



Bids for treatment plant push cost over the original estimates

By ZACK TAYLOR
Littlestown Bureau

The new wastewater treatment plant planned for Littlestown will cost more than \$400,000 than originally anticipated.

The borough authority realized the additional costs when the bids were opened on Tuesday night for the renovation of the sewage plant.

Bids for the five separate contracts came in at 11.74 percent, or \$426,369 over the initial estimate of \$3.3 million for the project.

For the first contract, the bulk of the work, Conewago Contractors underbid Norflor Construction of Orlando, Fla. by almost a full million dollars at \$2,147,765. Yet, the Conewago bid was still well over the \$1,905,099 estimate.

No bids were received on contract

two, the smallest contract, which is for the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning, and will have to be re-advertised for bidding. The estimate cost of \$50,000 was used to compute the overall cost of the project.

The electrical system, the third contract, attracted the most competitive bidding. Lowest was the bid from B & R Electrical of York at \$174,988, less than \$1,500 smaller than that of D. L. Waltersdorff, also of York.

The B & R bid was still nearly \$20,000 over the estimate of \$155,000 for the electrical work. Conewago Contractors again offered the low bid for contract four, the pumping station, at \$273,764, again seriously undercutting the Norflor Construction bid of \$394,000. Conewago's bid was over \$33,000 over the original estimate of

\$240,000.

But the largest difference between the estimates and actual bids came on contract five, the sewers. Estimated at a cost of \$609,000, the low bid came in from Springfield Contractors, Glen Rock, Pa., at \$1,033,852.23, nearly \$425,000 over the estimate.

Added to the individual bids is a contingency of \$295,909. The bids hold firm for 95 days, and in that time will be evaluated and accepted if they satisfy standards of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Environmental Resources, and Stallman and Stahlman Inc., contractors of the project.

The project will more than triple the town's water capacity, and construction should start at the White Hall Road site sometime late this fall. It is expected to be finished in early 1988.



LOADING UP — A worker places a load of dirt in a dumptruck at the Baltimore Pike site of the new Willis J. Myers Floor Coverings show room just outside of Little-

town. The new show room is Willis' fourth expansion since the business began. (Times photo by Zack Taylor)

Medically speaking

DIETS AND DIETING

Dwight A. Kauffman, M.D.
Family Physician



Have you ever wondered why there are so many diets and ways to lose weight? Have you ever wondered why there are so many remedies for the common cold? If there were one effective therapy or effective therapeutic agent for the common cold, there would be just one or several related treatments, not dozens.

The failure with weight loss diets is not so much that they are not effective in getting weight off, the failure is the long term results. Eighty to 90 percent of people that lose weight gain it back in a few years.

My observation is that the more radically a person changes his or her diet to lose weight or the faster they lose weight the faster they gain it back again.

People become overweight by persistently consuming more calories than they burn off. That's simple mathematics and is easy enough to understand, but to produce the opposite situation, persistently burning off more than consumed seems to be very difficult for the people who have the weight problem.

Obesity has two causes, heredity and environment. There are people who appear to have a genetic predisposition to obesity. This does not make it impossible for them to lose weight, just more difficult.

It is, however, difficult to separate heredity from environment, because people with similar genetics grow up in similar environments and develop similar eating habits.

And eating habits have just about everything to do with a persons weight. Eating habits also have a lot to do with the development of coronary artery disease and the control of diabetes.

The failure of weight loss diets and Diet Centers is that there is not a permanent change made in eating habits. If a person is serious about losing weight and then keeping it off, they need to develop a diet that they believe they can live with the rest of their life.

If calories are restricted to cause a one to two pound weight loss per week it may take a year to get the pounds off, but during that time the person has had a good chance of having permanently changed his or her eating habits.

If the diet is changed to much during the weight loss, they will go back to their previous diet which caused weight gain.

If you want to lose weight, keep the following facts in mind: a) an ounce of fat or vegetable oil has twice as many calories as an ounce of sugar, carbohydrate or protein, b) complex carbohydrates like fruits and vegetables are digested more slowly than simple carbohydrates like sugar, c) protein satisfies the hunger longer than starches, but meat often contains fat which is high in calories, d) acid such as vinegar and lemon juice suppresses hunger, and, e) vegetarians have a low incidence of coronary artery disease and don't need Ex-lax.

FFA leader stresses need for community interaction

By ZACK TAYLOR
Littlestown Bureau

As the third year of the Littlestown Chapter of the Future Farmers of America gets under way, mutual support and interaction with the community is stressed as the major vehicle for the organization's growth and prosperity.

For the second year, the FFA is under the stewardship of George Knisely, Littlestown High School instructor of agricultural studies. Hailing from Osterburg, Pa., Mr.

Knisely grew up on a dairy farm, and naturally chose to study Agronomy when he began his enrollment at Penn State University.

After graduation from PSU in 1981, Knisely worked for the Bedford County Crop Improvement Association, assessing soil quality, insect populations, and the like, in the fields of Bedford County.

Illness at home brought Knisely back to the family dairy farm, which he managed for two years before returning to Penn State.

In 1984, Mr. Knisely received his Agriculture and General Science Teaching Certificate, and began his association with the Littlestown school system in September of 1985.

This year's FFA roster, says Mr. Knisely, holds fast at 36 from last year (though there are up to 50 people attending club meetings). This lack of expansion stems not from lack of interest, but from scheduling problems: not all the students who wished to take

See FFA, page 2

Street Talk

What are your ideas for finishing Rt. 15?

