

Early Photography in Lancaster

By Rosemary A. Patterson

Lancaster County! How the imagination is fired by the mere mention of the name! An eminent citizen has aptly described it as a State within itself. Many of the showy principalities of the old world may well envy its wealth, its position and the splendid character of its citizenship. It is just two centuries ago since those rugged immigrants from the Palatinate, or Rhine Provinces, feasted their eyes upon the fair valley of the Pequea, saw the pleasing undulation of hill and vale, with timber ready to hand for all needs. It must have rejoiced their hearts when first they viewed the rich loam of centuries covering a productive limestone soil, with streams of water zigzagging their way across the surface, suggesting ample supplies for household uses, and abundant power to drive the mills that were yet to be. It was veritably the "Garden Spot," and the name fits it as well today, after the lapse of two hundred years, as it did when those first Teutonic settlers began to dig and plant, to sow, and reap, and gather into barns.¹

As Richard M. Reilly grandly describes picturesque Lancaster County, it is easy to imagine that it was as tempting a site as any to capture forever with a camera.

Artists and chemists had been experimenting years before 1839 with methods to retain a fixed image on a surface. In August of 1839, Louis J. M. Daguerre (1789-1851) first publicly announced his photographic process in Paris

Daguerre, a French painter of dioramas, astonished the scientific world by producing sun pictures obtained by exposing the surface of a highly polished silver tablet to the vapor of iodine in a dark room, and then placing the tablet in a camera obscura, and exposing it to the sunlight. A latent image of the object within the range of the camera was thus obtained, and this image was developed by exposing the tablet to the fumes of mercury, heated to a temperature of about 170° Fahrenheit. The image thus secured was "fixed" or made permanent by dipping the tablet into a solution of hyposulphite of soda, and then carefully washing and drying the plate.²

The mystery of the cumbersome daguerreotype often produced a stiff, unnatural pose. With iron braces at the rear of the head and small of the back to steady the sitter, and with the photographer hidden under a black sheet as he peered through the camera, the forthcoming event seemed anything but pleasant. As this process became better developed and more familiar, people became more relaxed and photographers no longer urged them to have their "likenesses" taken, but their picture.³

Photography often tells a story better than words ever could. Heisey calls it "the handmaiden of printing."⁴ One of the first publications in Lancaster to use pictures—that is, the photo-engraving—was the booklet, "Resources and Industries of the City of Lancaster," published by W.U. Hensel in 1887. In a few years more, local newspapers were using photo-engravings to illustrate their news.⁵

In 1888, J. M. Johnston, an observant newspaper reporter and photographer, wrote an article on "Local Photography" which is accurate and informative, as he had strong knowledge of the process and its photographers. He tells us that "the first daguerreotypes taken in this city were made by Dr. William B. Fahnestock and James Damant in the building at 45 W. King St., now (1888) occupied by John W. Hubley, photographer. These gentlemen had read of Daguerre's wonderful invention, and although they had neither instruments nor material, they were scientists and mechanics, and set about making the apparatus needed. It is said on good authority that Dr. Fahnestock ground the lenses for his camera and made the boxes, slides, and other apparatus necessary to take a picture." The earliest photograph existing in Lancaster today was taken by Dr. Fahnestock in 1845. It is a view of West King Street looking East. It is also the only photograph that shows the old courthouse in the square. These two men practiced the new art more for scientific study than with financial aspirations in mind, but they were not averse to seeking trade for this business through advertising, as told by a local newspaper very early in 1842:

We invite attention to the advertisement of James Damant and Dr. William B. Fahnestock, two gentlemen well known in this city for their scientific attainments, proposing to take likenesses by the new daguerreotype process. We have seen several miniatures taken by these gentlemen—one a likeness of Dr. George Barrett Kerfoot and the other of Mr. Damant, and in both cases the

resemblance is perfect, even to the most trifling feature. We understand that they have acquired a knowledge of this astonishing process unaided by any instruction, save such as they were enabled to glean from published accounts; and the result is that they have brought it to a state of more perfection than any we have seen in the cities. These gentlemen are our fellow-citizens, and it behooves us to encourage what is emphatically native talent.⁶

Dr. William Baker Fahnestock was born in Lancaster in 1804. He died in 1886. He had an extensive practice in Lancaster and throughout his life had a scientific curiosity about photography and psychiatry.⁷ His partner, James Damant, was from England, and in 1830 he opened a girls' boarding school on East King Street. He was an accomplished scholar and scientist as well as the organist for St. James' Church from 1832-1849.

