Ephrata Imitations

A Collection of Local Buildings

Of Interest

Reproduced in 1:48 Scale

G. D. GEHR

INDEX

An Introduction

I have had an interest in model railroading since I was a boy. As an adult, I have been inconsistent with building a working railroad pike. My career caused my family to move from time to time and also occupied much of my free time, leading my railroading hobby to fall by the wayside.

Since my retirement I have had a renewed interest in attempting to work at this hobby. I am not very skilled, and my pike reflects that. During the COVID-19 pandemic, however, I have found a new expression that combined my interest in history with my modeling skills, such as they are. I began constructing models of historic buildings in the Ephrata, Pennsylvania area.

Because my railroad is O-Guage, or 1/48 scale, I chose to keep the buildings in that same scale. Extensive research provided me with exact measurements for many of the buildings. I have also measured nearly all of these myself to be sure the measurements were correct. The only one I did not measure personally was the 1736 Hinkletown House. Neither could I find any documentation showing the dimensions. Therefore, I had to make an estimate.

I began by building a skeletal building using either ¼ inch foam poster board or balsa wood. I then printed the textures from my computer using 110 lb. card stock. After cutting the card stock carefully, I glued it onto the foam board or balsa. Additional details were added as needed. There was one exception to this pattern. The model of 217 South State Street does not have a sub-foundation and is not made of card stock. That building was made entirely of vinyl.

The landscaping around the buildings is not intended to represent the actual environment. Efforts have been made to suggest the true surroundings, but my space limitations do not allow for accuracy. Plus, landscaping is not a skill I have developed very well!

I have attempted to include photographs of the actual buildings to compare with my models. In many cases I have attempted to reproduce the same angle and view as the original photograph.

Chapter 1

The 1736 Hinkletown House

The Hinkletown House

There is an interesting house in a little hamlet called Hinkletown. It is located less than three miles east of Ephrata, Pennsylvania, along what today is known as the 28th Division Highway, aka U. S. 322. Both the road and the house predate the American revolution by nearly 40 years.

The road was one of the first to be created in Northern Lancaster County. It has been known by many names through the years, including the Paxton Road, the Downingtown-Paxton Turnpike, The Philadelphia – Harrisburg Turnpike, and quite a few other names. It was officially recognized as a "King's Highway" in 1737.

The tiny village of Hinkletown is located on the banks of the Conestoga River. The portion on the East and South side of the river is in Earl Township. The part located on the West and North side of the river is currently Ephrata Township, but originally it, too, was included in Earl Township.

The house that I am referring to is just a few yards West of the Conestoga, in Ephrata Township. For most of its history it was a hotel and a tavern. One of the distinguishing features of this house is its construction. The East part is made of red sandstone, while the West side is made of limestone. The sandstone section is a bit smaller than the limestone. Dr. Melvyn Wenger, a former owner of this house, says it is his understanding that the smaller sandstone part was built first in 1736. The limestone part was added a short time later,

Let's think about this for a moment. 1736 is an extremely early date for any building still standing and functioning today. This is 40 years before the American Revolution. George Washington was only four years old when this house was built. Lancaster County was only seven years old. The Hans Herr house South of Lancaster is recognized as the oldest surviving house in the County, and it was built in 1719. This means the house in Hinkletown is only 17 years younger than the oldest surviving house in the entire County. It has withstood countless floods over the years, but it remains and serves as an active residence.

According to one account entitled the *Henkle/Hinkle Story Starting With George 1635-1678*, the family emigrated to Pennsylvania sometime after 1717, with Anthony Jacob Henkel and family, a distinguished Lutheran minister. Henkel settled in the Germantown area, just outside of Philadelphia, where he established St. Michael's Lutheran Church. He died there in 1728.

One of his sons who migrated with him was Johan Gerhard Anthony Hinkle (1698-1736). Johan eventually ended up in Lancaster County, with a number of stops along the way.

About all we know for sure is that Johan died in what is now Hinkletown in the year 1736. This is the same year the house was built. It is believed that Johan Gerhard Anthony Hinkle built the house and died shortly after its completion. Of course, we will never know for sure. Johan is buried in the Bergstrasse Lutheran Church cemetery about a mile down the road.

The family continued to live in the house. When his father died in 1736, George, was about nine years old. Records indicate that George Hinkle received a license to operate a hotel and tavern in 1767 at the age of 40. It seems logical that he added the limestone portion onto the house before that. Hinkle called his tavern The Black Horse Hotel.

> Hinkletown.—This village takes its name from George Hinckle, who, in 1767, was licensed to keep a tavern at this place. He raised a family of four sons, and at his death left no inconsiderable amount of worldly goods to be shared by his heirs. His wife, Ann, kept the tavern many years after his death.

A History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania: With a Biographical Sketch of Its Pioneers. Page 815

George Hinkle died in 1778. Records show that his widow, Ann, continues to operate the hotel. Ann died in 1811. What happens to the hotel at this point? That is a mystery. There are conflicting records showing the number of children of George and Ann. They had at least two sons, Samuel, and George. I suspect one or both take over operating the hotel, but I cannot confirm this.

