

Evolution of the Government of Lancaster: Village, Borough, City

By John W. W. Loose, F.L.C.H.S.

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Worrall as assistant burgesses. George Sanderson was named town clerk, and Alexander Giblony was designated as high constable. The charter stated that actions of the government are to be done in the name and by the authority of the "Burgesses and Inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster in the County of Lancaster." The men chosen to lead the new borough represented the most respected and competent class.

Thomas Cookson, born in Sunderland, England, was 32 years old when he became chief burgess. He served also as justice of the peace, prothonotary, register, and as a provincial surveyor. He is buried in St. James' Episcopal churchyard. Sebastian Graff was a native of Offenheim, Germany. He was 31 years old when chosen as deputy burgess. A merchant in Lancaster, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Provincial Assembly. His son, Sebastian, Jr., was a prominent officer in the Revolutionary War. The elder Graff was buried in the Moravian Cemetery and now reposes in Lancaster Cemetery. Michael Byerly, a baker, was a benefactor of Trinity Lutheran Church, and gave the church a stone altar in 1738. He was 26 when selected as an assistant burgess. Mathias Jung, or Young, came to Pennsylvania from the Rhineland in 1732. Young, who was a merchant in Lancaster, died in 1749. John DeHuff, or DeHoff, became Lancaster's second chief burgess in 1744. Of Huguenot ancestry, DeHoff was a prosperous saddler. He was an elder of First Reformed Church, but later became a Moravian. When chosen to be assistant burgess in 1742, DeHoff was 38 years old. He is buried in Greenwood Cemetery. John Folkes was a tanner and an original vestryman of St. James's Church. Little is known about Abraham Johnson other than that he was a property owner at 117 East King Street. Peter Worrall, a Quaker, married the widow of Samuel Bethel, one of Lancaster's major property-owners and developers. Worrall was a justice of the peace and a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly.

George Sanderson, the town clerk, was an innkeeper. It was at his tavern that the commissioners of Maryland and the chiefs of the Native American tribes met in 1744. He was a member of St. James's, and is buried in its churchyard. Alexander Giblony was Lancaster's first high constable. He, too, was a member of St. James's.

Public safety and regulation of the market were the major concerns of the borough fathers in the 1740s. Persons "standing" in market and hucksters apparently made use of sharp practices which brought complaints to the burgesses. Ordinances were adopted to regulate weights and measures, and to control the selling of meat and produce at hours calculated to reduce competition. One practice upon which the burgesses frowned was the buying up of available produce as soon as the market opened, and after the market was "cornered," selling the produce at greatly inflated prices. To assist the burgesses in regulating the market a clerk was hired who enforced the ordinances covering hours, weights, measures, and unfair competition. Another complaint that bothered the burgesses was the huckstering of produce from house to house, and the hucksters who would set up stands in or adjacent to the market without paying for their spaces.

Most houses in the borough were built of squared logs or wood originally. Fire always was a serious threat despite the ordinances requiring

chimneys to be constructed of non-flammable material. Many roofs were thatched which caught fire easily from stray embers. Blacksmith's forges, particularly, created fire hazards, so an ordinance was adopted requiring smithies to have brick or stone walls to protect adjacent wooden buildings. Residents were ordered not to store hay and straw in their attics. From 1742 to 1760 the burgesses felt obligated to perform the firefighting function and to recruit volunteers to assist them. Finally in 1760 the Union Fire Co. No. 1 was formed to relieve the burgesses of that task although the borough fathers continued to be active as members of the Union Fire Co. No. 1.

Still another concern of the burgesses was the proper conduct of the townspeople. Racing horses and wagons resulted in ordinances forbidding such practices. Observance of the Sabbath was supervised by the burgesses. Work that could be done on other days was prohibited on Sunday. As the population increased more violations of the ordinances occurred, giving the burgesses and constables a heavier workload. Night watchmen were employed. Some residents persisted in building fences and other structures where they hindered traffic. Regulators of the streets then were added to the borough bureaucracy; they policed building lines and placement of fences.

Not only produce, meat, and poultry were sold in the market. Firewood by the cord, and hay were sold, necessitating a public scales. Repairs to the market shambles was a recurring problem. When the burgesses discovered some bakers were giving short weight on loaves of bread, the market clerk was ordered to make unheralded visits to the bakeshops to weigh the loaves. Any short weight loaves were to be seized and used for the relief of paupers.