By JERRY L. PRICE
Times Staff



RICHARD WAGNER
Gettysburg

"I seriously think something should be done to get it finished although I'm not quite sure what. I travel that section alot and there have been times that I've had to run off to the side of the road to avoid hitting other cars coming the other way."

Peter Little rediscovered

By Zack Taylor
Littlestown Bureau



History never ceases to amaze me. So much can be discovered out of an apparent dead end. I wanted to do a bit of research in order to discover what was generally known in Littlestown about the town's founder, Peter Little, and if there is anything else about him that may be known.

Off to the Adams County Historical Society I went. What hit me almost immediately was the fact that, indeed, we do not know very much about Peter Little.

His will, a key source of biographical information, is lost, as are most of his personal records. Most is crucial; we do have the deed for the sale of Little's Petersburg lot number 1 in 1769. This deed tells a myriad of stories in itself. But first, some facts about Peter Little which are already established.

The family of Ludwig Klein emigrated from Germany to Philadelphia in 1742. His eldest son Peter, our hero, was 18 years old at the time. We know this because males over 16 years old were required to sign the immigration register and pledge an oath of allegiance.

At the time of his emigration, Peter had five brothers and sisters, aged 10 years to infancy. The first American-born Klein was young Michael, born in 1744 to Ludwig. We don't know when Peter married, but it must have been before 1751, when he and his wife Ursula bore their first child, Jacob.

It is not certain when Klein anglicized his name to Little, but it must have been before Sept. 18, 1760, when his purchase of the 311 acres which we now call Littlestown was finalized. The land was bought from Thomas and Richard Penn, sons of William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania. The price: probably 15-20 English pounds.

It is established that the town was first called *Kleina Shettle*, but it is clear from the 1769 deed that four years after the town's founding, our hero was signing his name Little, significantly in an English script, rather than the expected German style of forming letters.

The deed tells us that Little specifically wanted the town to be "forever called Petersburg." The change came for two reasons: there was another Petersburg in Adams County at the time, and it was a trend to call a town by the last name of its founder. In this vicinity, only Hanover has retained the original name given to it by its founder.

As for when the official name change took place, it can be narrowed down to the first several decades of the 19th century. When the first post office was erected in 1795, the name was still officially Petersburg.

In 1832 the post office ledger called it Littlestown, and it probably was the postal confusion which necessitated the change.

Why did Peter Little choose this spot, nestled against the Maryland border, to request for purchase? It was situated

along a busy thoroughfare, the Monocacy Road. It ran from Wrightsville, and passed through York, Spring Grove, Hanover, then turned south into Maryland.

He probably wanted to choose a spot just two miles from the Maryland border because that was where he in fact lived; he was a Maryland resident for most of his life, and it is not known whether Peter Little ever lived in his own town.

Little divided his tract into 48 lots. Lot 1, sold to Peter Gasha, a tailor, on May 1, 1769 was on one of the four corners of the present square, and measured 66 feet by probably 250-300 feet.

The price was four pounds, complete with a feudal ground rent of seven shillings, six pence (it is not certain when the ground rents were discontinued, but this archaic custom is still practiced in some parts of Maryland).

An interesting feature about the deed is that it is a printed "form deed." Most all deeds from 18th century America were hand written, so Little must have taken his investment in real estate very seriously.

At the time, the only printing press west of Philadelphia was at the Ephrata Cloister, situated northeast of Lancaster. In Little's day, it was quite a journey to Lancaster, and Little did it in order to make his business more professional. If the deed had not been printed, I probably would not have been able to read it yesterday.

Intriguing is the role of Ursula Little in her husband's business affairs. Marked on the deed is Ursula's X, for she, like most women of the 18th century, could not write. Peter signed her name next to the mark. Her mark was necessary because she in fact owned half of Peter's land.

An unmarried or widowed woman was not allowed by law to own property, but she was protected from her husband selling out and leaving her without any means of support by co-signing all of her husband's property transactions. Littlestown could never have been born without Ursula's X.

Who were the early inhabitants of Littlestown? Some were not fighting for but against America; they were Hessian POW's who escaped and settled here in 1778.

They helped the slow but steady population growth which occurred in the early 19th century, but then spiraled in the 1850's, with the proverbial coming of the railroad, and the erection of the town's first foundry several years later. The population read 395 in 1850, and 702 ten years later. Littlestown industry had been born.

For as little as we know about him, it is evident that Littlestown has a noble founder. A family man and wise businessman, Little was representative of the kind of attitude which catapulted America into world prominence.



STEVE SHULTZ
Gettysburg

"A protest or petition should definitely be done because that's one mess that should be straightened up."



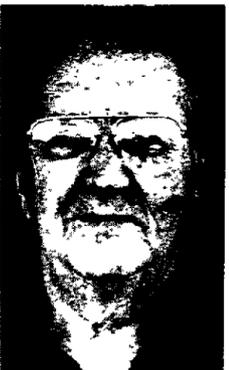
LEE HEUER
Gettysburg

"I don't know what but something should be done not just for safety but also for the time saved on the highway."



NETTIE PAGE
Gardners

"Write your senator and let him know. It should be finished soon in order to save a lot of lives."



MARTIN YOHE
Spring Grove

"A petition should be done. They should make it into a four lane like Maryland did and they did a good job."