John Houston Mifflin follows Fahnestock and Damant as the next oldest photographer in Lancaster County. As a celebrated artist, he "attempted to pursue his favorite art of portrait painting in Columbia. Its population, however, not furnishing patient sitters to dispute the celerity of the daguerreotype or the rapidity of the photography, the palette and pencil were laid aside."⁸ There is evidence that as early as 1844 he attempted to pursue the art of his rivals—photography, when his business of painting was threatened with extinction. In the *Columbia Spy* he offered "a daguerreotype apparatus, and materials of the best kind, for sale." The ad ran from September 18 to December 7, 1844.

By novel advertising of bell-ringing and speechmaking of glowing descriptions of the wonderful lifelike Daguerreotypes taken at Johnson and Bear's famous picture gallery, this partnership of 1846 flourished quickly.

In 1852 a Columbian, A. M. Allen at Locust and Front Streets, was busy in all kinds of weather. His announcements read: "Daguerreotypes taken in cloudy as well as in clear weather, and set in Locketts, Breast Pins, Rings, Pencil Heads, etc., equally as perfect as the largest size . . . He will endeavor to merit continued favor by taking as good likenesses as can be obtained elsewhere."⁹

Thomas Cummings purchased exclusive ownership in Lancaster of the "patient-ambrotype" in 1855. He opened rooms on North Queen Street and is credited as being the first to use the ambrotype (collodian) process commercially in the city.

William L. Gill studied closely the science of chemistry. In 1857 he bought an establishment and began practicing all the various styles of photography, favoring the dry plate process. Being a fine mechanic, he manufactured his own tools and instruments, including his own dry plates. "He stands at the head of outdoor operations, especially in the production of stereoscopic views of which he has taken many hundred negatives, and sold many thousand copies."¹⁰ Gill took a series of photos to Lancaster

County landmarks. One of the most notable is that of Witmer's Bridge that spans the Conestoga. H. W. Kreibel writes in his *Picturesque and Historical East End of 1908*:

The magnificent nine-arch stone bridge, which carries the turnpike across the stream, was the enterprise of Abraham Witmer, a public-spirited citizen, who, in 1795, obtained the Legislative charter enabling him to erect it and charge tolls until such time as he was recompensed or the county bought it; which it did in 1817, at a cost of \$58,444.41. The beauty and endurance of this structure have commanded encomiums from architects and engineers; and a distinguished Congressman from Massachusetts, to whom high honors had come, declared that his greatest pride was to be a grandson of "the man who built Witmer's bridge." On a moonlight night, rowing between the drooping willows which fringe the banks of Conestoga Waters, with the arches of this magnificent pile of masonry in the foreground, the tourist in search of beauty has a view that recalls, if it does not rival, the far-famed Avon, the shining strand of the Tweed, or the flowery banks of "Bonnie Doon."

Or as James D. Law, the Scotch bard, more fitly puts it in rhyme, in his "Here and There in Two Hemispheres":

Not Turner's noted Crook of Lune,
Nor Byron's wide and winding Rhine
Not Burns's banks o'bonny Doon,
Nor boasted Tweed nor lauded Tyne;
Not Delaware nor Brandywine,
Nor Spey nor Tay, nor Don or Dee,
Nor Shakespeare's Avon still more fine
E'er seemed so beautiful to me—
As tranquil Conestoga!