Although citizen apathy disturbed the burgesses, the town citizenry were eager to show their appreciation to their elected representatives to the Pennsylvania Assembly. Tributes and expressions of gratitude flowed copiously at borough meetings whenever a representative reached a service "milestone" or retired.

During the 76 years of borough government, nearly every prominent male in Lancaster served at one time or another as a burges or town clerk. Assistant burgesses became burgesses, and burgesses became chief burgesses with regularity. Careful study of the "corporation" minutes shows no evidence of any borough officials being accused of scandal or wrongdoing. Apparently they took their responsibilities seriously. They were careful stewards of the public purse, being more inclined to parsimony than to generosity. Street lamps were not to be lighted on moonlight nights. Welfare for paupers and worthy indigents was to be supplied from fines levied upon violators of ordinances.

The 1742 charter was granted by the King; on 19 June 1777, the Pennsylvania Assembly rewrote the charter without the references to the British government.

In 1789 when the federal government was deciding where to locate its permanent seat for the national capital, Lancaster, along with many other places including Wright's Ferry (Columbia) and Wrightsville, made its bid for the nation's capital. The borough fathers "buttonholed" their representatives and senators and described the facilities offered by Lancaster in glowing terms but the Red Rose borough was not a factor in the eventual compromise. A map had been prepared which showed a ten-mile square with Lancaster borough at the

center. Lancaster County's "District of Columbia" would have extended from Refton to Brownstown, and would have taken in much of the finest farm land.

By 1818 the population of Lancaster had increased to more than 6,000 persons - a sixfold increase from that of 1742. An effort was made in 1798 by Lancaster's leading citizens to have the borough incorporated as a city, citing "... the Borough of Lancaster had increased and still daily increases in extent and population, and ought to be able to provide for the order, safety and happiness of its citizens. But the administration of government therein, under its present charter, is inadequate to the advancement of public health and order, to the suppression of vice and immorality, and to the promotion of trade, industry, and happiness." If the State Legislature would have acted affirmatively on the petition, Lancaster would have become the second city of Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh with a population of 7,000 had become Pennsylvania's second city in 1816. With the War of 1812 out of the way and the economy depressed, Lancaster's leaders once more agitated for a city charter. Despite the opposition of a fairly large number of residents who feared higher taxes that would come with municipal growth, the burgesses petitioned the state legislature for a city charter. On 20 May 1818 the Act incorporating Lancaster as a city was passed. Two months earlier meetings were held in each of the four wards to nominate select and common councilmen. An election held on 12 May 1818 resulted in the following persons being chosen to head the city government:

SELECT COUNCIL (Numbers are votes received)

Northeast Ward	Robert Coleman,	322
	Samuel Humes, M.D.,	323
	Samuel Slaymaker,	294
Southeast Ward	John Hubley,	325
	Jacob Leaman,	274
Northwest Ward	William Kirkpatrick,	302
	William Dickson,	256
Southwest Ward	John F. Steinman,	275
	William Jenkins,	310

COMMON COUNCIL

Northeast Ward	Adam Reigart,	321
	Jacob Duchman,	280
	Philip Heitshu,	260
	John Bomberger,	251
Southeast Ward	John Reynolds,	261
	Luke Brown,	269
	Jeremiah Moser,	318
	Jacob Eichholtz,	275
Northwest Ward	Jacob Sherer,	315

	Ingham Wood,	263
	George Musser,	285
	John Weaver,	258
Southwest Ward	George Brungard,	264
	John Christ,	168
	Jasper Yeates Smith,	250

When the councils convened they elected John Hubley as president and Thomas R. Davis as clerk of the Select Council; and Adam Reigart as president and George Weitzel as clerk of the Common Council. John Passmore was chosen as mayor, Molton C. Rogers as recorder, and Casper Shaffner as treasurer. Both councils had parallel committees, and all proposed ordinances had to pass through the appropriate committees of each council and be approved by each council before the mayor added his signature.

One of the first ordinances established a high constable and four constables for the wards. Another early ordinance required the licensing of dogs, and penalties for allowing dogs to run at large.

In addition to being the city's chief executive, the mayor, along with the recorder and aldermen, constituted a municipal tribunal with the powers of a justice of the peace.