The Lancaster County Historical Society, at www.lancasterhistory.org, has a long list of persons who received a liquor license throughout much of the 19th century. The list is not exhaustive. In many cases it does not give the name of the establishment, either. But in most cases, it does provide some evidence of the location of the business. From that source I have found these names, beginning with 1812, the year after Ann Hinkle died. All of these shown here are identified as Hinkletown. However, there were at least two liquor licenses held in Hinkletown for most of these years. It should be noted that it is not entirely clear if the person who receives the liquor license actually owns the property or simply owns the business and leases the property.

Names in bold type are almost certain to be this location. All other names are possibilities but unconfirmed.

A LIST OF LIQUOR LICENSES IN HINKLETOWN

In Earl Township(Except where noted) Those in bold print are clearly this tavern:

1736- 1811 **George and Ann Hinkle**

1812   Jacob Bushong   Located on the Downington-Ephrata-Harrisburg Turnpike, Earl Township

| 1812 | Andrew Kolb | Located on the turnpike from Elizabeth Furnace to Hinkletown, Earl Township. |

Note: these two are on the same road and in the same municipality. This does not guarantee they are the same location.

| 1812 | Andrew Kolb | In Hinkletown on the turnpike road leading from Downingtown to Harrisburg. |

Again, is this the same as the previous listing, or did Kolb have two separate locations?

| 1816 | John Garber | Downingtown-Ephrata-Harrisburg Turnpike. |

| 1817 | Isaac Bechtol | no further information |

| 1819 | Joseph Nees | Downingtown-Ephrata-Harrisburg turnpike. |

| 1822 | John Winters | no further information |

| 1832 | **Henry Yundt** | Black Horse Hotel, Hinkletown, Cocalico Township (by this time this section of Earl township was organized as Cocalico Township) |
| 1833 | **Henry Youndt** | same as 1832 |

| 1834 & 1835 | **David Miller** | Downingtown, Ephrata, Harrisburg turnpike Formerly occupied by Henry Yundt. |

| 1836 | **Daniel Trout** | same information as David Miller above. |

Note: From here on all locations are listed as <u>Ephrata Township</u>, which was formed in 1838.

| 1840/41 | James Ohara | Downingtown-Ephrata-Harrisburg turnpike On the corner where Churchtown Road Intersects. |

(Exact location uncertain)

| 1843/44 | Moses Winger | same information as James Ohara above |

| 1846 | **Allen Yundt** | Hinkletown, Ephrata Township; no other Information. However, Allen Yundt appears again in 1857-58, where he is identified with the Black Horse Hotel. |
| 1850 | Christian Buckwalter | Hinkletown, Ephrata Township |

| 1854 | John Fassnacht | Hinkletown, Ephrata Township |

| 1856 | **David T. Bair** | Black Horse Hotel, Hinkletown, Ephrata Twp. |

| 1857 | **Samuel Ammons, Allen Yundt, John Roberts** | |

<div align="right">Black Horse Hotel, Hinkletown, Ephrata Twp.</div>

1858 **Samuel Ammons, Allen Yundt, George D. Yundt**
<div align="right">Black Horse Hotel, Hinkletown, Ephrata Twp.</div>

1858 John Wickel, Jeremiah Mohler, John L. Winters
<div align="right">"Hinkletown Hotel", Ephrata Twp.</div>
Note: Because this is the same year as the previous listing, it may refer to a different facility.

Though many years are missing in this list, it still is helpful. Those above in bold print are clearly owners of this tavern. Nearly all the other names above are possible owners also.

One name on this list is interesting. John Winters received a liquor license in 1822. Winters was a blacksmith in New Holland who lived from 1776 – 1859.   Because he lived in New Holland, he likely did not own the Hinkletown hotel. However, his grandson Richard N. Winters did own it later for many years, from 1864-1901.

Bridge records for the county reveal a map for the bridge at Hinkletown. This map is undated, but it clearly shows the hotel under the name of Andrew Yundt's Tavern. It does not show any other taverns in Hinkletown. Andrew Yundt (1790-1863) was the father of Henry, Allen and George Yundt, all of whom held a liquor license in the name of the Black Horse Hotel of Hinkletown. It appears as if Andrew Yundt owned the hotel and his sons ran it for several years, but again, this is unconfirmed.

By 1864 the hotel appears on a map as the *R. N. Winters Hotel*. R. N. Winters is Richard N. Winters, the son of Dr. Isaac Winters. Richard was born in 1827. I cannot determine when he assumes the operation of the hotel, but it was likely between 1859-1864. 1864 was also the earliest year I have found that Richard Winters owned a Liquor License. An Atlas dated 1864 says the hotel operated under the name of *The Bobtail-Nag Hotel*. This is the only reference to that name that I have found. The Liquor License shows it as 'The Black Horse'.

1864 Atlas of Ephrata Township, Lancaster County, PA.

The 20th Century

Richard Winters died in 1901. At this point the hotel falls into the hands of his daughter and son-in-law, Dr. Byron J. and Mary Reemsnyder.

