers" (not grades). At the end of five "Readers," which was generally at the age of twelve, they had completed their elementary education. There were no formal graduation exercises; instead of a diploma the pupil was given a certificate on which the educational status he had achieved was recorded.

The assistant pastors from 1900 through 1909 were: Fathers **Charles Koch**, November 1900 to June 1901; **John H. Melchior**, June 1901 to June 1903; **Augustine G. Kappes**, June 1903 to April 1904; **Charles E. Pietrowicz**, April 1904 to July 1904; **Augustine G. Kappes**, July 1904 to August 1905; **Martin J. Steffy**, August 1905 to July 1906; **J. A. Tolan**, July 1906 to September 1906; **Albin F. Moder**, September 1906 to December 1906; **Joseph Echterling**, December 1906 to September 1907; **William Huygen**, August 1907 to September 1907; **John H. Melchior**, September 1907 to November 1907; **John M. Nichols**, November 1907 to December 1907; **Arthur J. Wittman**, December 1907 to February 1908; **Augustine G. Kappes**, March 1908 to December 1908; **P. Dennis, O.S.B.** (temporary), January 1909 to February 1909; **John Smoley**, February 1909 to August 1909; **Herman B. Gies**, August 1909 to December 1909 (returned in 1912).

and Christian M. Ehehalt, December 1909 to February 1912. There were fifteen transfers in ten years.

In 1904 *The Parish Calendar*, a thirty-page booklet, was "Published under the auspices and direction of the reverend clergy of St. Anthony's Parish, Lancaster, Pa." It contained parish regulations, the order of services, procedural instructions regarding baptisms, marriages, sick-calls, etc., several articles, among them "Shun Bad Companions" and "Catholic Belief," year-end school reports, and a list of the 1904 first communicants and their candle-bearers. The cost apparently was covered through advertisement fees. Whether this booklet was published during other years of this period is not known, since only a 1904 edition has been found and placed in the parish archives.

Ferdinand Weber, a veteran of the Civil War and director of St. Anthony's Choir for 35 years, died Friday, December 4, 1908 and was interred in St. Anthony's Cemetery. He was succeeded by Mrs. William O. Frailey, who served both as organist and choir director. On May 31, 1909, the portion of St. Anthony's Cemetery purchased in 1892 — a four-acre tract — was consecrated and opened for use. This is the section which adjoins Grofftown Road, the major portion of which is still open for future burials. Since Bishop Shanahan could not be present, the consecration ceremony was performed by Father Kaul, assisted by Fathers John Smoley, Peter Brueggeman, Christian Ehehalt, and the church choir.

The first public system telephone was installed in the rectory in January 1900. In the same year all of the fresco paintings and the walls of the church (interior), were cleaned by Otto Boettger, of Philadelphia. In 1902 the entire exterior of the church was repainted by Charles A. Mattern. In 1904 an iron fire escape was placed on the school building by A. B. Rote at a cost of \$150, and the lightning rods on the school and church were repaired at a cost of \$35. Also in 1904, the high altar was repainted and trimmed with gilding by A. Lee Rundell.

John B. Tretter took over the janitorial duties at St. Anthony's in May 1901; Goodhart Hartl in July 1901; Stanislaus Jaskulski in September 1901; John Whiteside in August 1904; Bernhard Boehm in February 1905; William Little in August 1905, and Henry Neumann in August 1909.

The saddest event of the decade occurred on Thursday, October 3, 1907, when four railroad workers were executed in the prison yard of the Lancaster County Jail. They had been convicted of implication in the murder of Plato Albanese, a railroad laborer, in a shanty near the Gap Hotel. Following is an excerpt from the report of the event which appeared that night in the Lancaster New Era:

"It was just 10:08 when the little red door opening upon the platform leading to the gallows was quietly opened from within, and

the solemn procession appeared. A bright sun shed its rays upon the condemned as they emerged from the cell, but there was no brightness for them. Their thoughts were directed to things beyond this life by their faithful spiritual advisers, and it is doubtful they did more than glance up once at the terrible picture that confronted them. Sheriff Ziegler was in advance, and then came Rodelli, supported by Very Rev. Anthony F. Kaul, rector of St. Anthony's Catholic Church; Delero followed with Rev. Father Angelo Caruso, of St. Augustine's Church, Philadelphia, a St. Augustinian friar; Celione came next with Rev. Seraphino Sama, of Steelton, and Carlui was last, with Rev. John H. Melchior, assistant to Father Kaul.

"A deputy sheriff closed the procession, which slowly mounted the steps to the elevated platform. Here the condemned men were placed on the final trap, in order from west to east, Delero, Celione, Carlui and Rodelli . . . As soon as the condemned took their places brief religious services were held, intensely solemn services, because of the lives about to be given up to satisfy stern justice. The priests wore cassocks, surplice and stole, except Father Caruso, who wore the habit of his order with stole. All of the priests carried crucifixes for the prisoners, whose hands were tied behind them.

"The ceremonies began with the reading of the litany during the procession, the condemned men making the responses. On the scaffold the prisoners repeated the act of contrition for sin, and the priests each granted absolution to the prisoner he supported.

"The service was interrupted to allow Father Caruso reading in Italian a statement prepared by Delero, and which Father Kaul read in English from the scaffold while the bodies were still hanging."

This final statement, before God, declared all to be innocent of the charges as made against them, and claimed that the shooting was in self-defense. In contrast to the sensational headlines which had appeared in the Lancaster newspapers for months, the following short notice appeared in the New Era on Friday, October 4:

"The funerals of Anthony Delero, Joseph Celione, Stephano Carlui and Siverio Rodelli, the Italians executed here on Thursday for the murder of Plato Albanese, took place this morning at eight o'clock from St. Anthony's Catholic Church. For obvious reasons no publication was made of the time and place of the funerals, at which few people were present, included among those being the relatives of the dead men who had come here to bid them farewell before the execution, and the children of St. Anthony's parochial school. The four coffins were placed side by side before the main altar, and Requiem High Mass was sung by Very Rev. Anthony F. Kaul, rector of the church, his assistant being the Rev. John H. Melchior. Special music was rendered by the choir of the church.

"The coffins were not opened, and after the service at the church the remains were removed in charge of Undertaker Cannon to St.

Anthony's Cemetery, two coffins occupying as many hearses and the other two being conveyed together in another vehicle. At the cemetery the services were conducted by Father Melchior, St. Anthony's choir being present to assist. The bodies were laid together in one grave, side by side. The last act in the tragedy which cost nine lives was ended."

Chapter V (1910-1919)

On Sunday, April 10, 1910, Father Kaul announced a meeting of the congregation to be held Sunday evening, April 17, to consider a proposal to renovate the interior of the church at an estimated cost of \$8,000. No extensive improvements had been made since the church was completed in 1875. The basement, also, was included in the proposed program, with the installation of a concrete subfloor and a metal ceiling suggested. Father Kaul's renovation plans were accepted and work was begun before the month ended.

Within a few weeks a massive jungle of wood scaffolding had been erected by a detail of carpenters under the supervision of William C. Brobst. From this the painters under Charles A. Mattern; the fresco workers of Francisco Baraldi, of Philadelphia, and the electricians under John A. Kray, began the transformation of the vast interior. While the work was in progress one of Baraldi's artists, a young man by the name of Kraft, from Baltimore, made a misstep and fell thirty feet to the floor, landing on his back across a pew. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital where, unbelievably, it was found that he had sustained no broken bones, only severe bruises. During his fall he struck two lower stages of the scaffolding, which slowed the acceleration of his descent.

The work of renovation was finished by November; it had been completed in six months. The brightness of the walls in their clean mantle of new paint; the sparkling appearance of the woodwork, the pews and the new maple floor with their new coat of spar varnish; the new carpet in the sanctuary; the absorbing character of the decorative designs, the new gilding and the restored Reingruber paintings; all these contributed to the fascination experienced on seeing the transformation for the first time, but what intrigued the parishioners most was the elaborate and intricate lighting system, conceived by Father Kaul and constructed by John Kray.

The two rows of light standards down through the nave, which in the beginning were equipped for gas lighting, had been converted to provide electric lighting in 1900. Also installed at that time were two sets of electric lights (5 to a set) mounted on wall brackets on opposite sides of the sanctuary, and two smaller sets on the altar, mounted on the sides of the tabernacle near the top. This was the extent of electric lighting prior to 1910. The amount of the first

monthly electric bill received by St. Anthony's Church was one dollar.