B. Frank Saylor, born in 1838, went to Philadelphia at the age of twenty to learn the art of photography. In 1865 he returned to Lancaster and purchased the late Charles W. Eberman's gallery. It is said "that in the 1870's and the 1880's, all pictures, so it seemed, taken of babies and young people, were posed either at Rote's rock or upon Saylor's lounge."¹¹

Of J. E. Rote, he took over the gallery at 106 N. Queen Street in 1880 and ran it efficiently and successfully through 1888. He claims to have been the first operator in Lancaster to have introduced the "dry plate."¹²

Lancaster was a center of publishing throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. The first book to be published in the area was in 1745 at the Cloister Press in Ephrata.¹³ With the advent of Photography, hand illustrations would soon be replaced with photoengravings and photographs. Although photographs were used for newspaper illustration starting in the 1880's, gala events were still recorded by photograph prior to 1880. The photographs of Lancaster's John Wise's balloon ascension in 1868 and the photo-essay of the "Ten Hour House" in 1873 are wonderful examples.¹⁴

Of other Lancaster photographic history: Lancaster's President Buchanan was the first president to pose for an inaugural photograph.¹⁵ And in later years, the photo-postcard was extremely popular. A local man

Samuel Nissley of Landisville, had a clever photography business. He first took photographs of private homes. He then developed them directly onto postcards and sold them door-to-door to the owners.¹⁶

David McNeeley Stauffer, an engraver by trade created the first extra-illustrated book, *The History of F & M College*, by J. H. Dubbs in 1903. The process of extra-illustrating was one of unbinding the original book and adding pages of photographs, engravings, and photogravures to illustrate the text. What was once only one book become a three-volume set when Stauffer was finished. All the additions by Stauffer were from his own collection of photos that he had gathered as a hobby.¹⁷

As photographic interest spurned, a local group of men organized themselves at the turn of the century as the Lancaster Camera Club. A photograph of the club in 1901 is at the Lancaster County Historical Society. Some of the prominent members were William A. Heishu, Ferd A. Demuth, Redmond Conyngham, Frank Williamson, William S. Gleim, William D. Zell, Dr. W. H. Lowell, Dr. George Rohrer, Richard P. McMann, G. Howard Werntz, Charles A. Sauber, and D. Walter Miesse. Their work was high-grade, even though limited by the old glass-plate type of camera, which invariably was used upon a tripod.¹⁸

No business more quickly advertises itself than the photographers. Good work commends, poor work condemns, and the popularity attained and the growing patronage photography met in the 19th century in Lancaster would indicate that it was a viable profession as well as an accepted art medium.

As gleaned from M. L. Heisey's paper and from the oldest Lancaster County/City Directories available (from the Lancaster County Historical Society) is compiled a chronological history of photographers and their studios that followed the maiden photographic efforts of Fahnestock, Damant, and Mifflin.

Photographers in Lancaster

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1842 | Dr. Wm. B. Fahnestock and James Damant, 45 N. Queen |
| 1844 | John Houston Mifflin |
| 1844-50 | George F. Meeser, W. King St. |
| 1845 | George Lloyd—Hagers Building, W. King St. |
| 1846 | Van Loan (from Phila.)—Kramph's Building
Charles M. Johnston and John W. Bear,
Mechanic's Institute, S. Queen St. |
| 1850 | J. M. Johnston (brother of Charles M.) N. Queen and Orange Sts. |

- 1852 A. M. Allen, Locust and Front Sts., Columbia
T. S. and J. G. Fortney, 106 N. Queen St.
- 1855-76 Thomas Cummings, 23 No. Queen St.
(first to use ambrotype/collodian process commercially)
- 1857-59 William L. Gill, W. King St.
- 1859 Gill moved to 19 W. King St.
- 1862 Alfred Harmany and Abner Eberman, 106 N. Queen St.
- 1863-75 Harmany (Eberman died), 106 N. Queen St.
- 1863-66 Charles W. Eberman, 42-44 W. King St.
- 1866 B. Frank Saylor—took over Charles W. Eberman's
42-44 W. King St.
- 1875 F. H. Willig, 106 N. Queen (sold in 1876 to G. Byron Cummings,
son of Thomas Cummings, who continued the business for a few
years and moved to Lebanon).
- 1876-88 Cummings moves to 6 N. Queen St.
- 1879 J. S. Sawerman, 106 N. Queen St.
- 1880 J. E. Rote, 106 N. Queen St. (first to use dry plate process in
Lancaster)
- 1882-88 J. W. Hubley, 45 N. Queen St. (worked with Saylor for 17 years
and prior to that time he was with C. W. Eberman).

