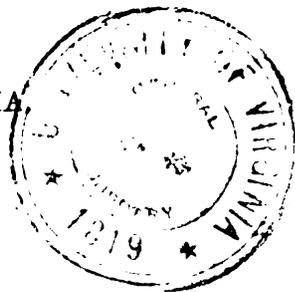


AN  
AUTHENTIC HISTORY

OF  
LANCASTER COUNTY,

IN THE  
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,



*revised edition*  
BY  
J. I. MOMBERT, D. D.

MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LANCASTER, PA.:  
J. E. BARR & CO.  
1869.

1831		1831	
1832		1832	
1833		1833	
1834		1834	
1835		1835	} Patton Ross.
1836	} John Mathiot.	1836	
1837		1837	
1838		1838	
1839		1839	
1840		1840	
1841		1841	
1842		1842	} Jno. K. Findlay.
1843		1843	
1844		1844	
1845		1845	
1846	1846		
1847	} M. Carpenter.	1847	
1848		1848	
1849		1849	} William Jenkins.
1850	1850		
1851	1851		
1852		1852	
1853	} Christian Kieffer.	1853	
1854		1854	} Vacancy.
1855	} Jacob Albright.	1855	
1856	} John Zimmerman.	1856	
1857		1857	} J. F. Reigart.
1858	} Thomas H. Burrowes.	1858	
1859		1859	
1860		1860	
1861		1861	
1862		1862	
1863	} George Sanderson.	1863	
1864		1864	} William Carpenter.
1865		1865	
1866		1866	
1867		1867	
1868	1868		

CITY WATER WORKS.

The city of Lancaster is supplied with water from Conestoga creek. The project of its introduction was started in 1836. In that year, a Reservoir, of the capacity of 2,700,000 gallons, was erected at the eastern extremity of East King street, distributing pipes laid in the streets from the Reservoir, and a pipe of 8 inches calibre for supplying the Reservoir laid from the works on the creek. From the Water House on the Conestoga, the water was pumped, by means of an undershot wheel, a distance of 3,800 feet. Water was first received into the Reservoir on the 27th day of February, 1837. The entire cost of the works was about \$106,000.

In the year 1851, a second basin, of the capacity of 4,475,000 gallons, was erected, adjoining the one described on its East side and on the same level. Water was first pumped into it on the 11th day of June, 1851. It was constructed at a cost of \$13,700.

Both basins have an equal depth of 16 feet, and their united capacity may be stated in round numbers at 7,000,000 gallons.

Since the completion of the original works, an additional wheel and pump have been erected, and a main, of 12 inches calibre, laid from the Water House to the Reservoirs.

About the year 1856, a high pressure stationary steam engine was put up at the Water House to propel the pumps during low stages of water in the Conestoga, at

which times the water-wheels were insufficient for the purpose. The expense of pumping by this means being very great, in the years 1864 and '65, the old undershot water-wheels were removed, and two of Kraat's turbine wheels substituted, with the expectation that the use of the steam engine might be dispensed with. These wheels, although using considerably less water, and being more effective than undershot wheels, yet have not at all times accomplished what was anticipated, and the engine is kept on hand as a resource in such periods.

The east basin receives the water from the creek. By means of a pipe, acting on a movable joint and attached to a buoy in order that it may rise and fall with the varying depth, the water is conveyed, from a point two feet below the surface, and above all sediment, into the west basin from which the city is supplied.

The sum of \$16,903, the proceeds of 171 acres of land sold, forming part of the property acquired for the water works, should be deducted from the cost of said works.<sup>1</sup>

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### THE POOR HOUSE AND HOSPITAL.

The buildings of the county for charitable purposes are situated in Lancaster township, just without the eastern boundary of the city. A HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT AND SUPPORT FOR THE POOR was established by legislative enactment February 27, 1798. Under that authority a large stone building, 150 feet in length, 42 feet in breadth and two stories in height, was erected and continues to be used in accordance with its original design. Internally, it is conveniently arranged for the boarding and lodging of the inmates and for their appropriate distribution according to sex, age and physical condition. Provision is made for such poor and impotent persons as have gained a legal settlement in the county, and for strangers, who are suddenly taken ill, or otherwise become indigent and must be relieved, until they can be removed to their proper place of settlement. Wandering paupers are also temporarily accommodated.

The erection of the present HOSPITAL AND INSANE ASYLUM was authorized by acts of Legislature of March 9, 1865, and April 4, 1866. The building is an extensive brick structure, its main portion 125 feet in length, 33 feet in breadth and three stories in height; and an adjoining wing—the old Hospital building refitted—100 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth, and two stories in height. It was fully completed in the fall of 1868, at a cost of \$55,000. The interior of the principal part—exclusive of apartments occupied by the Superintendent—is divided into six wards for the reception of sick and infirm and mild lunatics, properly assorted and classified according to sex and physical and mental condition. In the wing are the male and female wards for the hopelessly and violently insane. Each ward is furnished with a bath room and other conveniences for the comfort and cleanliness of the occupants. The buildings are heated by furnaces and supplied with water from the city reservoir.

In the year 1868, orders were paid for the current expenses amounting to \$31,318.56. The average number of inmates in that year was 265. 8,210 were admitted as wayfarers and furnished with supper, lodging and breakfast.

The county is also the proprietor of a tract of land containing 197 acres, on which the buildings described are erected. The land is of excellent quality, and is farmed by the inmates of the Poor House, under the supervision of a manager employed for the purpose. The farm has a barn and other suitable buildings on it, and is fully stocked.

The Hospital is under the immediate control of a Superintendent, and the Poor House under that of a Steward. The general government of the Institutions is vested by law in six men, known as "Directors of the Poor," who are elected by the qualified voters of the county. They have power to appoint all inferior officers, and, with the

1. Contributed by William Leaman, Esq.