In 1910, electric lights were installed at the terminals of the decorative drops high in the ceiling; a set of four "goose-neck" type lights with fluted glass shades, extended from above each of the corbels on the side walls; the thirty lights on the ten standards in the nave were left unchanged; an arch of lights containing thirty-seven lamps was erected above each of the side altars; the large arch at the apse contained fifty lamps and was surmounted by a cross which contained nine more; each of the four descending ribs in the apse had twenty-five lamps mounted along its length; the semihexagon which connects the ribs at the top contained twenty-four more; from above the capitals of the semicolumns in the big arch, sets of five lights with fluted glass shades hung from "goose-neck" arms; at the same level above each side altar there were two sets of three of the same lights; surmounting the high altar, each of the six large candlesticks had mounted atop its white imitation candle, a flame-shaped electric lamp; the ten small lights (two brackets of five) which had been mounted on the sides of the tabernacle in 1900, were left unchanged; to the sides of the altar, on ornate wall-brackets, were eight additional lights (four on each side), and in the balcony there were eight lights, four suspended from each of the two former gas-light standards. When all of the more than four hundred lights were on — which occurred only on festive days — the result was a brilliance which seemed to approach that of daylight.

During the Solemn High Mass on the feast of Christmas—using it as an example—as the moment of Consecration drew near, the lights were brought on by stages until every light in the church was lit. Meanwhile the choir, organ and orchestra were giving their all to the crescendo of the Sanctus. As the echoes of the final major chord died out, and the lighting reached its utmost brilliance, the act of Consecration took place. The solemnity of the moment was enhanced by the almost sudden complete silence that followed the conclusion of the majestic music.

Also included in the renewal program were new paintings to replace the faded angels on the walls above the side altars. The scene above the BVM altar was a representation of "The Assumption," and that above the St. Joseph altar, "The Death of St. Joseph." Both were executed by Francisco Baraldi.

A new maple floor was laid and a metal ceiling installed in the basement. Metal ceilings also were placed in the sacristies.

At the time the church was erected provision was made for the subsequent addition of two side chapels. These chapels, one of which was dedicated to St. Anthony and the other to Our Lady of Lourdes, were built in 1910. The St. Anthony statue, for the altar in the east chapel, was donated by the Frank A. Long family. The

statue of Our Lady of Lourdes was moved from the BVM altar into the west chapel. The "Rosary Statue" (the Blessed Mother giving the Rosary to St. Barnard), donated by the Frank Mettfett family, was placed on the Blessed Virgin altar.

Both the bricks and woodwork of the church exterior were repainted by Charles A. Mattern, and the deteriorated wooden front entrance steps were replaced with stone steps by Andrew Kraemer. An iron fence was erected along both the Orange and Ann Street sides of the property, in replacement of the wood picket fence. The portion immediately in front of the church, along with the three wood entrance gates, was removed but not replaced. The brick pavement between the fence and the entrance steps was replaced with one of concrete by Joseph A. Eibel. All of the corroded metalwork on the church was replaced by John L. Arnold. Two electric light standards were erected in front of the church.

Since 1875 there had been a small altar, dedicated to "Our Lady of Perpetual Help," in the sanctuary beside the BVM altar. This was removed in 1910, but the reproduction of the renowned painting, which had hung above it, was transferred to the Lourdes Chapel.

In October 1910, a severe epidemic of diphtheria struck Lancaster, and many of the pupils of St. Anthony's School contracted the disease. On October 24 the school was closed for a period of two weeks. Diphtheria was one of the dreaded infectious diseases of childhood, and seldom did a year pass without one or more of the children of the school contracting it.

The Dramatic Association continued to present plays, but not quite as frequently as in former years. Among those that seem to be best-remembered were, **Farm Folks**, in April 1910, and **The Rose of Eden**, in April 1912. The cast of **Farm Folks** included: Carl S. Ruof, John G. Long, John Weiman, Joseph Rose, Edward Wetzel, Frances E. Frailey, Hilda McNeal, Mary G. Lichty, Anna Sheetz, Lucy M. Beck and Elsie Brinser. The latter is fondly remembered by the present generation as Sister Mary Justa, C.S.C.

Other plays included: **Clouds**, in January, 1910; **Beans and Buttons**, February, 1910; **The Water Cure**, January, 1911; **Sweet Clover**, February, 1911, and **Miss Civilization**, in February, 1912. In addition to those already mentioned, the following also participated in the foregoing plays: William A. Bentz, Mae Eisch, Fred G. Long, Maude Brinser, John E. Ruof, Frank Goldbach, Alice Goodman, V. Edgar Hirsch, Edward G. Marion, Joseph H. Fillinger, Daisy T. Ritchey, Agnes M. Ruof, Mary T. Brickner, Elizabeth Wendel, Mary Hannan, Raymond Kray, Edgar Nutto, Victor Long and Frederick Ruof. Evidence is lacking that any major plays were presented after 1912, and it appears that by 1913 St. Anthony's Dramatic Association had ceased to function, after sixteen years of consistent activity.

In 1910 the old rectory was enlarged again and converted into three five-room apartments, each with either an enclosed side porch or balcony. The work was not completed until May, 1911. The rent for each apartment was \$25.

Basketball continued as a Lyceum activity, but none of the old faces were any longer in the lineups. Members of the Lyceum first team during the 1910-'11 season were: Joseph Fillinger, Louis Long, Paul Houser, Otto Houser, Victor Long, Fred Long and John Long. On the Reserve team were Lawrence Kasper, Raymond Kray, Edward Ransing, Fred Ruof, Henry Heidig and Paul Ransing. On the home court their records were good; on other courts they were unimpressive. By the time the 1914-'15 season came along the personnel of the teams again had changed almost completely. On the First team were: Paul Ransing, Henry Heidig, Francis Heidig, Raymond Teufel, Fred Teufel, Richard Brickner and Joseph McGeever. McGeever later became coach of the Franklin and Marshall varsity basketball team. The Reserve team members included: Henry Baumann, Adam Fulmer, Andrew Heidig, Joseph Ruof, Victor Sterbach, John Keen and Paul Long. By the end of the decade there was only one St. Anthony team. Inasmuch as some of the young men had not yet returned from military service, and those who had were not particularly anxious to get back to sports activities, there was a dearth of players. The following comprised the 1919-'20 team: Leo Bowers, Robert Eisch, Albert Heidig, Edwin Heidig, William Heidig, Charles Keen, John Keen, Edgar Musser and James Quinn.

* * *

After Thomas A. Willson, of Ephrata, died, in 1910, his mansion and estate of eighty acres (known as the Clare Point Stock Farm) proved to be too large for his widow, Clare L. Willson, to manage. She let it be known that she was interested in selling the property and thought that perhaps some religious community might be interested in it. One of the persons consulted was Father Kaul, who in turn contacted the Holy Cross Fathers, at Notre Dame, Indiana, and the Passionist Fathers, at Union City, New Jersey. Both communities considered the property suited to their purpose, but were unable to purchase it at the time.

In March, 1914, two Redemptorist missionaries, Fathers Albert Stern and Aloysius Willinger, were conducting a mission at St. Anthony's. Father Kaul spoke to them about the Willson estate and whether the Redemptorists might be interested. Father Stern referred the matter to his superior in New York. Father Kaul conferred also with Bishop Shanahan concerning the property, and it was at the bishop's invitation that Very Rev. Joseph Schneider, C.S.S.R., Provincial of the Order in the United States and Canada, and his consultors, Fathers Cooper and Sheehan, visited Ephrata to "look things over." They were impressed with what they saw, and soon

thereafter entered into negotiations for the purchase of the property. The estate was officially transferred to the Redemptorist Fathers on August 4, 1914. They took possession of the mansion on August 5 and named it **St. Clement's Mission House**. Father Kaul was one of the signatories to the deed as a witness.

A few new compositions were being sung by the choir, among them two of **Dr. Henry G. Ganss' Masses**. Rev. Dr. Ganss, a product of St. Joseph's Parochial School, became pastor of St. Mary's Church, Lancaster, in 1910. An eminent composer and musician, he wrote six masses for chorus and orchestra, one of them a requiem. **Bunner's, Mercedante's and Goesch's Masses** were new but seldom used. The other masses sung frequently between 1910 and 1920 were: **Farmer's, Leonard's, Dachauer's and Weber's Second** (revised).