RICHARD N. WINTERS (deceased) was one of the well-known men of Earl township, and of Hinkletown, where he spent his life, chiefly engaged in farming. He owned considerable real estate and for some ten years was the owner and landlord of the hotel at Hinkletown. Always ready to assist every forward movement, he had the interest of the community at heart, and the public lost a valuable citizen when he died in 1901, at the age of seventy-four years.

Mr. Winters was the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Nagle) Winters. In 1850 he was married to Mary Martin, a daughter of William and Nancy (Burkholder) Martin, residents of Earl township. William Martin came from Ireland when a young man, and married in Lancaster county. He located at Hinkletown, where he followed the trade of a tailor, and died while still young, leaving a widow and two children: Isaac, a resident of Ephrata, where he is a retired tailor; and Mary, the widow of the subject of this sketch. The mother of these two children lived to be almost ninety-six years of age.

Mrs. Winters became the mother of four children: Mary, who is the wife of B. J. Reemsnyder, a physician at Hinkletown; William Davis, engaged in a wine and liquor business at Ephrata; Alice, deceased wife of Dr. B. J. Reemsnyder; Annie, who died in infancy.

The Winters family has always enjoyed a high standing in the community, and they are highly respected, alike for their neighborly qualities and their kindly spirit.

Biographical Annals of Lancaster County

Dr. Reemsnyder moved to Hinkletown in 1875 after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1877 he married Alice Winters, the daughter of Richard and Mary Winters. Alice died in 1882. In 1884 Dr. Reemsnyder married another daughter of Richard and Mary Winters, Mary.

When Richard Winters died in 1901, the Hotel in Hinkletown is transferred to Dr. and Mary Reemsnyder. It appears they sold the hotel to B. W. Sheaffer somewhere between 1901 and 1905.   Sheaffer operated it as the Black Horse Hotel.

In 1907 Sheaffer sold the hotel to John G. Weaver. Weaver continues to operate it as the Black Horse Hotel until 1918, at which time he sells the property to John Wanner Gehr.

John W. Gehr was my grandfather. He was born in 1881, the fifth generation of Gehrs to live in Lancaster County. His third-great-grandfather, Johannes Gehr, emigrated to Pennsylvania with his family from Germany circa 1732 and settled in the Hahnstown area, less than two miles from Hinkletown.

John Gehr (1881-1956) and his wife, Annie, had a large family and needed more space. When he bought the Black Horse Hotel in 1918, he immediately moved his family there to live. He also bought 11 acres, 46 7/10 perches of land from John Weaver. He became a prominent member of the community. His trade was construction, especially building

barns and homes. He was also a Justice of the Peace. His other positions include President of the Enterprise Telephone and Telegraph Company in New Holland, Member of the Board of Directors at the Ephrata National Bank, the Northern Mutual Insurance Agency, and Lancaster Manufacturing.

My father, George Showers Gehr, was born in this house in 1921. He was the twelfth of 14 children. John Gehr died in 1956.   A daughter, Ann, and her husband, Dr. Earl Wenger, bought about ten acres and the old stone house, which they held in trust for their son, Melvyn, who was attending veterinary School at the University of Pennsylvania. A small segment of the land was sold to Annie Gehr, the widow of John. Her son Harry built a rancher there for her to live in. This was directly next door to the stone house.

Upon graduation, Dr. Melvyn Wenger and his wife, Martha, moved in. Mel also established his veterinary practice out of the house until he built an animal hospital across the road. The Wengers lived there a good number of years before they built a new home next door to the animal hospital. They maintained ownership of the stone house and rented it out from time to time. At one time the Wengers thought about moving the house further back, off the expanding road and onto higher ground because of the frequent flooding caused by the Conestoga River. However, they learned that during its history the primary supporting wall between the two sections was largely removed. Consequently, it was feared that the house would not hold together if moved.

In 2018 the Wengers sold the house to Amos and Karen Martin. The Martins renovated it and reopened it as the Inn at Hinkletown. And so, the cycle is complete. The old stone structure with two types of stone, built in 1736, and long known as the Black Horse Hotel or the R. N. Winters Hotel, is once again in the hospitality business and going strong.

The house as it appears today.

A view from the north showing the kitchen that was added by John Wanner Gehr.

Note: the diorama for this model is not realistic as I had to make this fit into my pike. In reality the house sits across the road from the creek. Also, prototype dimensions are estimated.
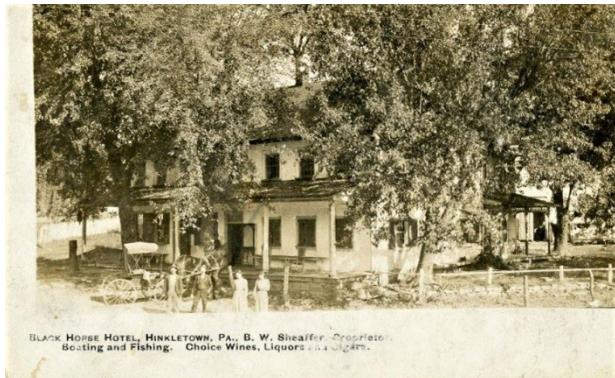
Black Horse Hotel, Hinkletown, PA. B. W. Sheaffer, Proprietor. Boating and fishing. Choice Wines, Liquors, and cigars. Photo circa 1905. Courtesy HSCV.