Meeting in August 1820, a group of citizens gathered to consider how they might restore Lancaster to a borough form of government. Their efforts were unsuccessful. Lancaster remained the third city in Pennsylvania, and 29 years later Reading became the fourth city.

Mayors elected by the councils were John Passmore, Samuel Carpenter, Nathaniel Lightner, and John Mathiot, all Democrats.

The city councils continued to elect the mayors until 1842. The first mayor elected by the voters was Michael Carpenter who took office in April 1842. Terms of office were for one year, and he was reelected on the Democratic ticket until his retirement in 1852 at which time Christian Kieffer, a Whig, defeated Fred Hambright, a regular Democrat and J. Franklin Reigart, a Cass Democrat, Keifer served three terms, and was defeated by Jacob Albright, a "Know Nothing" Native American, when Kieffer became an independent Democrat. John Zimmerman led the Democratic party to victory over Albright in 1856, and over the Whig, Independent, and Native American candidates in 1857. Thomas Burrowes, an Anti-Slavery Whig, defeated Zimmerman in 1858. George Sanderson, a regular Democrat, won each election from 1859 to 1869 when he was defeated by William A. Atlee, Republican. The following year Democrat Fred S. Pyfer was elected mayor, but he was edged out by William D. Stauffer, Republican, in 1873. Mayoralty terms now were two years. Sanderson tried to make a comeback in 1875 but lost to Stauffer. In the elections of 1877, 1880, and 1882 John MacGonigle, Democrat, won over his Republican opponents. In 1884 David Rosenmiller, a Republican attorney, defeated David McMullen, a Democrat lawyer. In 1886 William A. Morton, a workhorse of the Democracy, was victorious over Rosenmiller, but in 1888 Edward Egerly, a Civil War veteran and Republican, defeated Morton. In 1890 and 1892 Robert Clark carried the Democratic banner to victory, but was defeated in 1894 when

Edwin Smeltz returned the Republicans to office for two terms. The exciting election of 1898 saw Democrat Simon Shissler defeat Samuel M. Myers by one vote! Henry Muhlenberg in 1900 restored the Republicans to office, beating Shissler with 56.5% of the votes cast. During the elections from 1900 to 1919 Chester Cummings, J. P. McCaskey, Frank McClain and Harry Trout kept the mayor's seat filled with Republicans. When Trout died the morning of his inauguration in 1920, Horace Kennedy was appointed to serve. When Kennedy ran for a full term in 1921, a coalition of progressive Republicans, Independents, and Democrats defeated him and elected Frank C. Musser as mayor. The Republicans tried to come back in 1925 with Dr. Theodore B. Appel as mayoral candidate, but the coalition remained entrenched in city hall.

At this time the Mayor-Bicameral Council form of city government was losing favor and was being discarded in many cities. As urban problems such as traffic, downtown modernization, infrastructure replacement, vice, and public safety increased, the old double council committees were slow to act and subject to neighborhood political pressures. A commission form of government was adopted in which the city was governed by five elected "commissioners" who headed the departments of public affairs (mayor), accounts and finances (deputy mayor), public safety, streets and sewers, and parks and public property. While seemingly efficient, this form of government resulted frequently in five little "fiefdoms." Despite the ever-present temptation to exploit the autonomy of the departments, Lancaster's mayors were rather successful in securing the cooperation of the majority of their fellow commissioners.

In 1929 the reform movement had run its course, and the "untitled" boss of the Republicans (William W. Griest) had died. Warren T. Metzger, Republican, defeated William Raub, Democrat. The election of 1933 came during the year the New Deal was sweeping the nation, and James H. Ross, a staunch supporter of Franklin D. Roosevelt, was swept into the office of mayor. Dr. Dale Cary restored the Republicans to office in 1937, and continued to be elected in 1941 and 1945. Throughout World War II this quiet, effective leader in the evening of his life served Lancaster well. Kendig C. Bare was elected in 1949, and at once the youthful Republican mayor began planning for Lancaster's post-war future. As a reserve officer he was called back into service during the Korean Conflict, and his brother, Howard, was named to serve as mayor in his place. In 1953 Kendig Bare was elected for a second term. Thomas J. Monaghan, a Democrat, defeated Harold W. Budding in 1957. George B. Coe, Republican, won in 1961, defeating Monaghan, who restored the Democrats to office in the elections of 1965 and 1969.