The Childrens' Christmas Entertainment was an annual event ever since the school was founded. Under the direction of Sister M. Jane Frances, who came to St. Anthony's about 1897, the variety and character of these programs was advanced beyond the standard of earlier entertainments. The presentation of operettas, real-life plays, drill routines, along with chiruses and tableaux, proved that the children had talent potential and performance capabilities beyond those required to impersonate a fairy princess or a gnome. In 1912 there were 230 pupils in the school — 112 boys and 118 girls. It must be admitted that this increased enrollment over that of earlier years, enhanced the probability of discovering a greater number of talented children.

On Sunday, June 13, 1915, the first pupils to have completed eight grades were graduated from St. Anthony's School, and received diplomas and gold medals. This was also the first year in which formal exercises marked the closing of the school term. The class of 1915 included: Elizabeth Devlin, Rose Ransing, Magdalene Sabinash, Florence Snyder and Edward Ruof. The Eighth grade was an innovation in September 1914, and was small because some of those who could have entered chose to leave school after completing the Seventh grade, as their older brothers and sisters had done without benefit of choice. The exercises on Sunday, June 13 opened with the presentation of a play, **Margaret of Anjou**. The members of the cast were: Florence Snyder, Agnes Goldbach, Elizabeth Devlin, Magdalene Sabinash, Florence Long, Marie Yeager, Margaret Ziegler, Rose Ransing, Elizabeth Houser, Blanche Hertgen, Anna Heinley, Mary Reinhold, Anna Mary Long, Fredrica Weber, Josephine Funke and Mary Arnold. Music was furnished by a string orchestra, which included: Anna Kaspar and Victoria Diehl, piano; Raymond C. Bowman, violin; John Geiger, guitar; Joseph Geiger, mandolute; and Joseph Sabinash, mandolin.

The formal exercises closing the school year were held on Thursday evening, June 17. The program was arranged as follows:

INSTRUMENTAL DUET—Fete Champenoise, Opus 59, Victoria Diehl and Anna Kaspar.

OPERETTA—The Bell of the Forest, by the Junior Boys. Principals: Herbert Yost, Gervase Goldbach, Jerome Cosgrove, William Schilling, Paul Grimm, Joseph Villee, Leo Bowers, Vincent Law, Harry Fulmer and Bernard Fulmer. (The operetta was based on an old German legend, which says that a bell in the forest gave warning to the people when anyone was wronged or sorely tempted.)

DUET—Merry Bells.

PANTOMINE—Nearer My God to Thee, by the Minim and Senior Boys.

DUET—Idylle, Opus 52.

OUR FLAG—by the Infant Class.

DUET—Lustspiel Overture, Opus 73.

AMAZON DRILL and TABLEAUX, by the Senior Boys.

DUET—Grand Valse Brilliante.

CHORUS—My Own United States.

DUET—Rhapsody March.

This was the final performance on the stage of the old auditorium on the third floor of St. Anthony's School and Institute. Early in the morning of Monday, September 27, 1915, a raging fire of undetermined origin severely damaged the building. That evening the **Lancaster New Era** reported it as follows:

“The handsome St. Anthony's Lyceum Hall on East Orange Street, one of the group of buildings of St. Anthony's Catholic Church, of which the church itself is the center, was damaged by fire early this morning to the extent of probably \$10,000. There is only \$8,000 insurance on the building damaged.

“The flames were discovered by Paul E. Mentzer, of No. 528 East Orange Street, and at 12:50 o'clock the alarm was sounded from box No. 13, corner of East King and Ann Streets. Fire Chief Johnson and companies 3, 4 and 5, with the hook and ladder truck, were quickly on the scene of danger and it was due to their splendid service that adjoining buildings were not even scorches, as the flames were confined to the hall.

“The flames are supposed to have started in a room on the second story, rear, devoted to amusements, but how the fire started is only a matter for conjecture. There was no fire in the heating apparatus, so no blame can attach to it. The wind was blowing from the north, and after the heat had broken the windows on the north side of the building, the flames were swept towards the front. They cut their way through to the first floor, and upward as well, finally

bursting through the roof, which was practically all destroyed. Some portions of it fell through to the floor below. The building is a strongly built one, of brick, and the walls remain intact. Parts of the lower portion of the building were untouched by fire, though damaged by water. By 2:30 a.m. the fire was under control, but No. 4 company was on duty until 6 a.m.

The rector, Rev. A. F. Kaul, stated today that the building cost about \$18,000 when materials and labor were comparatively cheap, and repairs will consume fully \$10,000. These will begin as soon as the insurance adjusters finish their work, and Father Kaul says it is his intention to have the building enlarged by extending the rear northward. The hall contained the parochial school, and until the school rooms can be prepared for use, school will be held in the basement of the church and at Sacred Heart Academy.

“During the fire in forcing a door, the glass of a transom was broken, and Fire Chief Johnson received a painful cut back of the left ear by being hit by a piece of glass.

“Besides Fire Chief Johnson, there were several other firemen who were injured by falling timbers and bricks. The injuries, however, were of minor importance.

“The fire is supposed to have been started by an electric light wire as there had been no fire in the building Sunday. It was a hard fire to fight as there were so many partitions in the building where the fire appeared to be all at one time.”

Only two days passed until school sessions were resumed—in the basement of the church for the boys, and in Sacred Heart Academy for the girls. Curtains were hung on wires strung between posts in the basement so as to form temporary classrooms, and pews were used in lieu of desks. Books were salvaged, and since many had been taken home to do homework, the loss was not great. Rebuilding work began within a few days, and by February the restored building was ready to be reoccupied. The pitch of the new roof was less acute than that of the old one, and there was no longer an auditorium on the third floor. In its place were two new classrooms along the south side, and a larger assembly room along the north side. The second floor was unchanged, but the first floor now contained an additional hallway. It led north from the east-west hallway to the mid-section of the rear wall, and was intended to serve, eventually, as an entranceway into the proposed new auditorium.

Although the fire itself did little damage to the library, which was located on the first floor, torrents of water damaged most of the more than two thousand books beyond repair. The use of the books, which had been acquired over the years through the combined efforts of the Lyceum and the School, had been shared by both parties.

The rededication of the building took place Sunday afternoon, February 20, 1916, with Solemn Benediction in church at two o'clock. Father Henry S. Christ, of St. Joseph's Church, Lancaster, was the celebrant; Father Thomas Jones, C.S.S.R., of Ephrata, the deacon; Father Martin J. Steffy, of Sacred Heart Church, Lancaster, the subdeacon, and Father Kaul, the master of ceremonies. Fathers Peter G. Brueggeman, of Holy Trinity, Columbia; William White, C.S.S.R. and Andrew Gunning, C.S.S.R., of Ephrata, and Matthew Scanlon, of St. Mary's, Lancaster, also were present. Notwithstanding the death of Bishop John W. Shanahan the previous day in St. Joseph's Hospital, the rededication took place as scheduled. Since Monsignor Maurice Hassett, the Vicar-General of the diocese, could not be present under the circumstances, Father Christ blessed the building. Everybody was invited to a tour of inspection.

As a consequence of the fire the children were left without a suitable place in which to present their entertainment programs. Father Kaul declined to begin the erection of a new hall until the parishioners had contributed one-half of the total cost of the building, which was estimated at \$50,000. Once the sum of \$25,000 was accumulated, he would sanction parish indebtedness for the remainder. This meant a delay of five or more years.

Sacred Heart Academy held its 1916 commencement exercises in the Academy hall on Tuesday, June 20. The parochial school closed for the summer vacation on Friday, June 23, but without a formal commencement program. Later in the year, on Friday, December 22, 1916, a Christmas program entitled, **Echoes of Bethlehem**, was presented in the basement of the church.