The Black Horse Hotel, c. 1910 (HSCV) Treisch family (blacksmiths) with Dr. Byron Reemsnyder standing on far right. Conestoga creek and bridge is in the background, along with the feed mill.

The Bar Room, Black Horse Hotel c. 1915 (HSCV)

It's A Fact

	Prototype	Model
Length	abt. 42'	10.5 "
Width	abt. 24.5'	6 1/8 "
Height	abt. 28'	7 "

The Kitchen was added by John Gehr. It measures approx. 21' wide x 9' Deep x 20' high

Chapter 2

The Ephrata Cloister

The Ephrata Cloister

In 1732 a man named Georg Conrad Beissel moved to an area known as the Cocalico. This was an isolated area that was on the edge of the Pennsylvania frontier. There he settled with the goal of leading a hermit's life of contemplation and prayer. It was not meant to be. Almost immediately friends and acquaintances came looking for him in hopes of making him their spiritual leader. They began clearing the forest and building a community that became known as the Ephrata Cloister.

This was a German religious community that thrived for over half a century before experiencing decline. In their heyday Ephrata was a powerful industrious center that was largely self-sufficient. Of the original 40+ buildings that once stood here, eleven remain (including two that are now owned by the Borough of Ephrata). The site has been owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania since 1941 and is maintained as museum. It has also earned recognition as a national Historic Landmark.

What follows is a collection of my models of all eleven buildings associated with the Ephrata Cloister.

The Eicher Sisters' House

Built in 1733 specifically for Anna and Maria Eicher, this is the oldest remaining house in Ephrata. The Eicher sisters were the first celibate women to become followers of Conrad Beissel. The brothers built this cabin on the opposite side of the Cocalico Creek to avoid any appearance of impropriety.

The original cottage was a one-room cabin. It later had a frame addition that doubled its size. The stone was also later covered with stucco. My model reflects the original cabin without the frame addition.

Eicher cabin as seen from the north.

The Eicher cabin, south view. The Cloister spring can be seen in the background.

The Eicher Cabin today.

A diorama showing the Cocalico Creek, looking north from the rear of the Eicher sisters' cabin. The Cloister spring can be seen on the far bank. The Clockmaker's cottage stands in the background.

It's A Fact

	Prototype	Model
Length	28'	7"
Width	16'	4"
Height	15.5'	3 7/8"

THE CLOCKMAKER'S COTTAGE at the Historic Ephrata Cloister

The Clockmaker's Cottage is built in two parts. The gray section to the west is the original and is believed to have been built circa 1735. It is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, surviving buildings at the Historic Ephrata Cloister. The white section was added by Abel Witwer, a householder member of the Cloister community, to expand his clockmaker business. Some estimate the white section was added circa 1810. I believe it was earlier than that, because research shows that Witwer was an active clockmaker from at least 1796. There is also evidence he was a skilled joiner and maker of fine furniture. He died in 1821.
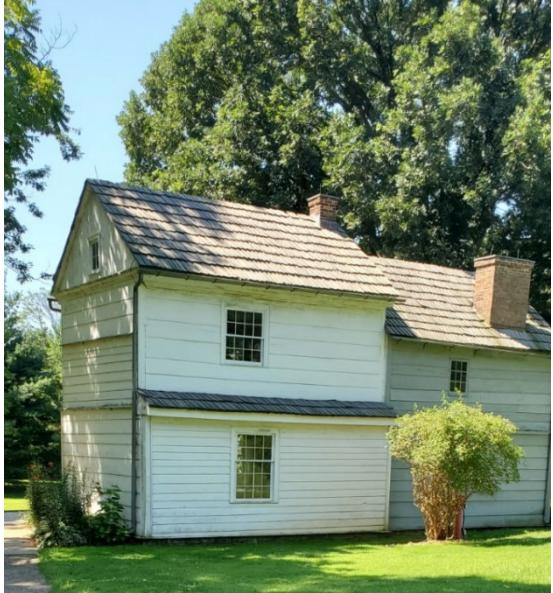
The prototype (left), and the model (right)

South view of the original cottage.

It's A Fact

	The Prototype	*My Model*
Length, over all	47'11"	11 7/8"
Length, White	19'7"	4 15/16"
Length, Gray	18'	4.5"
Width, over all	16'8"	7 11/16"
Width, white	16'8"	4 3/16th "
Width, Gray	14'3"	3.5"
Height, White	25'8"	6 3/8"
Height, Gray	22' 3"	5.5"

Saron and Saal

The Saal was built in 1741 to be a meetinghouse for worship. It is 4 ½ stories tall and is said to have been the tallest building outside of Philadelphia when it was constructed. The Saron was built in 1743 and added onto the Saal. It was originally called Hebron and was

intended to be a pace for married couples to prepare for a life a celibacy, with men living on one side and women living on the other. By the beginning of 1745 this experiment failed, the couples moved back to their farms but continued as members of the Church. The building was then given to the celibate sisters, who renamed it Saron.