continued on page 48

*A Collection of Early
Lancaster Photographs
1845 - 1901*

See Next Eight Pages



▲ A

▼ B



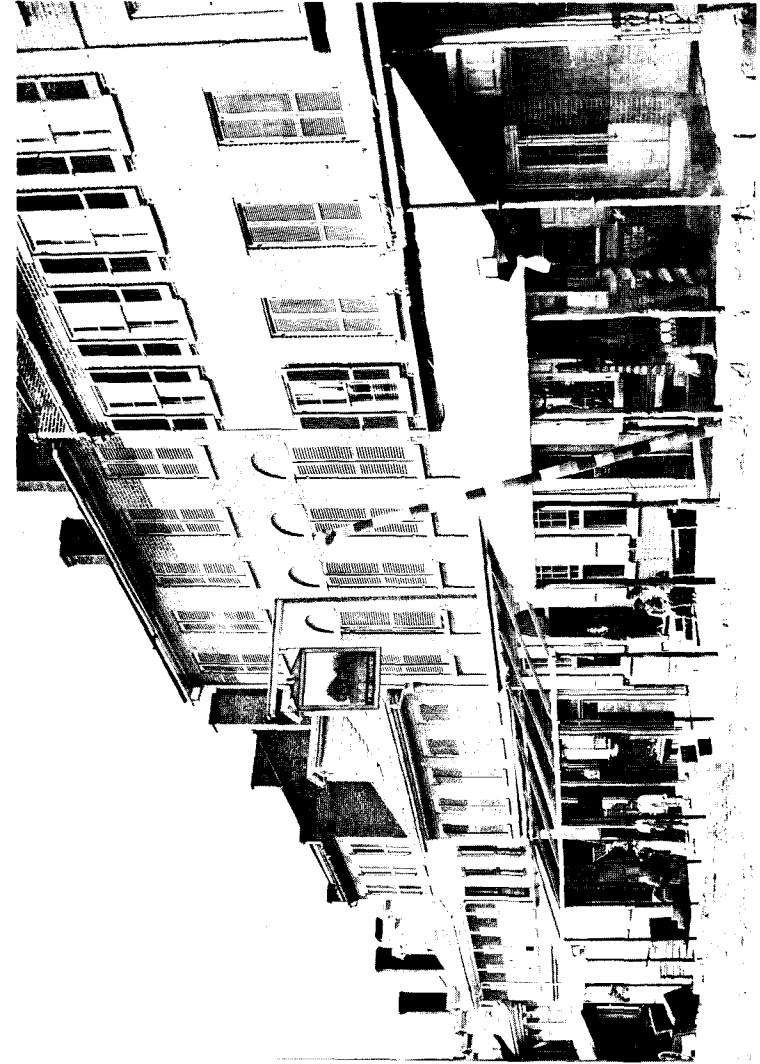
Three views of West King Street facing Centre (Penn) Square, Lancaster, Pa. illustrating the development of photography:

A. The oldest surviving photograph of a Lancaster scene. This daguerreotype-like photograph was made about 1845 by Dr. William B. Fahnestock, a local physician who possessed a lively curiosity about photography, chemistry and psychiatry. This is the only known photograph of the second courthouse which was demolished in 1853.

B. Around the beginning of the twentieth century an unknown artist made this pen-and-ink sketch of West King Street, using Fahnestock's 1845 photograph to reproduce the early street scene. The artist "lowered" the Red Lion Inn's sign in order to expose more of the western side of the courthouse which was hidden in the Fahnestock picture. The door of the courthouse came out of the artist's imagination. Samuel Sener, a Lancaster antiquarian, bookseller, and one of the historical society's founding fathers, owned this picture in 1905. It later (1929) was reproduced in a series of sketches for a bank calendar.

C. A photograph of West King Street made in 1860. The courthouse has been removed but most of the other buildings seen in the 1845 picture still remain.