Years earlier, before there was a parish hall, it will be remembered that a temporary stage was erected in the basement of the church, on which the children of the parochial school and the students of the Academy presented their annual programs. It appeared now that the expedient thing to do under the existing circumstances, was to revert to that which had been done before, and build another temporary stage. Charles H. Keen, who was the general maintenance man around the place in those days, was a man of many capacities. In December 1916, he constructed a 12 by 36 foot stage in the sanctuary area, one that could be dismantled and reassembled. This stage was used until the new auditorium was completed, late in 1922. In June 1917, the children of the parochial school presented the operetta **Articania** on this stage, followed in subsequent years by, **The Story of Our Flag**, **Simplicity Rewarded**, **The Palace of King Asseurus**, **The Humble Shall Be Exalted** and **Angels' Triumph**. It was advertised that the basement chapel had been outfitted to accommodate an audience of 800 people.

Ten years prior to the formation of a Boy Scout troop in St. Anthony's Parish, a somewhat similar boys' organization, known as the Knights of St. George Cadets, was established. Organized in May

1917, the group included boys from the parish between the ages of ten and sixteen. Harry E. Ransing was the organizer and served as leader of the company for about three years. The United States had become officially involved in World War I on April 6, 1917, and in keeping with the spirit of the times, the boys were instructed in military drill. An old army man by the name of Frank Damer was the drillmaster, and directed drill practice in the afternoons after school and at times in the evenings. The schoolyard served as the drill-grounds. In time some of the older boys became quite proficient and assisted in breaking-in recruits as they came into the troop. Among these were Adam Mattern, Robert Eisch, Herbert Yost, Leo Bowers, Walter Wenninger, Howard Haas and Charles Keen. The latter eventually became captain of the company. Uniforms were hard to get and did not arrive until June 1919. They were modeled after regular World War I army uniforms, but the hats were similar to those worn by officers. The company marched in parades and occasionally gave drill exhibitions. Probably the outstanding event in the history of the organization was a picnic at Hershey Park in June 1919, on which occasion they joined cadet companies from four other cities in a joint revue. As the war-time fervor for such activities subsided, interest in the rather fixed form of the cadet program also faded. Toward the end of 1921 its existence came to an end. At its peak it had a membership of about seventy-five boys.

On Thursday, April 11, 1918, word was received by Father Kaul that a cablegram had been received from Rome by the Catholic Standard and Times, of Philadelphia, in which it was revealed that he had been appointed a Domestic Prelate with the rank of Monsignor, by Pope Benedict XV. It was announced to the community by the Lancaster newspapers on Friday, April 12. The announcement received statewide publicity and Philadelphia papers ran his photograph with their articles. Following is the text of the letter of confirmation received by Father Kaul about ten days later:

“To Our Beloved Son Anthony F. Kaul, Health and Apostolic Benediction. From the letter of the Bishop of Harrisburg which was transmitted to us by the rector of the North American College of Rome, we learn that you are deserving of the highest commendation for your work in the propagation of the Catholic faith in the aforementioned diocese. More than once has our attention been called to the fact that you enjoy the distinction of being the founder of the parish of St. Anthony at Lancaster, and for nearly fifty years have been its zealous pastor; that you have labored untiringly and with tender solicitude to implant the seeds of faith and Christian morality in the flock entrusted to your care; that under your auspices and leadership the Sisters of the Holy Cross have been established in the diocese; and finally, on account of your exceptional piety, zeal and learning, you are held in the highest esteem by your fellow citizens.

“Acquiescing therefore to the wishes of your Rt. Rev. Bishop that an honor not unequal to such great merits be conferred to you, and at the same time expressing our own appreciation of your labors, in this the year in which you will celebrate the forty-ninth anniversary of your ordination to the priesthood, we by these letters and by our authority elect, appoint and proclaim you our Domestic Prelate. We therefore concede to you the privilege of wearing violet vestments and the linen rochet in the Roman Curia; and likewise you may use and enjoy all the other honors, privileges, prerogatives and indults which other ecclesiastics of the same rank are permitted to use and enjoy. All things to the contrary notwithstanding.

“Given in Rome at St. Peter’s under the fisherman’s ring on the thirteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of our pontificate the fourth.”

Benedict XV Pope
Peter Cardinal Gasparri
Secretary of State

Arrangements were made for the investiture ceremony to take place on Thursday, June 13, and a committee was formed to plan an appropriate program for the occasion. The first event was an evening of entertainment presented by the alumni and pupils of St. Anthony’s School, on Wednesday, June 12 in the basement chapel. An instrumental, vocal and literary program preceded the presentation of a two-act drama, **In the Palace of King Asseurus**, followed by the awarding of diplomas and medals to the 1918 graduates. Included in the cast of the play were: Herbert Yost, Leo Bowers, Joseph Bresch, John Sabinash, Donald Herzog, Francis Matt, Anthony Tretter, Herman Seber, Paul Templeton, John Demarra, Theodore Ciccone, Joseph Eheman, Paul Geiger, Richard Reiner, Leon Haefner, William Ziegler, Harry Fulmer, Bernard Fulmer, Harry Tretter, Harry Schilling, John Grimm, John Ciccone, Anthony Horn, Richard Keen, Paul Kirchner, George Mattern, William Westman, Alfred Schneider, George Resh, Edward Conlin, Albert Grimm, Joseph Haefner, George Kendig, John Kopf, Raymond Musser, John Vitale, John Ransing, Carl Steinwandel, Edward Flick, Richard Fulmer, George Fry, Gervase Long, Joseph Parks, William Seber, Florence Horner, Helen Ruof, Ruth Mowery, Stella Westman, Rose Ransing, Mary Gerstly, Catherine Kirchner, Margaret Houser, Agnes Ziegler, Helen Stumpf, Margaret Wenninger, Magdalene Melchior, Caroline Long, Esther Himmelsbach, Elizabeth Wenninger and Margaret Ecklin.

The investiture, performed by Bishop Philip R. McDevitt, took place on Thursday morning at ten o’clock. A procession from the rectory to the church, which included sixty-five members of the clergy, preceded the services. Following the ceremony of investiture, Father Kaul was the celebrant of a Solemn High Mass. Father

Jules C. Foin, of Middletown, was the deacon and Father Adam Christ, of Lebanon, the subdeacon. Fathers Henry G. Ludes and John H. Weber were masters of ceremonies. The sermon was delivered by Father Foin. After the Mass the procession back to the rectory was led by the smaller children of the school, all attired in white. At one o'clock the clergy, and other guests, were tendered a banquet in St. Joseph's Hall in Sacred Heart Academy.

That evening a reception was given the Monsignor in the basement chapel. The stage was artistically decorated with royal gold and purple bunting, palms and potted ferns. An address of welcome was delivered by Miss M. Victoria Diehl, followed by a program of music by the students of Sacred Heart Academy. Most impressive was an address by the Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, the Honorable Frank B. McClain. After presenting Monsignor Kaul with a check for \$600 in behalf of the congregation as a token of appreciation and affection, he spoke as follows:

"I am happy to add my voice to the chorus of felicitations with which we greet our spiritual adviser, and congratulate him upon the well-deserved and high ecclesiastical honor which has recently been made his.

"In 1869, 49 years ago, this parish was established. Three months after he entered the priesthood, and since that time, he has directed its affairs. What a retrospect is his. Tonight as he looks upon this scene no doubt, 'bygone days like ghosts forgotten arise,' 'time in its flight is turned backward,' olden memories are unsealed, and upon the canvas of recollection are projected pictures of happenings upon which he loves to dwell.

"Forty-nine years ago, why the time seems so long that it suggests as having been in the morning of the world. For more than 45 years, I have personally known him, and as a child I lisped my catechism in this very room, and how well do I recall at that time his coming into the schoolroom every day, wearing his cheery smile, and each of us would receive from him an affectionate pat on the cheek and an encouraging word.

"His hair reflects the snows of the winters that have come and gone, but what of that? 'Tis said, 'Where the snowfall is thickest, nothing can freeze.' And thus it has been with him. The genial current of his soul has never been frozen, or, the flowers of kindness that blossomed in his heart blighted by any of the trials and adversities that have come to him.

"Today, he is the same kindly, lovable, cheer-giving man he was in the days of 'Auld Lang Syne.' The lines of his face are not wrinkles, but instead, are the indellible marks of smiles that have illuminated his happy benign countenance. Smiles that have put hope into the hearts of many a weary one, ready to give up the fight.