To the left is an aerial view of the Saron (left) and Saal (right). Below are my models

The Saal (right) was built in 1741. The Saron (left) was built in 1743.

The west elevation of the Saal.

Two views from the northeast, with the Saal kitchen added on the back.
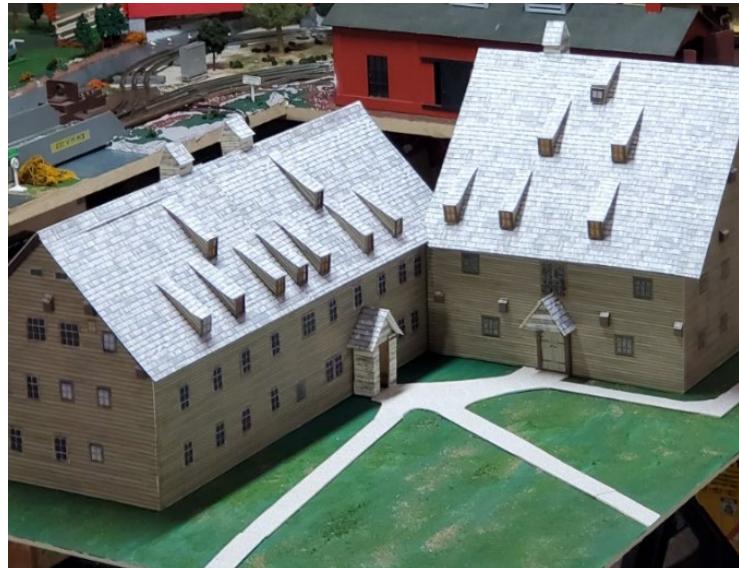
A closeup of the east side of the Saal, with its stone kitchen. The kitchen was added to the building circa 1772.

The north side of the Saron.

It's A Fact

		Prototype	Model
Saal -	Length	40'	10"
	Width	38'	9.5 "
	Height	40'	10"
Saron-	Length	72'	18"
	Width	30'	7.5 "
	Height	34'	8.5"

The Physician's House and Small Bake House

During its colonial history Ephrata had two men who served as Physicians. While they were not trained doctors, they were familiar with herbal remedies and kept the members healthy.

The portion on the right is the Physician's House. To the left is the small bake house.

A closeup view of the entrance to the Bake house, including the well.

The Physician's House and Small Bake House, from the South. Note the squirrel tale oven.

Photo 106065798 © Clinweaver | Dreamstime.com

It's A Fact

		Prototype	Model
Physician's House	Length	26' 6"	6.625"
	Width	20' 6"	5.125"
	Height	20'	5"
Small Bake House	Length	14' 5"	3.6"
	Width	14' 6"	3.64"
	Height	14'	3.5"

The House on the Hill
Currently interpreted as the Carpenter's House.

The prototype of the House on the Hill.

It's a Fact

	Prototype	Model
Length	22'	5.5"
Width	17'	4.25"
Height	18'	4.5"

The Beissel House
Built ca. 1748 as a new home for Conrad Beissel.

11/21/2022

It's A Fact

	Prototype	Model
Length	28'	7"
Width	20'	5"
Height	22'	5.5"

Beissel House viewed from the northwest.

The Bakery

Above: Photo 220022419 © Georgesheldon | Dreamstime.com

Below: My model of the Bakery, Upper Level entrance.

The Bakery viewed from the northwest.

Photo [106065856](#) | [Ephrata Cloister](#) © [Clinweaver](#) | [Dreamstime.com](#)

It's A Fact

(Main Structure)	Prototype	Model
Length	36'	9"
Width	19'	4.75"
Height	25.5'	6 3/8"

The Weaver's House

The Weaver's House is self-explanatory. Here the community did much of their spinning and weaving to make their linen clothing. In later years it became a residence, including the home of the Pastor of the German Seventh day Baptist Church.

Photo 210010962 | Ephrata Cloister © Thomas Johnson Medland | Dreamstime.com

It's A Fact

	Prototype	Model
Length	28'	7"
Width	24.5'	6 1/8"
Height	22'	5.5"

The Lower Mill

Milling became extremely important for the Cloister community. The original mill was built in 1736 by Andrew Kropff, who sold it to the Cloister Brotherhood in 1741. The Brothers expanded the mill until it housed 5 mills in one location, including a grist mill, saw mill, linseed press, fulling mill and paper mill. It suffered serious damage by fire in 1747 but was rebuilt immediately. The mill underwent extensive renovations many times during the years that followed.