▲ D

▼ E





▲ F

D. The north side of West King Street about 1860. The building at the extreme right behind the slanted "barber pole" was C. Hager & Bro. store. In the center was Cooper's Red Lion Inn, later to become the St. George Hotel. It now is a parking lot as are the rest of the buildings to the left. At the extreme left was the Sorrel Horse Inn.

E. Northwest side of Centre (Penn) Square about 1858, showing "Old City Hall" and the Masonic Lodge to its west side along West King Street. In this picture City Hall's main entrance is along West King Street and two more entrances face on the Square, the southernmost door being the entrance to the Post Office. The outline of the former main doorway can be seen between the two smaller entrances. To the rear of City Hall may be seen the market shambles—open sheds for the farmers to display their produce. These sheds were built in 1854 and remained until 1889 when the present Central Market was erected on the site. From 1798 until mid-nineteenth century the arches under the Masonic Lodge enclosed the market.

F. The southwestern corner of West King and South Prince streets about 1871. This fine stone mansion was the Johann Valentin Krug home and was demolished in 1872 when the Stevens House was erected on the site. To the right, along West King



▲ G



H ▼

G. South side of West King Street about 1860. Jacob Kauffman's Lamb Hotel, one of Lancaster's oldest buildings, is seen at the extreme left. It was torn down in the 1880s when the present structure long known as the Troup music store was erected. The central building with the semi-circular fanlight was the birthplace of General John Fulton Reynolds. It has survived despite numerous alterations.

H. This strange building was located in the rear of Dr. Albert DuFresne's home at 41 North Queen Street. It was supposed to have been an observatory and dissecting laboratory. Dr. DuFresne was a Huguenot. He was born in 1748 and died in 1823. His son, Dr. Samuel DuFresne, died in 1835. A portion of this structure was standing along North Christian Street as late as 1909.

I. This curious ad of the 1873 directory had an actual print as part of the ad. It was the inside cover of the directory.

1873-74

FOR FINE
PHOTOGRAPHS,
 GO TO

GARTES
 OR
VISTES
 Cabinet Photographs

OPAL
 OR
Porcelain
 PICTURES.

RETouched
 PICTURES

COPYING.


SHADOW
 PICTURES.
 Water Color
 PHOTOGRAPHS.