"For 49 years, I repeat, he has been connected with this parish. Ripe was the time and rich was the field when he came. With that zealoussness he has labored to guard and multiply his flock. Ever a lamp to its feet, and a guide to its path. During all those years he has toiled, preaching the gospel and reclaiming souls, teaching the 'better way' to the adults of his charge, and fructifying the youthful intellects committed to his care with the seeds of Christian knowledge.

"During all these years, he has gone about among all the people of this community, not confining himself exclusively to his own parish, doing all the good he could and making no fuss about it. Tolerant of the opinions and belief of others; practicing a benevolence untrammelled by creed; smiling and passing the smile along; encouraging the downcast and faint-hearted to take a fresh grip and look up, and laugh and help to lift. Consoling the bereaved and sorrow-laden, inspiring penitence, visiting the sick, comforting the afflicted.

"Reconciling the estranged; baptizing the newborn; burying the dead, and administering the last rites to those whose steps were leading into the valley of the shadow. Carrying out in all its fullness the divine purpose of his ordination: 'A priest forever according to the order of Melchisedech.' The talents his Master gave him he has multiplied many fold, and of no toiler in the vineyard of the Lord, can it be said with more truth and sincerity, than of Father Kaul, 'Well done good and faithful servant.'

"As a citizen he has helped upbuild the community and uplift its morals. Never a 'pullback' he has lent encouragement and cordial support to every civic movement and betterment that has carried this town forward. Proud of the town of his adoption, rejoicing in its development, no man ranks higher in the esteem, confidence and affection of the people of this community, than the man you honor tonight.

"Reverend Sir, in the name of the members of your flock, I congratulate you upon your investiture with the purple, and I congratulate you upon the plenteous harvest that has succeeded your sowing. May the tree of the true faith that you have planted in this subdivision of the Diocese of Harrisburg, 49 years ago, and have since nurtured with such unflagging devotion, continue to grow and send out its branches until, e'er your life's task is done, your heart will be gladdened at seeing its soul-satisfying foliage expand into an overshadowing luxuriance."

On Sunday evening, June 23, 1918, a meeting of the men of the parish was held in the basement chapel for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Holy Name Society in St. Anthony's Parish. Many men felt that the time for such action was overdue. St. Mary's had organized a Holy Name Society in 1913, and many men of St.



ANTHONY F KAUL,
RECTOR.

Rev. Anthony F. Kaul
1879 Age 33



Very Rev. Anthony F. Kaul, V.F.
1894 Age 48



Very Rev. Anthony F. Kaul, P.R.
1909 Age 63



Right Rev. Monsignor Anthony F. Kaul, P.R.
1918 Age 72

St. Anthony's Parish had become members of St. Mary's society. Thirty-eight members were enrolled at the meeting, and another meeting was called for Sunday, July 7, at which time officers would be elected from a slate of nominees. Monsignor Kaul presided at the July meeting, during which the following officers were elected: Joseph J. Ehemann, president; Harry J. Fink, vice-president; Charles H. B. Chambers, secretary, and Joseph A. Gegg, treasurer. An advisory board, composed of Herman A. Gantert, Harry E. Ransing and Charles L. Long, also was selected. These officers served until January 1920, at which time most of them were reelected. It was agreed at this meeting that the society would receive Holy Communion in a body at the eight o'clock Mass on the second Sunday of each month, and meetings would be held monthly after the evening services on the same Sunday. St. Anthony's was represented at the first annual rally of Lancaster County Holy Name Societies, held in Sacred Heart Church, Lancaster, Sunday, January 12, 1919.

In February 1919 Father Albert Hoenninger, who came to St. Anthony's in December 1918 to serve as assistant to Monsignor Kaul, reorganized St. Anthony's Orchestra and served as director. Twelve years had passed since the orchestra of Lyceum days, directed by William A. Bentz, ceased to be a parish affiliated group. Father Hoenninger's ensemble provided music for parish social functions, and did its rehearsing in the new school assembly room, where an old-time flat piano was always available. The personnel of the orchestra included: William Hoenninger, Mary Kray and Father Hoenninger, **violins**; Albert Caulfield, **cello**; William Caulfield, Joseph Gigl and William Schilling, **trumpets**; Edward Lanious and Lawrence Schilling, **trombones**; Eber Hall, **clarinet**; Paul W. Long and Edward Hoenninger, **saxophones**; Archie Saylor, **flute**; Marcus Pachelbl, **drums**, and Victoria Diehl, **piano**. When Father Hoenninger was transferred, in December 1920, the orchestra was left without a director and disbanded. During its existence the orchestra furnished musical accompaniment for three children's entertainments, a minstrel show, Father Kaul's golden jubilee celebration, and made other appearances at parish functions.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, February 15 and 16, 1920, the first **St. Anthony's Minstrel Show** was presented on the stage in the basement of the church. It was directed by Fred Sherbahn; William F. Ziegler was the interlocutor. The premier end men were George "Cutey" Prince and Fred "Shadow" Sherbahn. The supporting end men were: Edward C. Hoenninger, Vincent J. Hiemenz, Edwin V. Heidig and Leo V. Bowers. The gentlemen of the circle were: Charles A. Keen, James R. Mimmall, Robert W. Eisch, Paul A. Grimm, Harry A. Mattern, Fred G. Long, Adam J. Mattern, Theodore B. Flick and Charles A. Himelsbach.

The second part of the show included several selections by a male quartet composed of Adam Overly, Charles Leser, Roy Erb and Earl Harper. Southern melodies were sung by Louis Krauskop, Sho-



ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH CHOIR — June 18, 1919

First row: Herman Gantert, Mrs. William O. Frailey, Jr. (H. Edna Rooney), Harry A. Mattern.

Second row: Dorothy Rose (Mrs. John Kray, Jr.), Catherine Kirchner, Mrs. Charles Chambers (Elizabeth Himmelsbach), Mrs. Valentine Mattern (Elizabeth Dommel).

Third row: Catherine Hannan (Mrs. William Bentz), Anna Sabinash (Sister M. Agnes Anne, C.S.C.), Esther Mattern, Mrs. Frank B. McClain (Ellen Bernardine O'Neil), Mrs. William O. Frailey (Elizabeth Strobel organist, Mrs. John W. Hiemenz (Julia Strobel), Charlotte Tragesser (Mrs. Frank Flick), Mary Hannan (Mrs. Herman Goldbach), Helen Kirchner (Mrs. James Zecker).

Fourth row: Mary Kirchner (Mrs. Thomas Shirk), Mrs. Herman Seber (Mary Houser), Margaret Resh (Mrs. John Von Stetten), Harry Albert, Valentine Mattern, choir director, Mary Dochat, Mary Himmelsbach.

Fifth row: Frank B. McClain, William F. Ziegler, William A. Bentz, Carl Tragesser, Mrs. George Reinfried (Ana Seber).

ber Barr and Eva Eshleman. Bone specialties were performed by George Prince, a saxophone solo by Edward Hoenninger and a trombone solo by Louis Krauskop.

Concluding the program was a one-act comedy entitled, **A Manager's Trials**, with the following in the cast: Adam C. Fulmer, Edward C. Hoenninger, Francis J. Heidig, Charles A. Keen, Joseph J. Ehemann, C. Herbert Yost, Robert W. Eisch, Charles H. B. Chambers, John A. Kray and Fred Sherbahn. Music was furnished by St. Anthony's Orchestra, directed by Rev. Albert J. Hoenninger; the pianist was Margaret Eisch; the stage director, George Prince; the business manager, Fred Sherbahn, and the electrician, Charles Kray.

A second minstrel show was presented on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, June 16 and 17, 1920, also under the direction of Fred Sherbahn. This time the interlocutor was Charles H. B. Chambers. The end men were Fred Sherbahn, Vincent J. Hiemenz, Edwin V. Heidig and David Fulmer. The gentlemen of the circle were: Leo V. Bowers, Theofore B. Flick, Harry A. Mattern, Charles A. Keen, Robert W. Eisch, Adam J. Mattern, Paul R. Bowers and John A. Keen. Richard and Loretta Hoenninger presented a brother and sister dance act during the intermission. A comedy-skit, **Bowery Night School**, was presented under the direction of Charles H. B. Chambers. The members of the cast were: Fred J. Flick, Henry A. J. Demarra, C. Herbert Yost, Francis J. Heidig, Vincent J. Hiemenz, Charles A. Keen, Adam J. Mattern and Robert W. Eisch. John G. Brubaker's orchestra furnished the music.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 16, 17 and 18, 1919, a dual celebration took place in St. Anthony's Parish. It marked the **golden jubilee of Monsignor Kaul's ordination to the priesthood**, and also the **fiftieth anniversary of the founding of St. Anthony's Parish**, with the latter event celebrated seven months prior to the actual anniversary date.