During the Monaghan administration, the commission form of government came under study. It had been an improvement over the Mayor-Bicameral Council system, but the time had come for a more representative form of city legislature and a mayor who would serve as a full-time chief executive. In 1966 a "Strong Mayor-Council" form of government was adopted.

Amidst much concern over the direction of downtown urban renewal, Air Force General Richard M. Scott was elected mayor on the Republican ticket in 1973 and again in 1977. When Scott resigned upon being appointed Pennsylvania Adjutant General, Albert B. Wohlsen, Jr. was named as interim mayor. In 1979 Arthur E. Morris, Republican, was elected mayor, and was reelected in 1981 and

1985. Janice C. Stork, a Democrat and Lancaster's first female mayor, was elected in 1989, defeating the Rev. Mary Lou Brought, Republican.

Lancaster's borough and city officials conducted their business in at least six buildings during the past 250 years. The borough officers held their meetings in the Lancaster County Courthouse in the middle of Penn Square from 1742 until 1818. That includes the first courthouse (c. 1737-1784) and the second (1786-1853). When the courthouse was not available, meetings were held in Masonic Lodge Hall or local inns. When Lancaster became a city in 1818, the same accommodations were used until 1854 when the Lancaster County government left Penn Square and moved to the northwest corner of Duke and King Streets. The former county office building at the corner of West King and Penn Square became the city hall. In 1874 the city planned to demolish city hall and build a Victorian-style structure, but there was insufficient money in the treasury to achieve such vandalism. When the United States Post Office building on North Duke Street became vacant upon the completion in 1931 of the new post office at the southeast corner of Prince and Chestnut Streets, the city purchased the former post office building and converted it to a municipal building. A few remaining city offices left the "old City Hall" on Penn Square in the late 1960s, and the venerable building is now the Heritage Center Museum.

City Council moved to chambers built in the Public Safety Building at the northwest corner of Duke and Chestnut Streets in the 1960s, and after the remodeling of the former Southern Market building, the council chambers were installed in that building.

John Ward Willson Loose is a Fellow of the Lancaster County Historical Society, President Emeritus and former long term Secretary. He is Editor in Chief of the JOURNAL and author of numerous articles. Retired as a history teacher and head of the department at Donegal School District, "Jack" now spends his time lecturing and doing historical research at the Society. An active Mason, he was recently elevated to the honorary 33rd Degree of Scottish Rite Masonry.

Appendix A

	CHIEF BURGESS	BURGESS (DEPUTY)
1742-43	Thomas Cookson	Sebastian Graff
1744	John DeHuff	James Webb
1745-49	Thomas Cookson	Peter Worrall
1750-51	Adam Simon Kuhn	Ludwig Stone
1752-54	Adam Simon Kuhn	Isaac Whitelock
1755-56	Adam Simon Kuhn	Samuel Boude
1757-58	Adam Simon Kuhn	Philip Lenhers
1759	John Hopson	Bernhard Hubley
1760	John Hopson	Bernhard Hubley
1761	Samuel Boude	James Bickham
1762-63	James Bickham	William Bowman
1764	William Bowman	Michael Hubley
1765	James Burd	Michael Hubley
1766	Michael Hubley	William Henry
1767	Michael Hubley	John Stone
1768-69	James Raife	Christian Voight
1770-71	William Atlee	Christian Voight
1772	William Atlee	Henry DeHuff
1773	William Atlee	William Hamilton
1774-75	William Bausman	Caleb Cope
1776-77	William Bausman	Casper Shaffner
1778-79	Henry DeHuff	Charles Hall
1780	Paul Zantzinger	George Ross
1781-82	William Parr	Jacob Keagy
1783-85	Henry DeHuff	Frederick Kuhn
1786	Jacob Reigart	Henry Dering
1787-88	Henry Dering	Edward Hand
1789	Edward Hand	Henry DeHuff
1790	Edward Hand	Paul Zantzinger
1791-94	Paul Zantzinger	Casper Shaffner
1795	Adam Reigart	James Jacks
1796	Adam Reigart	Adam Wilhelm
1797-98	Paul Zantzinger	John Hubley
1799	John Miller	John Hubley
1800	William Reichenbach	Frederick Steinman
1801	Frederick Steinman	William Reichenbach
1802	William Reichenbach	John Roberts
1803	John Light	John Bausman
1804	John Light	Philip Diffenderfer
1805	John Eberman	John Miller
1805-06	John Eberman	Casper Shaffner
1807	John Messenkopp	Henry Pinkerton
1808-09	John Messenkopp	John Bausman
1810-12	Adam Reigart	John Bausman
1813-15	Adam Reigart	Leonard Eichholtz
1816	Samuel Carpenter	John Hoff
1817	Samuel Carpenter	John Reitzel