The Householder members assumed responsibility for the mill after the celibate brothers could no longer operate it. By 1814 the Church began leasing it to various members of the congregation. Eventually they sold it, and it went through various owners until Walter W. Moyer finally bought it in 1916. Moyer only wanted it for the water power it supplied to his knitting mill just upstream. Thus, the lower mill ceased being used as a mill in its own right. Coincidentally, the knitting mill was built on the same site where the Brothers had built their second paper mill in 1756.
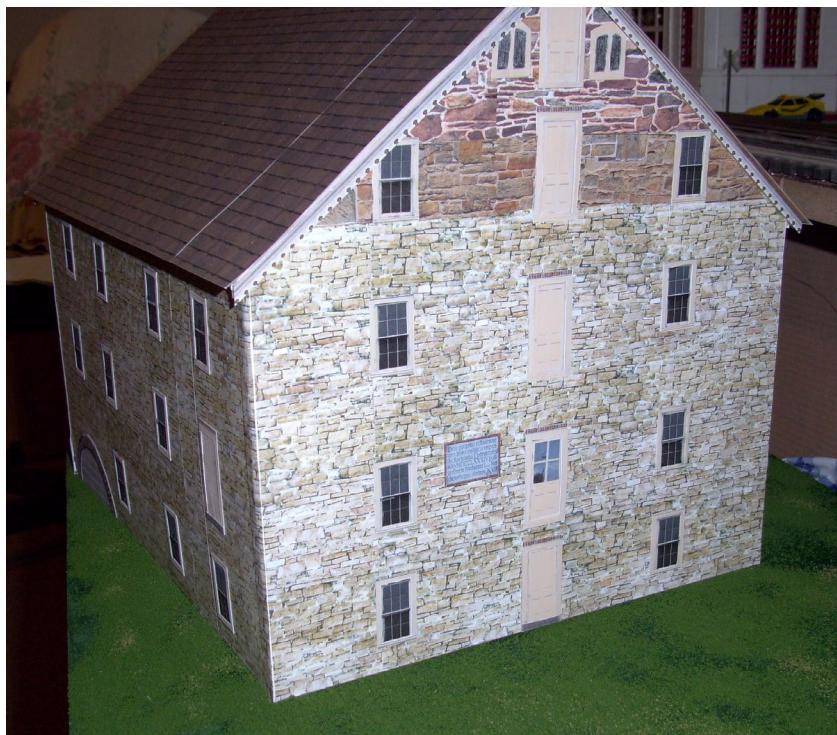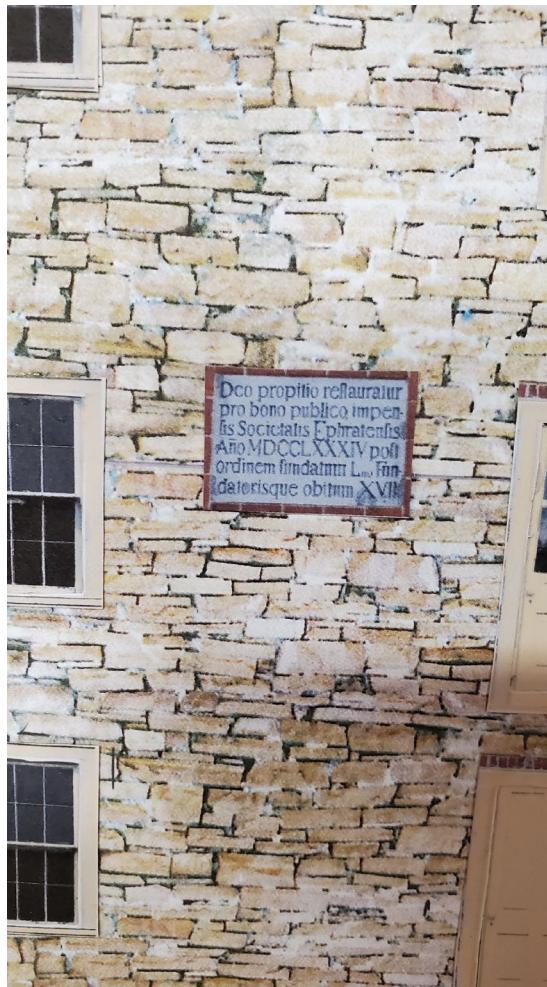
The Lower Mill as photographed in 1937.

The Lower Mill in 2022.

It's A Fact

	Prototype	Model
Length	46.5'	11 5/8"
Width	39'	9.75"
Height	42'	10.5"

The Academy

Built in 1837, the Academy is the newest of the original Cloister buildings. The community had a school for the children of the householders since 1740. The first schoolmaster was Brother Obed. This newer building was later leased by the Ephrata Township Public School system.

When it was constructed the community's tower clock was relocated atop the academy. The tower clock was made in 1735 by Christopher Witt of Philadelphia. A new bell was also purchased at that time. The bell was made by renowned Philadelphia bell maker John Wilbank, who also made the new bell for Philadelphia's Independence Hall, replacing the damaged Liberty Bell.

The Academy today as seen from the rear (west).

The Academy, circa 1940

It's A Fact

	Prototype	Model
Length	34'	8.5"
Width	27'	6.75"
Height	28'	7"

Chapter 3

The Connell Mansion

The Connell Mansion

The 1869 Connell Mansion was built by Moore and Rebecca Connell. They were among the most influential members of the Ephrata community in the 19th century. Moore Connell made his fortune as a cattle dealer and land speculator. He married Rebecca Konigmacher, a member of the German Seventh Day Baptist Church. The Konigmacher family were Householder members of the Ephrata Cloister since the mid-18th century.