On Monday morning, June 16, a Solemn Requiem Mass was offered for the deceased members and benefactors of St. Anthony's Church. In the evening the children of the parochial school presented an entertainment program on the stage in the basement of the church. Included were two operettas: **Angels' Triumph**, and **The Humble Shall Be Exalted**. Diplomas and gold medals were distributed to the graduates. St. Anthony's Orchestra directed by Father Hoenninger, provided the music.

The celebration was continued by the students of Sacred Heart Academy on Tuesday morning when, in conjunction with their commencement exercises, tributes and congratulations expressing the esteem and love of the students were tendered the venerable jubilarian. Addresses were given by Misses Gladys M. Cunningham and Veronica M. Gerz. Monsignor Kaul presented the diplomas, certifi-

cates and gold medals. Following the graduation exercises the annual **Alumnae Reunion and Banquet** was held in St. Joseph's Hall in the Academy. Monsignor Kaul was the guest of honor. Miss Stella T. Sekinger was the toastmistress. The address to the jubilarian was given by Miss Mary S. Warfel, of the Class of 1905.

On Tuesday evening the Fulton Opera House was filled to the doors when a public reception was held in his honor. David F. Magee was the master of ceremonies. Seated on the stage were prominent residents of the city, members of the clergy and the Catholic Society. Mr. Magee, in behalf of the congregation, presented the Monsignor with a bouquet of fifty beautiful roses. Among the clergy seated on the stage were: Right Rev. Philip R. McDevitt, Bishop of Harrisburg; Right Rev. Monsignor Peter S. Christ, of Scranton, Pa.; Very Rev. Henry S. Christ, of St. Joseph's Church, Lancaster; Brother Leopold (Monsignor Kaul's brother), of Notre Dame, Indiana; Rev. Peter J. Daily, of Philadelphia; Rev. P. J. Petri, of Atlantic City, N. J. and Rev. Francis C. Noel, of Chambersburg, Pa.

Mr. Magee noted that the parish had grown from a small number of families in 1870 (altogether 200 to 300 persons), to a congregation of 1,888 persons. The Catholic Choral Society, under the direction of Valentine Mattern; and St. Anthony's Orchestra, under the leadership of Father Albert Hoenninger, furnished music throughout the evening. The principal address was delivered by the Honorable J. Hay Brown, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"No ordinary event has brought us together this evening; it is an unusual one. The privilege which has come to us at this hour comes seldom, and to but few. Rarely does any community witness fifty years of unbroken devotion to duty by one of its citizens, and rarely is any community blessed with such a stretch of constant and self-sacrificing devotion to duty by a priest in his holy calling. This community has been twice so blessed. Well nigh a century ago there came here a young, learned and saintly priest, who, for more than fifty years, ministered at St. Mary's altar and devoted his long life to the betterment of his people. When he died, in 1877, in his ninety-eighth year, Father Keenan was the oldest priest in America, and when he was laid to rest, he was as sincerely mourned by the men, the women, the youth and the children of Lancaster, as he had been dearly loved by them when he lived. When night had come upon him and he was about to lie down and sleep and rest from his long and arduous labors, there came here another, at the threshold of life, to continue those labors, and for fifty years the then young priest, and the now venerated Right Reverend Monsignor Anthony F. Kaul, has labored here as has no one else in his sacred calling, and he has accomplished here what has been accomplished by no one else. The field before him when he entered it was almost a church wilderness to him. What was then an unbuilt outskirts of the city is now a throbbing, busy part of it, upon which there have been built

comfortable homes, the dwelling places of contented people, who live in the shadow of St. Anthony's stately church, which is the crowning glory of the good man in whose honoh we have here assembled. When we pause to contemplate what he has done, we marvel. He began to make bricks without straw, and now there stands as his handiwork the most valuable church property in the city; and it will stand forever as a monument to his unequalled, untiring zeal in the good work to which the best part of his more than three-score years and ten have been devoted. He has in truth wrought wondrous things. He has looked after the temporal as well as the spiritual welfare of his flock, and has taught them and their neighbors to be thrifty. And he has been a godly priest, teaching by precept and example. He has preached the gospel of Jesus, and nothing but that gospel. Sensationalism has never tempted him to speak from the pulpit what ought not to be heard in a church. Under such a ministration his people are God-fearing, law-abiding, industrious and happy . . . And now, Father Kaul, highly honored Monsignor Kaul, I greet and salute you in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as one of its best citizens, and I do so as a representative of one of the three departments of its government, assured that the other two will approve all that I have said and join in the general prayer that your ways may be ways of pleasantness and all your paths be peace."

Addresses were also given by the Honorable Frank B. McClain and Father Henry S. Christ. Monsignor Kaul was greeted with prolonged applause as he rose to address the audience. He expressed his appreciation for the good will and kind expressions made in his favor, but said that he could not endorse all the praise given him. He insisted that God had used him as an instrument to do whatever good had been accomplished, and that all men are called by God to do His work in their various fields. At the conclusion of the program many people came forward to grasp his hand and personally express their congratulations.

On Wednesday morning June 18, at ten o'clock, a Solemn High Mass of thanksgiving for all the blessings bestowed on him and the parish during the fifty years of his priesthood, was celebrated by Monsignor Kaul. The Lancaster Intelligencer reported the event as follows:

"Amidst a reverential silence which seemed to hover above the heads of the kneeling hundreds in almost tangible form, Right Rev. Monsignor Anthony F. Kaul celebrated solemn high mass, Coram Episcopo, this morning in St. Anthony's Catholic church, in thanksgiving to God for all the blessings bestowed upon him and his parish during the fifty years of his priesthood.

"The services were conducted in the presence of a distinguished body of clergy, Monsignor Kaul's people and friends. All the cere-

monial honors the Catholic church can bestow on such an occasion were bestowed on Monsignor Kaul.

“He was assisted in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass by Rev. Father Strahan, of Atlantic City, N. J., as deacon; Rev. Father A. G. Kappes, of Lebanon, formerly assistant pastor at St. Anthony’s, as subdeacon; Rev. Father Francis X. Feeser and Rev. Father Albert J. Hoenninger, masters of ceremonies. Rev. Father Adam Christ, of Lebanon, preached an eloquent sermon most appropriate to the occasion.

“This was one of the most moving and magnificent spectacles of the jubilee week of Monsignor Kaul. Before the mass a procession formed at the rectory, marched up the walk from the rectory to Orange Street, then to the center door of the church, as the bells in the tower pealed forth. As the head of the procession entered the door and marched up the center aisle of the church to the sanctuary, the organ, accompanied by an orchestra, burst forth in Mozart’s Gloria. The advance of the procession into the church was stately and impressive and was marked by a reverent hush on the part of the assembled audience.

“The school children, the girls dressed in white with yellow trimmings, and the boys in dark suits led the procession, followed by the priests in their black cassocks and white surplices; next the monsignori, garbed in their robes of purple; followed by the junliarian, Monsignor Kaul, and assistant celebrants of the mass in their beautiful vestments. Bishop McDevitt was last, marching alone, vested in his robes of purple, with two acolytes bearing the long train of his vestment.

“The children upon reaching the sanctuary branched off to the side aisles and passed out of the church. The priests, numbering about forty, took positions on the outside of the sanctuary railing and in the chapels on either side of the church. The celebrants of the mass entered the sanctuary, Bishop McDevitt taking a position on the dais to the left of the main altar.

“Flowers of rarest selection embossed the high altar, the Blessed Virgin’s and St. Joseph’s altars, the sanctuary and chapels, in artistic profusion. Candles, candelabra and electric lights added their brilliancy, besides the artistic decorations consisting of festoons of white and yellow on the interior of the church. As soon as one entered the doors one was struck with a sensation of triumph and joy. The center door as well as the rectory was prettily decorated with the national colors.