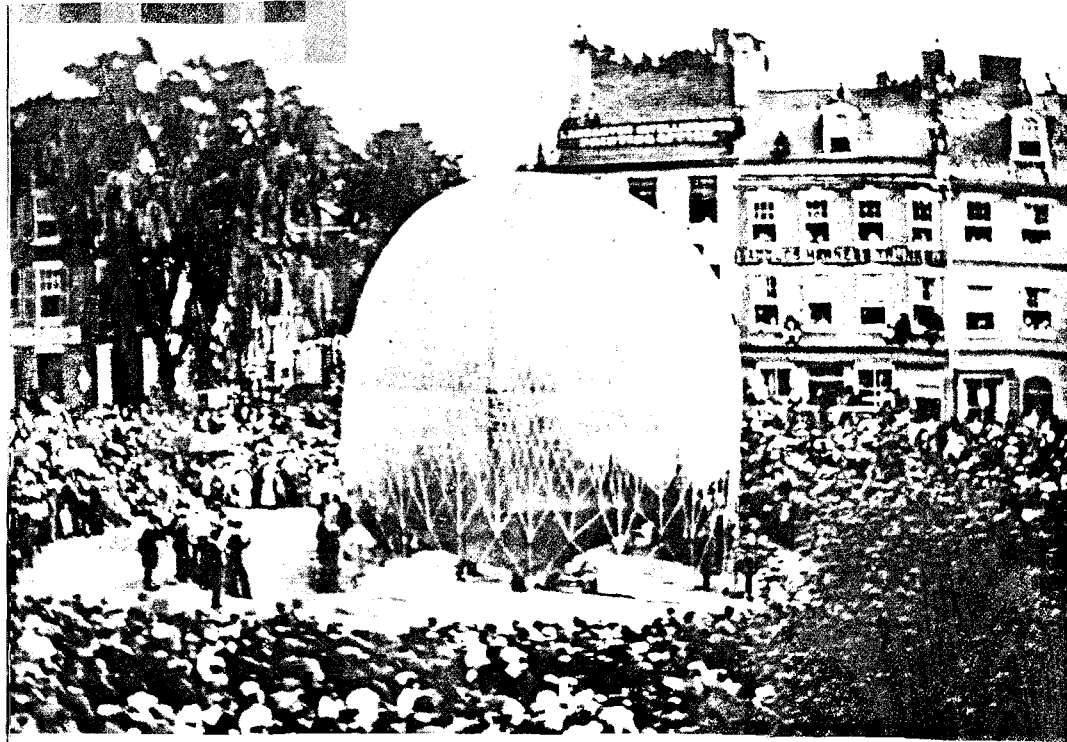
Portraits

OIL
 OR
INDIA INK.
FERROTYPES.
 6c. 4c.

Take the street price
 with you.

J. T. READING'S GALLERY,
 NO. 82 EAST KING STREET,
LANCASTER, PA.





J. This view of Centre Square, south side, about 1868, shows John Wise, Lancaster's famed pioneer aeronaut and inventor, preparing to go aloft in a balloon. An illuminating gas valve had been installed in the south side of the Square to furnish "lifting power". To a community unburdened by motion pictures, radio, television, and "riding the loop," balloon ascensions brought out spectators by the thousands. John Wise's studies and published reports on aerodynamics have brought forth from the U.S. Air Force Academy the suggestion that he was the father of scientific ballooning.

A display ad in the 1869 Directory

GILL'S CITY GALLERY,

20 EAST KING-ST., LANCASTER, PA.,

Has been refitted for FERROTYPE GEMS on a larger and more extensive scale.

Also for the new style CABINET CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTO-MINIATURES, CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, IMPERIALS, &c.

Send OLD AMBROTYPES AND DAGUERREOTYPES to this long established Gallery for reliable copies.

PHOTOGRAPHS colored in WATER and OIL COLORS by our Philadelphia Artists.

OUTDOOR WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, Stock, Cattle, Farms, City Residences, Stoves, Machinery, Models, &c., &c.



K. The nine-arch stone bridge known as Witmer's Bridge was built in 1800 by Abraham Witmer, replacing a wooden bridge he had constructed in 1788. It carried the Lancaster-Philadelphia traffic over the Conestoga River for 131 years until it was deemed too narrow for modern automobiles.

The Lancaster Camera Club, 1901



*M. L. Heisey's List of Other Early Lancaster
Area Photographers*

- 1854 Jacob Hoffman, tintypes, Strasburg, Pa.
- 1858 McCauley, 37 North Queen Street, Lancaster
- 1859 Samuel Lodge, Columbia
Aaron S. Kreiter, Lititz
Giles Green, Rawlinsville
Savery & Thompson, Rawlinsville
Adam Hallacher, Rothsville
Joseph Coms, Safe Harbor
- 1865 S. A. Ensminger, of Manheim, photographs and ambrotypes.
His old camera was placed on sale this year. (1947)
- 1866 J. M. Jamison and C. H. Benson, 80 North Queen St., next to
Cadwell House, Lancaster
- 1868 P. G. Eberman, Sr., 26 W. King Street, a few doors below
Cooper's Hotel (late Chas. W. Eberman)
P. G. Eberman, Jr., manager. B. Frank Saylor, operator
E. Eberman, 28 East King Street
- 1869 Jonathan Good, 80 North Queen Street, next door to Cadwell
House; photographs and porcelain likenesses.
- 1873 Good and Berner Bros., 45 North Queen Street
- 1883 William H. Inman, 43½ North Queen Street
- 1884 Howard H. Betz and George H. Richards, 43½ North Queen
Street, opposite the new post office
A. F. Bonine, 445 South Queen Street
H. F. Brady and Co., 12 West Chestnut Street
- 1887 Aller's; W. W. Amos, operator, 12 West King Street
Harry A. Black, 24 West King Street
L. C. Fowler, 12 West King St., Cross Keys Building
- 1890 Ammon M. Lease, 22 North Queen Street (Lease's White
Elephant Photograph Gallery)
Otto E. Weber, 106 North Queen Street (New York Gallery)
- 1898 Richard Apperly, 501 Love Lane (Fairview Avenue)
Morris B. Simenhoff, 24 West King Street
Theodore F. Urban, 19 East King Street
Solon Wonders, 19 East King Street