The mansion remained in the Connell family until 1961, when it was purchased by the Historical Society of the Cocalico Valley. For a few years it served as the Ephrata Public Library. In 1978 it was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Today it houses the Historical Society of the Cocalico Valley's Theodore Sprecher Museum.

It's A Fact

		Prototype	Model
(Overall)	Length	39'	9.75"
	Depth	70'	17.5"
	Height	31.5'	7.875" (to front eave)
Front	Length	39'	9.75
	Depth	37'	9.25"
Middle	Length	22'	5.5"
	Depth	17'	4.25"
Rear	Length	17'	4.25"
	Depth	16'	4"

Chapter 4

The Ephrata Train Station

The Ephrata Train Station

The Reading and Columbia Railroad first came to Ephrata on June 29, 1863. Ephrata's own Joseph Konigmacher was the primary reason the railroad came to town. After opening his impressive Mountain Springs Hotel in 1846 Konigmacher wanted to make it easier for patrons to travel to his resort. Konigmacher was elected the first President of the R & C.

Initially the passenger station was housed in the Mount Vernon House on the west side of the tracks. The freight station was on the opposite side of the tracks on property owned by Sener and Brothers.

The current train station was built in 1889 and served both passengers and freight. Passenger service was discontinued in 1950. Freight service continued until 1985. The roadbed to the west has been converted to a rail trail. The tracks to the north have been preserved and are now owned by the East Penn Railroad, which continues to provide freight service to Ephrata on a regular basis.

Reading & Columbia

RAIL ROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, MAY 4, 1874. Passenger Trains will run on this road daily, except Sunday, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Lve. Columbia,	8.15 A.M.	1.06		and 3.35 P.M.	
" Lancaster,	8.20	"	12.55	" 3.45	"
" Manheim,	8.55	"	1.45	" 4.20	"
" Litiz,	9.10	"	2.00	" 4.34	"
" Ephrata,	9.33	"	2.25	" 4.59	"
Arr. Reading,	10.25	"	3.20	" 5.50	"
" Philad'a,	12.40 P.M.	6.15		" 9.10	"
" Pottsville,	12.00 M.			7.40	"
" Allentown,	12.10 P.M.	5.30		" 7.55	"
" Harrisburg,	1.20	"		" 8.30	"
" New York,	3.50	"		" 9.45	"

SOUTHWARD.

Lve. New York,				12.50 P.M.	
" Philad'a,			9.15 A.M. and 3.40	"
" Pottsville,	5.55 A.M.	9.00	"	" 4.30	"
" Allentown,	5.50	"	8.45	"	" 4.30	"
" Harrisburg,	5.25	"	9.45	"	" 3.50	"
" Reading,	7.40	"	11.40	"	" 6.15	"
" Ephrata,	8.35	"	12.34 P.M.	" 7.10	"
" Litiz,	9.10	"	12.59	"	" 7.35	"
" Manheim,	9.22	"	1.12	"	" 7.48	"
Arr. Lancaster,	9.53	"	1.55	"	" 8.20	"
" Columbia,	10.00	"	2.00	"	" 8.30	"

B. VAN LEW,
Superintendent.

Courant Print.]
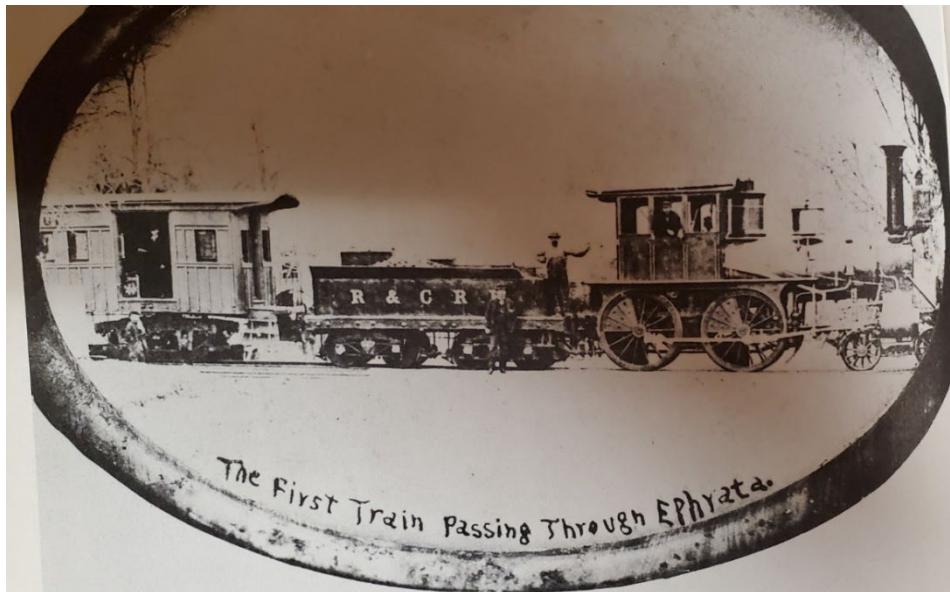
June 29, 1863

The Mount Vernon Inn served as the initial passenger station for the Reading and Columbia Railroad. Also known as the Mt. Vernon House, it was located on the Southeast corner of Main and State. The tracks ran along the back side of the Inn on the left edge of this postcard from www.lancasterhistory.org.