Appendix B

MAYORS ELECTED BY CITY COUNCILS

John Passmore 1818 - 1821
 Samuel Carpenter 1821 - 1824
 Nathaniel Lightner 1824 - 1831
 John Mathiot 1831 - 1842

ELECTED MAYORS OF LANCASTER

Winning candidate underlined

OPPOSITION CANDIDATES		DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES		TOTAL VOTES	ELECTION DATE	TERM BEGAN
VOTES	PERCENT	VOTES	PERCENT			
None		<u>Michael Carpenter</u>			1 Feb. 1842	April 1842
George Musser (Ind.)		<u>Michael Carpenter</u>		1171	21 Feb. 1843	April 1843
339	28.9	832	71.1			
None		<u>Michael Carpenter</u>			6 Feb. 1844	April 1844
John Bear (Whig) Joseph Mosher (Nat Amer)		<u>Michael Carpenter</u>		1097	February 1845	April 1845
198 / 282	18 / 25.7	617	56.3			
None		<u>Michael Carpenter</u>			February 1846	April 1846
None		<u>Michael Carpenter</u>			February 1847	April 1847
None		<u>Michael Carpenter</u>			February 1848	April 1848
George Ford (Nat Amer)		<u>Michael Carpenter</u>		1381	February 1849	April 1849
590	43	791	57			
None		<u>Michael Carpenter</u>			February 1850	April 1850
William Shuler (Whig)		<u>Michael Carpenter</u>		1377	4 Feb. 1851	April 1851
668	48.5	709	51.5			

OPPOSITION CANDIDATES		DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES		TOTAL VOTES	ELECTION DATE	TERM BEGAN
VOTES	PERCENT	VOTES	PERCENT			
<u>Christian Kieffer</u> (Whig & Ind Demo)		Frederick Hambright (Demo) J. Franklin Reigart (Cas Demo)		1802	3 Feb. 1852	April 1852
943	52.3	788 / 71	43.7 / 4			
<u>Christian Kieffer</u> (Whig)		Reuben S. Rohrer		1661	1 Feb. 1853	April 1853
1211	72.9	450	27.1			
<u>Christian Kieffer</u> (Whig)		Henry Garrecht		1569	7 Feb. 1854	April 1854
1088	69.3	481	30.7			
<u>Jacob Albright</u> (Nat Amer)		Christian Kieffer (Ind Demo)		2070	8 Feb. 1855	April 1855
1165	56.3	905	43.7			
<u>Jacob Albright</u> (Nat Amer)		<u>John Zimmerman</u>		2074	5 Feb. 1856	April 1856
934	45	1140	55			
Thomas Burrowes (Anti-Slavery Whig) Jacob Huber (Indep) Henry M. White (Ind Nat Amer)		<u>John Zimmerman</u>		2194	3 Feb. 1857	April 1857
498/237 /341	22.7/10.3 /15.5	1118	51			
<u>Thomas Burrowes</u> (Anti-Slavery Whig)		John Zimmerman		1942	2 Feb. 1858	April 1858
977	50.3	965	49.7			
Thomas Burrowes (Citizens)		<u>George Sanderson</u>		2323	2 Feb. 1859	April 1859
1155	49.7	1168	50.3			
Thomas Burrowes (Citizens)		<u>George Sanderson</u>		2696	7 Feb. 1860	April 1860
1263	46.8	1433	53.2			
William B. Wiley (Peoples-Republican)		<u>George Sanderson</u>		2450	5 Feb. 1861	April 1861
875	35.7	1575	64.3			
From this point on the OPPOSITION CANDIDATE is Republican unless indicated						
Patrick Cassidy, MD		<u>George Sanderson</u>		2275	4 Feb. 1862	April 1862
1093	48	1182	52			