1902 Jacob Krieder Andrews, Strasburg
 Fannie Andrews (Jacob's sister), Strasburg

Names more familiar to us and of later date are: Ella G. Ball, George W. Killian, George Wolf, Fred Ernst, D. Walter Miesse, Samuel C. Pugh, Carl A. Schlotzhauer, Theodore P. Seib, the Darmstaetters, William D. Bowers, and John A. Fritz.¹⁹

Photographers Listed in Lancaster Directories

*Lancaster Directory of 1863*²⁰

Harmany & Eberman (Alfred Harmany and Albert Eberman), photographers, 37 N. Queen St.

In this directory was an ad placed by a Lebanon photographer, John Daily. It was the only display add in the 1863 directory.

*Lancaster Directory 1866*²¹

PHOTOGRAPHERS

CUMMINGS THOMAS, 23 N Queen
Eberman Chas. W., 26½ W King
Gill Wm. L., 20 E King
Harmany & Eberman, 35½ N Queen
JAMISON & BENSON, 80 N Queen
RUPLEY J. B., N Queen cor E. Orange
STEHMAN H., 14 W King

Three display ads were in this year's directory, two from Philadelphia photographers and only one from a Lancaster photographer.

*Lancaster Directory 1868-69*²²

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Cummings Thomas, 23 N. Queen
Eberman E., 28 East King
Eberman P. G., sen., 26½ W King
Gill William L., 20 E King
Harmany Alfred, 35½ N Queen
Jamison J. M., 80 N Queen
Stehman J., 14 W King

The one display ad of P. J. Eberman's Photograph Gallery offered "Pictures of deceased or absent friends copied into any size desired."

*Directory of Lancaster County 1869*²³

The 1869 Directory offered a directory to the advertisers. Gill's City Gallery in Lancaster advertised its branch of outdoor photographic work, of stock, cattle, stoves and machinery.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Cooper P.F.	106, 132, &c
Gill Wm. L.	376
Good Jonathan	220
Reimer B.F.	139

*Directory of Lancaster City 1873*²⁴

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Cummings Thos., 40 N. Queen
Flick George, 15 W. German
Gill Wm. L., 19 E. King
Good & Gerner Bros., 45 N. Queen
Reading J. T., 33 E. King
Saylor B. Frank, 45 W. King
Willig Fred'k H., 106 N. Queen

*Boyd's Business Directory 1874*²⁵

Birth James W, 404½ Market, Chester
Snell William, 514 Market, Chester
Gibson J.B., 148 Main, Coatesville
Little, R. J. M., 193 Locust, Columbia
William, L. M., 5 N. Front, Columbia
Hannum William, Kennett Square
Cummings Thomas, 40 N. Queen, Lancaster
Gill, William L., 20 E. King, Lancaster
Reading, J. T., 33 E. King, Lancaster
ROTE, FRED A., 45 N. Duke, Lancaster
SAYLOR, B. FRANK, 45 W. King, Lancaster
Willig, Frederick H., 106 N. Queen, Lancaster
Dellinger, S. L., Market, Marietta
Lissett, Thomas N., New London
McCormick, A., Central av n Market, Oxford
Channel, Ralph F., Bridge, Pheonixville
Beecher, J. H., Market cor High, West Chester
Taylor, Thomas W., 30 E. Gay, West Chester

*Directory of Lancaster County 1875-76*²⁶

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERIES.

Brecknock Twp.
Musselman J.B., Bowmansville
Columbia Bor.
Little R. J. M., 103 Locust
Williams L. M., 247 Locust
Earl Twp.
Schlaugh D. S., New Holland
Ephrata Twp.
Von Neida D. S., Ephrata

Lancaster City
Cummings G. Byron, 106 N. Queen
Cummings Thos., 40 N. Queen
Gill Wm. L., 19 E. King

*Directory of Lancaster City 1877-78*²⁷

PHOTOGRAPHING.