“It is estimated that between 1,500 and 1,800 persons attended the celebration, crowding the church to its capacity. Several hundred stood outside on Orange Street, viewing with silent respect the procession of the eminent clergy as it formed at the rectory and marched across to the church.

“With all the pomp and glory attending such ceremonies, the solemn high mass was offered up as a mass of thanksgiving. St. Anthony’s choir, under the direction of Valentine Mattern, to the accompaniment of the organ and an orchestra, most creditably sang Weber’s revised mass in G. At the offeratory Adoro Te was sung by the male quartette. The choir is composed of the following: sopranos, Mrs. Volentine Mattern, Mrs. William O. Frailey, Jr., Mrs. Frank Goldbach and Miss Esther Mattern; altos, Mrs. Frank B. McClain, Mrs. Julia Hiemenz and Mrs. Herman Seber; tenors, Hon. Frank B. McClain, William Bentz, Harry Albert, Herman Gantert and Valentine Mattern; bassos, Charles J. Tragesser, William Ziegler and Harry Mattern; chorus, Herman Seber, Mrs. Charles Chambers, Mrs. George Reinfried, Misses Helen Kirchner, Mary Kirchner, Catherine Kirchner, Charlotte Tragesser, Mary Hannan, Anna Sabinash, Dorothy Rose, Catherine Hannan, Margaret Resh and Mary Dochat . . .

“The sermon ended, the celebration of the mass continued, and at the benediction, Right Rev. Bishop Philip R. McDevitt, from his dais gave the benediction.

“Then the entire audience rose and lifted their voices in singing the “Te Deum,” which filled their hearts with great joy.

“At the closing Bishop McDevitt spoke a few words complimentary to Monsignor Kaul, a most appealing and eloquent address in which he exhorted the people of the congregation to ever stand loyal to the church and their pastor.

“Monsignor Kaul feelingly responded, reiterating what he has ever said, that he is unworthy of this honor accorded him, declaring it all belongs to God, he being only an instrument in his hands, declaring that he has not finished all his work but will give his people a new hall for social purposes.

“To the strains of a march played by the organ and orchestra, a procession of children, clergy and dignitaries was formed, and proceeded down the center aisle to Orange Street and thence to the rectory where the priests disrobed, and later joined in an enjoyable banquet in St. Joseph’s hall of the Sacred Heart Academy. A most delightful dinner having been prepared by the women of the church under the direction of Miss Barbara Kempfle, was served by them to more than forty priests, bishop and monsignori. The festivities after the banquet continued until late this afternoon.

“The following visiting clergy attended the mass and banquet: Right Rev. Philip R. McDevitt, of Harrisburg; Rev. Matthew Scanlon, Fairfield, Pa.; Rev. John J. Rooney, Philadelphia; Rev. Francis C. Noel, Chambersburg, Pa.; Rev. William E. Martin, Lebanon; Right Rev. Monsignor Peter Christ, Scranton, Pa.; Rev. William Edward White, C.S.S.R.; Rev. John Healey, C.S.S.R., U. S. Navy chaplain; Rev. James Schmidt, Conewago; Rev. L. S. Baluta, Berwick, Pa.; Rev. Judwig A. Reudter, LL.D.; Rev. Daniel Carey, Harrisburg; Rev. John

H. Weber, Harrisburg; Rev. William V. Dailey, Harrisburg; Rev. George J. Breckel, Harrisburg, Rev. Leopold J. Stump, Columbia; Rev. Peter M. Stief, Columbia; Rev. George A. Calahan, Mobile, Ala.; Rev. Henry Christ, Lancaster; Rev. Frederick C. Wagner, Lewistown; Rev. Martin J. Steffy, Lancaster; Rev. John B. Shanahan, New Oxford; Rev. Anthony J. Zeller, Philadelphia; Rev. Leo Schwartz, New Brunswick, N. J.; Rev. John F. Stanton, Columbia; Rev. George W. Brown, Columbia; Rev. Christian M. Eehalt, Dalls-town; Rev. Jules C. Foin, Middletown, Pa.; Rev. John C. Thompson, Steelton; Rev. Henry J. Howarth, York; Rev. Francis J. Welsh, Carlisle; Rev. James McGrath, York; Rev. Augustine G. Kappes, Lebanon; Rev. Father Strahan, Atlantic City, N. J.; Rev. Hermann W. Fischer, Lancaster; Rev. Luke Gladek, Steelton; Rev. Joseph Schaefer, St. Clair, Pa.; Rev. P. J. Petri, Atlantic City, N. J.; Rev. P. J. Dailey, Philadelphia; Rev. Frederick Longimus, Pottsville; Rev. John H. Melchior, Centralia, Pa.; Rev. Francis X. Feeser, Harrisburg; Rev. Peter G. Brueggemann, Columbia, and Rev. William Huygen, Steelton.

The celebration closed on Wednesday evening with a reception for members of the congregation and friends, from 7:30 to 9:30, in the basement of the church. Joseph J. Ehemann presided, and spokesmen for the various societies offered congratulations in behalf of the members. Music was furnished by St. Anthony's Orchestra. During the latterpart of the evening the Monsignor mingled with the people, responding to their personal congratulations and exchanging pleasantries with them. Six committees planned and executed the jubilee celebration. Numbered among the members of these committees were: Joseph J. Ehemann, general chairman; David F. Magee, Esq., Joseph A. Gegg, Charles H. B. Chambers, Frank A. Long, Paul W. Long, John A. Kray, Harry E. Ransing, Theodore B. Flick, Harry Rottmund, John Geiger, Joseph Rose, St., Herman A. Gantert, Charles J. Tragesser, Richard A. Tragesser, Charles L. Long, Robert Davis, Robert W. Eisch, Frank Rottmund, Fred J. Flick, Charles A. Keen, William Heidig, Fred Sherbahn, Barbara Kempfle, Amelia Goldbach, Mary Eppley, Caroline Gegg, Alice Bentz, Mary Dochat, Mayme Kirchner, Frances Tragesser, Anna C. Toerner, Gertrude Tragesser, Bertha Hepting, Mrs. A. E. Cannon, Mrs. Catherine Heinley, Mrs. Frank Keppel, Mrs. Charles Kegel, Mrs. George Eppley and Mrs. Jacob Buehler.

A conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was formed in St. Anthony's Parish in 1909. A charter was granted by the Council General, in Paris, France, on January 17, 1910, and was formally issued on January 18. The first president of St. Anthony's conference was Julius F. Atkins. In addition to Mr. Atkins, the charter members were John W. Hiemenz, Charles T. Knapp, William A. Bentz, John Geiger, Joseph Gegg and Frank A. Long. Three members, Julius Atkins, Charles Knapp and John Hiemenz, died during the decade between 1909 and 1920, and were replaced by Frank

Sekinger, Charles H. B. Chambers and Joseph Fillinger. Meetings were held weekly and income was derived from poor boxes and contributions by members of the society. Then, as now, when misfortune deprived a family of its income and the necessities of life, aid was provided as long as needed and deserved. A code of secrecy to which the members adhered, enabled the recipient to accept aid without feeling a loss of self-respect.

From the day the basement chapel was ready for use, in 1871, a daily Mass attended by the children of the school was offered at 8 o'clock. It was customary for the children to sing three hymns during the course of the Mass; at the entrance of the priest, at the Offertory and after the Communion. For nearly forty years Miss Mary Kaul was the regular weekday organist. During the first 25 years most of the hymns were sung in German, and it was not until 1896, when Cardinal Gibbons promoted the use of St. Basil's Hymnal in Catholic churches, that hymns with English words came into extensive use at St. Anthony's. The children of those days had a repertoire of about forty hymns out of 145 in the hymnal. After Miss Mary's sight began to fade noticeably, about 1906, she was assisted by Miss Mae Eisch, but continued to play occasionally until 1919. After 1912 most of the playing for the children's daily Masses was done by Sisters and students from Sacred Heart Academy.

The new boiler, which had been installed in 1896 to heat both church and school, lasted until 1912, at which time it was replaced with a new one; the annual parish picnic was held at Pequea in 1912, principally because the people were anxious to ride the new trolley line to that resort; Rossmere Park was the scene of the picnic in 1914 and several years thereafter; the first Nativity scene (the "Christmas crib") was erected in the St. Anthony side chapel in 1913; **Our Sunday Visitor** was placed on sale the first time in 1913—the first order was for 25 copies; the **Mens' Suppers** of this period realized about \$500 annually, and the **Strawberry Festivals** conducted by the BVM Sodality, about \$350. In 1918 the annual strawberry festival was held in Hiemenz Auditorium, southwest corner of Orange and Prince Streets, from which \$1,000 was cleared and invested in Liberty Bonds.