OPPOSITION CANDIDATES		DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES		TOTAL VOTES	ELECTION DATE	TERM BEGAN
VOTES	PERCENT	VOTES	PERCENT			
Patrick Cassidy, MD		<u>George Sanderson</u>		2284	3 Feb. 1863	April 1863
1013	44.4	1271	55.6			
John FonDersmith		<u>George Sanderson</u>		2585	2 Feb. 1864	April 1864
1229	47.5	1356	52.5			
John FonDersmith		<u>George Sanderson</u>		2546	7 Feb. 1865	April 1865
1136	44.6	1410	55.4			
John B. Livingston, Esq.		<u>George Sanderson</u>		3133	7 Feb. 1866	April 1866
1476	47.1	1657	52.9			
Anthony E. Roberts		<u>George Sanderson</u>		2814	3 May 1867	7 June 1867
1152	40.9	1662	59.1			
<u>William A. Atee</u>		George Sanderson		3691	12 Oct. 1869	9 Jan. 1870
1857	50.3	1834	49.7			
John K. Reed		<u>Frederick S. Pyfer</u>		3726	October 1871	January 1872
1733	46.5	1993	53.5			
<u>William D. Stauffer</u>		Frederick S. Pyfer		3917	14 Feb. 1873	April 1873
1969	50.3	1948	49.7			
<u>William D. Stauffer</u>		George Sanderson		4214	16 Feb. 1875	April 1875
2330	55.3	1882	44.7			
William D. Stauffer		<u>John T. McGonigle</u>		4687	20 Feb. 1877	April 1877
2318	49.5	2369	50.5			
John Alden Boring		<u>John T. McGonigle</u>		5327	18 Feb. 1880	April 1880
2255	42.3	3072	57.7			
William D. Stauffer		<u>John T. McGonigle</u>		5726	21 Feb. 1882	April 1882
2751	48	2975	52			
<u>David Rosenmiller, Esq.</u>		David McMullen, Esq.		5997	19 Feb. 1884	April 1884
3233	53.9	2764	46.1			
David Rosenmiller, Esq.		<u>William A. Morton</u>		5856	16 Feb. 1886	April 1886
2822	48.2	3034	51.8			

OPPOSITION CANDIDATES		DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES		TOTAL VOTES	ELECTION DATE	TERM BEGAN
VOTES	PERCENT	VOTES	PERCENT			
<u>Edward Edgerley</u>		William A. Morton		6410	21 Feb. 1888	April 1888
3353	52.3	3057	47.7			
Charles Denues, Esq.		<u>Robert Clark</u>		6560	18 Feb. 1890	April 1890
3161	48.2	3399	51.8			
Henry Carpenter, Esq.		<u>Robert Clark</u>		7197	16 Feb. 1892	April 1892
2772	38.5	4425	61.5			
<u>Edwin S. Smeltz</u>		Robert Clark		7832	20 Feb. 1894	April 1894
3964	50.6	3868	49.4			
<u>Edwin S. Smeltz</u>		Benjamin F. Davis, Esq.		8081	18 Feb. 1896	April 1896
4279	53	3802	47			
Samuel M. Myers		<u>Simon Shissler</u>		7717	15 Feb. 1898	April 1898
3858	49.99	3859	50.01			
<u>Henry Muhlenberg, MD</u>		Simon Shissler		4797	20 Feb. 1900	April 1900
4352	56.5	3345	43.5			
<u>Chester W. Cummings</u>		Clifton Evans		7148	18 Feb. 1902	April 1902
4170	58.3	29.78	41.7			
<u>Chester W. Cummings</u>		Frank J. Rieker (Demo) Herman E. Hoch (Socialist)		7253	16 Feb. 1904	April 1904
4924	67.9	2242 / 87	31 / 1.1			
<u>John P. McCaskey</u>		Milton Thomas Garvin		10247	20 Feb. 1906	April 1906
5160	50.4	5087	49.6			
<u>John P. McCaskey</u>		Charles M. Howell		8727	18 Feb. 1908	April 1908
5167	59	3560	41			
<u>Frank B. McClain</u>		John M. Moore		7067	15 Feb. 1910	April 1910
4570	65	2497	35			
<u>Harry L. Trout</u>		Marion L. Chadman, MD		9384	2 Nov. 1915	January 1916
5932	63.2	3452	36.8			