Photo circa 1910, *Then and Now: A View of Ephrata Borough Through the Decades 1891-2016*, by Clarence E. Spohn. HSCV 2016. Page 136.

Mid to late 1920's photo. *Then and Now: A View of Ephrata Borough Through the Decades 1891-2016*, by Clarence E. Spohn. HSCV 2016. Page 136.

Circa 1940 – calves awaiting shipment out of Ephrata. *A Nostalgic Journey Through the Cocalico Valley*, 1984, HSCV.
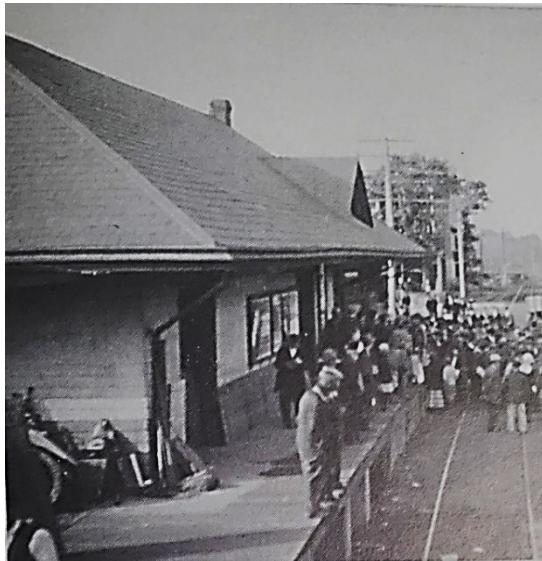
Undated photo. One has to wonder what the attraction is to draw such a crowd.
Source: A Postcard Tour of the Cocalico Valley, Volume 1: Ephrata. P. 45. HSCV 2006
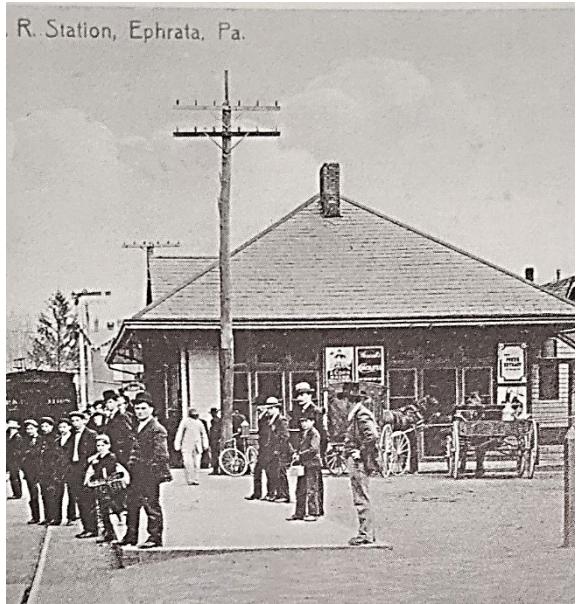
A Postcard Tour of the Cocalico Valley, Volume 1: Ephrata. P. 45. HSCV 2006

Using a 1:48 scale I made this model for fun to add to my pike. Unlike most of my models that are framed with Styrofoam, this one is made with a frame constructed of basswood which is covered with 110# cardstock printed on my computer. It includes a little basswood trim to dress it up. In order to allow it to fit on my pike I had to adjust the specs just a bit. As a result it is not a true 1:48 scale model, but it is close.

The front, or south, side of the current train station.

The South elevation, with the main entrance to the lobby.

View from the southwest.

View from the Southeast.

A view from the West, showing the neighborhood.

Comparative views from the west.

Looking from the Southwest

It's A Fact

	Prototype	Model
Length	59'	14 ¾"
Width	27.5'	6 7/8 "
Height	12'4" to eaves	3.1 "

Chapter 5

Just For Fun

I will bring this to a close by adding two final models. These do not have any historical value. I simply wanted to do them.

217 South State Street

This is my childhood home. It was built circa 1880-1887. My parents bought it in 1956. My Uncle Harry Gehr put new siding on the house and added a new kitchen to the rear. Years later, he also put a new roof on it. My parents added vinyl siding circa 2012. The family sold the house in 2018.   This is my one model that is made from vinyl sheets rather than card stock.

Street view of 217 South State Street, Ephrata, PA

Rear view of the house at 217 South State.

<div style="text-align:center">

It's A Fact

</div>

		Prototype	Model
(Overall)	Length	45'	11.25"
	Width	37'	9.25"
	Height	28'	7"

A Covered Bridge

This is a very generic covered bridge. It is not based on any particular prototype. Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, has 28 covered bridges. This represents the most in any county in Pennsylvania. For this reason, I had to add one to my pike.

Ephrata Imitations
A Collection of Buildings
Of
Local Interest

Reproduced in 1:48 Scale

G. D. Gehr