In September 1918 the disastrous world-wide **Spanish Influenza** epidemic struck Lancaster along with the rest of the nation. On October 4 all churches, public and private schools, saloons, theaters, restaurants, markets, hotels, and all other places of public assembly, were closed by edict until further notice. The number of persons ill with the disease became so great that an additional hospital had to be set up (in the Moose Home) in a futile effort to care for all of the worst cases. Lancaster people died by the hundreds, and when the supply of caskets ran out they were buried in rough boxes. There were no viewings; all caskets were sealed and taken directly to the cemetery. Twenty-five members of St. Anthony's Parish died from the disease during October and early November. A majority

were young people in their twenties and thirties — most of them men. Father Henry Ludes, chaplain of St. Joseph's Hospital and well known by the people of St. Anthony's, after attending to the spiritual needs of scores of persons ill with the disease, became a victim himself and died. The order to remain closed was not lifted until October 30, by which time the epidemic appeared to be on the wane, but the sale of food in public places was not permitted until December 23. Forty Hours Devotion and the annual visit to the cemetery on All Souls' Day were postponed until later in the year.

An Italian mission congregation was organized in Lancaster by order of Bishop McDevitt on September 24, 1919. Father Michael J. O'Flynn — who, notwithstanding his Irish background, spoke Italian fluently — was appointed pastor. St. Anthony's Rectory became his residence. Services were held in the basement chapel of St. Anthony's Church, which was made available by Monsignor Kaul. Mass was offered every Sunday morning at 8:30 o'clock, followed by Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

In order to organize the mission it was necessary to take a census of all the Italian families in Lancaster. Once this was completed it required only an announcement to bring them to their new place of worship. During the week before Christmas 1919, a mission for the Italians was conducted by Rev. Dr. Torellio Mosca, of the Italian Apostolate of the Archdiocese of New York. At the conclusion of the mission two societies were formed; a Holy Name Society with an initial membership of fifty men, and a Blessed Virgin Mary Sodality with a starting membership of fifty women. A choir was organized and placed under the direction of Miss Cecelia Drachbar, who also served as organist.

In 1921 a fund was started for the erection of a separate church building for Italian-speaking Catholics. The effort was not viewed favorably by Bishop McDevitt, who did not approve of any plans for the perpetuation of Catholic congregations composed of individuals with the same ethnic background. He believed that all foreign-born Catholics should in due time be absorbed into the English-language parishes. As a result of the bishop's expressed views, and since the number of pre-World War I Italian immigrants who had not learned to understand English had become small, the Italian mission was discontinued in 1922.

The assistant pastors at St. Anthony's between 1909 and 1920 were: Fathers **Christian M. Eehalt**, December 1909 to February 1912; **Herman B. Gies**, February 1912 to March 1914; **Aloysius Wilinger**, C.S.S.R., March 1914 to June 1914; **Denis P. Reardon**, June 1914 to November 1914; **Stanislaus A. Dobinis**, November 1914 to May 1915; **Francis L. Pohl**, May 1915 to May 1916; **Jules C. Foin**, June 1916 to October 1916; **Richard H. McLaughlin**, November 1916 to January 1917; **John H. Weber**, January 1917 to November 1918; **Albert J. Hoenninger**, December 1918 to November 1920. Father

Michael J. O'Flynn served the members of the Italian congregation from September 1919 to April 1920.

Three young men of St. Anthony's Parish entered the priesthood during the fifty years between 1870 and 1920. They were:

Very Rev. James A. Huber, V.F., son of Wendel and Catherine Knipferle Huber, born February 15, 1853, ordained in the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, Philadelphia, by Archbishop James F. Wood June 24, 1880, died in Hanover, Pa. January 23, 1940.

Rev. S. Clement Burger, son of Christian and Annette Kaul Burger, born January 17, 1871, ordained in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Harrisburg, by Bishop Thomas McGovern May 10, 1895, died in York, Pa., October 29, 1907. Buried in St. Anthony's Cemetery.

Rev. Albert J. Hoenninger, son of William and Helena Kirchner Hoenninger, born January 16, 1884, ordained in the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, Philadelphia, by Bishop McCort, December 19, 1912, died in Camp Hill, Pa., November 3, 1964. Buried in St. Anthony's Cemetery.

The Sisters of the Holy Cross who taught in St. Anthony's School between 1873 and 1920 included: Sisters M. Gertrude, M. des Victoires, M. Wigbert, M. Transfiguration, M. Bibiana, M. Agnesia, M. Christina, M. Jane Frances, M. Theodore, M. Niceta, M. Vida, M. Clotilda, M. Fabiola, M. Bethany, M. Macaria, M. Gerardine, M. Gonzaga, Marie Antoinette, M. Ansel, M. Emmanuel and M. Millicent.

Robert Kreutzer took over the custodial duties in January 1910; John O'Keefe in June 1910; James E. Carr in November 1910; Adam Saam in November 1911; Charles H. Keen in November 1914, Robert Davis in March 1917; Charles Ritter in September 1918; Charles H. Keen again in December 1918, and William Storck in June 1919.

After the United States became a military participant in World War I, the children of St. Anthony's School were urged to save their pennies, nickels and dimes to purchase "Thrift stamps," which were then converted into Liberty Bonds, thereby benefitting both the war effort and the school. The patriotic content of the entertainment programs they presented was enlarged, and every child was expected to earn five dollars to contribute to a fund to supply comforts and entertainment for the soldiers fighting overseas. The young men of St. Anthony's enlisted in the armed forces in substantial numbers. By the end of the war the number of soldiers and sailors from the parish, most of them enlistees, numbered in the neighborhood of three hundred and fifty. Monsignor Kaul had their names recorded on the walls in the vestibule of the church by a sign painter. There were eight columns of names, six of which contained fifty names each, while the other two were only partly filled.

On Sunday, April 1, 1917 a class of 150 adults and children was confirmed by Bishop McDevitt. The ceremony took place on the clos-

ing day of a mission conducted by two Redemptorist Fathers, John Englert and Peter Ebner. Adam C. Fulmer and Paul W. Long were sponsors for the boys; Cecelia Drachbar and Mary Fulmer for the girls. In 1919 and 1920 several top ranking motion pictures were shown in the basement of the church. Those were still the days of silent movies; the admission charge was fifteen cents and the proceeds were added to the fund for a new hall. The masses sung by the choir in 1919 were Mozart's Twelfth, Dachauer's, Leonard's, Farmer's, and a few others that eventually failed to pass the test of time.

This brings to a close the narration of events in the first fifty years of St. Anthony's parish history. People and events have passed in review at a rather rapid pace. With the material at hand the size of this volume could have been increased by more extensive elaboration on events covered, but there are necessary limitations to a work of this kind. However, none of the highlights has been consciously omitted, and it is hoped that the humble efforts of the writer have left the reader with sufficient information to satisfy some of his curiosity concerning the early years of the parish. To a considerable extent, the history of St. Anthony's Church is at the same time a partial biography of Father Kaul, who in 1919 was seventy-three years old and still a vigorous man. As to information sources, the writer is indebted to the late Anthony F. Dorley, and his sketch, **St. Anthony's Church, 1870-1895**; to the Lancaster County Historical Society and the Lancaster County Library for the use of their files of old newspapers; to the pastor of St. Anthony's Church, Father Charles G. O'Leary, for permission to consult parish records; to Sister Madeline, of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, for data on the Sisters and the school, and to the old folks still around who were members of the parish back in the days before the turn of the century, for written material, pictures and, most of all, the use of their lucid memories. Among the octogenarians, and one nonagenarian, most of whom attended St. Anthony's School when it was still conducted in the basement of the church, and participated in the activities of the Lyceum and Dramatic Association are: Anthony Bauman, Mary Lichty, Fred G. Long, Pauline Kelley (nee Eisch), H. John Hiemenz, Jacob Henrich, Mary Himmelsbach, Edward Marion, Mary Hoeninger (nee Long), and William Eppley.