OPPOSITION CANDIDATES		DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES		TOTAL VOTES	ELECTION DATE	TERM BEGAN
VOTES	PERCENT	VOTES	PERCENT			
<u>Harry L. Trout</u>		Daniel Sheaffer		8470	4 Nov. 1919	January 1920*
5060	59.7	3410	40.3			
* Horace Kennedy		Mayor Harry Trout had a fatal heart attack and died the morning of his inauguration. City Council appointed Horace Kennedy on 14 Jan 1920 to serve until the next municipal election.				
Horace Kennedy		<u>Frank C. Musser</u> (Coalition of Dems & Indep GOP)		17922	1 Nov. 1921	January 1922
7307	40.8	10615	59.2			
Theodore B. Appel, LLD		<u>Frank C. Musser</u> (Coalition)		23845	3 Nov. 1925	January 1926
11253	47.2	12592	52.8			
<u>Warren T. Metzger</u>		William Raub		24657	5 Nov. 1929	January 1930
14434	58.5	10223	41.5			
Edward J. Rhoads		<u>James H. Ross</u>		20443	7 Nov. 1933	January 1934
8578	42	11865	58			
<u>Dale Cary, MD</u>		James H. Ross		21481	2 Nov. 1937	January 1938
11514	53.6	9967	46.4			
<u>Dale Cary, MD</u>		August A. Krimmel		18457	4 Nov. 1941	January 1942
10640	57.6	7817	42.4			
<u>Dale Cary, MD</u>		H. Clay Burkholder, Esq.		17407	6 Nov. 1945	January 1946
9193	52.8	8214	47.2			
<u>Kendig C. Bare</u>		Harry Goodhart		22873	8 Nov. 1949	January 1950
13006	56.9	9867	43.1			
Howard C. Bare, Esq.		K. C. Bare was called up for active service in the Korean War and his brother, Howard C. Bare, was appointed to serve in his absence.				
<u>Kendig C. Bare</u>		Thomas J. Monaghan		16949	3 Nov. 1953	January 1954
8788	51.9	8152	48.1			
Harold W. Budding, Esq.		<u>Thomas J. Monaghan</u>		19542	5 Nov. 1957	January 1958
9153	46.8	10389	53.2			
<u>George B. Coe</u>		Thomas J. Monaghan		22361	7 Nov. 1961	January 1962
11873	53.1	10488	46.9			

OPPOSITION CANDIDATES		DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES		TOTAL VOTES	ELECTION DATE	TERM BEGAN
VOTES	PERCENT	VOTES	PERCENT			
Jack Tracy Sr.		<u>Thomas J. Monaghan</u>		20677	2 Nov. 1965	January 1966
10056	48.6	10621	51.4			
Daniel S. Templeton (GOP) Wm. L. Hershey (Constitution)		<u>Thomas J. Monaghan</u>		16045	5 Nov. 1969	January 1970
7182 / 1025	44.8 / 6.3	7838	48.9			
<u>Gen. Richard M. Scott</u>		Thomas J. Monaghan		14469	6 Nov. 1973	January 1974
7885	54.5	6584	43.5			
<u>Gen. Richard M. Scott</u>		Maureen Landis		10187	8 Nov. 1977	January 1978
7085	69.5	3102	30.5			
Albert B. Wohlsen Jr.		Appointed to replace Gen. Scott who resigned to become Penna. Adjutant General.				
<u>Arthur E. Morris</u>		Robert Epler		9164	6 Nov. 1979	January 1980
5503	60	3661	40			
<u>Arthur E. Morris</u>		No Democratic Candidate		6092	3 Nov. 1981	January 1982
<u>Arthur E. Morris</u>		Ronald Ford		11151	6 Nov. 1985	January 1986
6689	60	4462	40			
Rev. Mary Lou Brocht		<u>Janice C. Stork</u>		10807	7 Nov. 1989	January 1990
4727	42.9	6170	57.1			
Bradley Fischer (GOP) John B. Herr (Patriot)		<u>Janice C. Stork</u>		11436	2 Nov. 1993	January 1994
5373 / 435	47 / 3.8	5628	49.2			