Cummings, Thomas, 6 N. Queen
Flick, George, 15 W. German
Gill, Wm. L., 19 E. King
Saurman, J. S., 43½ N. Queen
Saylor, B. Frank, 45 King

In the directory of 1879, photographers were recognized only by the display ads they bought. Depending upon the various directory publishers, which changed nearly annually, there may or may not have been separate business listings.

*The Lancaster Directory 1882-83*²⁸

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Cummings, Thomas, 6 north Queen
Gill, William L., 19 east King
HOLTON & INMAN, 43½ north Queen
Rott, Jacob E., 106 north Queen
Saylor, B. Frank, 42 west King

Notes

1. The Lancaster Board of Trade, Richard M. Reilly, *Descriptive and Illustrated Lancaster Co.* (Lancaster, Pa. 1903), p. 10.
2. J. M. Johnston, *Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal*, 1888.
3. M. L. Heisey, "The Art of Photography in Lancaster," *Lancaster Co. Historical Society Papers*, vol. 51 (Lancaster, Pa. 1947), p. 94.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 95.
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal* (Pa.) Jan. 4, 1842.
7. John W. W. Loose, *The Heritage of Lancaster*, Windsor Publications, Woodland Hills, Calif. 1978, p. 118.
8. Ellis and Evans', *History of Lancaster County*, p. 593, quoted in Heisey's, "The Art of Photography in Lancaster County," *Lancaster County Historical Society Papers*, vol. 51 (Lancaster, Pa.), p. 97.
9. *The Columbia Spy*, March 27, 1852, June 19, 1852, as quoted by Heisey, "The Art of Photography in Lancaster."
10. J. M. Johnston, *Lanc. Intell and Journal 1888*, as quoted by M. L. Heisey, *op. cit.*, p. 107.
11. Heisey, *Ibid.*
12. *Ibid.*
13. John Aungst, interview at the Lanc. Co. Hist. Soc., June, 1982.
14. John W. W. Loose, *The Heritage of Lancaster*, *op. cit.*, pp. 99, 115.
15. John Aungst, interview, *op. cit.*
16. *Ibid.*
17. Henry Stauffer, *History of F&M College, Extra-Illustrated*, Lancaster Co. Historical Society

18. M. L. Heisey, op. cit., p. 112.
19. Ibid.
20. *Gospill's Lancaster Directory* (Jersey City: John H. Lyon, Pub., 1863).
21. *Boyd's Lancaster Directory* (N.P., 1866).
22. *Lancaster Directory* (n.p., 1868).
23. *Directory of Lancaster County* (n.p., 1869).
24. *Directory of Lancaster City* (n.p., 1873).
25. *Boyd's Business Directory* (Lanc., Pa.: Sprenger and Westenhoeffer, 1875).
26. *Directory of Lancaster County* (n.p., 1875).
27. *Directory of Lancaster City* (n.p., 1877).
28. *The Lancaster Directory* (n.p., 1882).

Bibliography

- Andrews, John. "The John Wise Story," *Lancaster County Historical Society Papers*, vol. 59, pp.109-148.
- Heisey, M. L. "The Art of Photography in Lancaster," *Lancaster County Historical Society Papers*, vol. 51, pp. 94-119.
- Klein, Frederic S. *Lancaster County 1841-1941*. Lancaster: The Intelligencer Printing Co., 1941.
- Loose, John W. W. *The Heritage of Lancaster*. Woodland Hills, Calif.: Windsor Publications, 1978.
- Reilly, Richard M. The Lancaster Board of Trade, *Descriptive and Illustrative Lancaster Co.*, Lancaster, Pa., 1903.
- Riddle, William. *Cherished Memories*. Lancaster, Pa.: Intelligencer Printing House, 1910.
- Stauffer, David McNeely, and Dubbs, Jos. Henry. *The History of F&M College Extra-Illustrated*, presented to the Lancaster County Historical Society, 1903.

About the Contributor

Rosemary A. Patterson researched the preceding article as a part-time student at Franklin and Marshall College. She is a graduate of Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is a native of Lancaster. She is currently residing in Wheatland, Virginia.