

ACCOUNTS

Journal of the Union County Historical Society
Union County, Pennsylvania

October 2015

Issue: 5-2

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In This Issue:

Like a child's Halloween tote, this October issue brims with goodies.

Lois Huffines, who takes office in November as president of our Historical Society, has found another historic film, this time on Lewisburg, shot in 1937. The film, on a 12-inch reel, has been processed and converted to a DVD and joins the Society's DVD *Mifflinburg in 1937* discovered two years ago. Her article in this issue discloses more about the origins of these two films, and contains many stills from the *Lewisburg in 1937* DVD. The holiday gifting season is approaching; the Society has them for sale at \$16 each.

Bonnie Stahl has acquired and donated to the Society a fine collection of historic elementary school class portraits from one-room schools of the county. These under-appreciated documents depict hundreds of our forebears as children, beaming at the camera, accompanied by their proud teachers. See who you can spot. Serendipity rules: **Beth Hackenberg** has written a personal account of her days as a first-grader at Buffalo Crossroads School, one of the one-room schools the Stahl article covers. So between these two articles we have a valuable look at schooling as experienced by many Union Countians in the mid-20th Century.

Our county's many cemeteries document the historical forces with which preceding generations contended. **Robert Dunkerly** shows us how the Civil War is recorded in the graves of those who fought on both sides, and those who actively supported the War effort from home. Rich stories of that perilous struggle, and the heroism, sacrifice, hopes and ended lives, abound here.

Our Pennsylvania "Deutsch" heritage of folklore is enriched by **Bruce Teeple's** exploration of the Boonastiel stories, first published by Thomas Harter as letters to the editor of newspapers in Middleburg and Bellefonte a century ago. Teeple also explores the vigorous anti-German public sentiment stimulated by World War I with which our Deutsch-speaking neighbors had to contend.

Architect and architectural historian **Christopher Macneal** publishes Part II of his definitive examination of the Barber family's legacy of fine homes in Union County and other parts of Pennsylvania, and how changing religious, economic and social forces are reflected in these structures. Macneal's discussion completes his task, begun in the Spring issue, and is illustrated with fine photographs and drawings.

And **Jeannette Lasansky** thinks about how our Sense of Place in Union County is sustained by the many enduring physical structures and places that frame our lives. She discusses the place of the many long-lived businesses, past and present, that served our area and that we and our families relied upon. As a special feature, she presents an appendix of the names and dates of County businesses going back to the early 19th Century. And **Richard Sauers** contributes a second appendix that does the same for Lewisburg. These two appendices will serve readers and historians as the authoritative source for when businesses and other County institutions, many now closed, operated.

Be an ACCOUNTS Author!

I invite you to write a piece for a forthcoming issue of ACCOUNTS. All that's required is a story to tell, illuminating some corner of Union County history. You don't need to know all the history about the subject, just share what you already know. I can work with you to move it from an idea to an essay, and together we can add what you know to the historical record of Union County and its people. Got a relative or neighbor who also has a story? Pass along the name and I'll extend an invitation.

There is still space in the next issue. Don't confine your topics to the following, but here are some topics to get you thinking:

1. A bridge, road, building, or monument's story
2. Growing up in a long-gone way of life
3. Enoch Miller, mid-county builder and architect
4. The logging railroad at White Deer
5. Billmeyer's sawmill and boat-building business on Buffalo Creek
6. History of "Fiddler's Tract" property on Rt. 192
7. Hotel Shikellamy, on Blue Hill
8. Troutman's Pharmacy, Lewisburg
9. A local foundry or commercial furnace
10. The general goods store at the heart of any one of Union County's small communities

Do let me hear from you.

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Published by the Union County Historical Society
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1937 Lewisburg: The Movie

by

M. Lois Huffines

History happens every day, all the time. All it takes is a look back, and we find change. The question “What was it like then?” can often be answered with surprising clarity. Such is the case for 1937 in Lewisburg.¹

Back in the midst of Union County’s Bicentennial celebration, a remarkable artifact surfaced in the archives of the Union County Historical Society. It was a 12” reel of film, similar in the format to that found in the film *1937 in Mifflinburg and Western Union County*, which the Historical Society made available to the public in 2013.² The format was so similar that one can safely deduce that the company responsible for the Mifflinburg production was also clearly at work in Lewisburg. The 1937 Lewisburg film



A member of the William Cameron Engine Company sports the purple and white parade uniform. The parade unit marched in Lewisburg and county celebrations. In 1874, William Cameron, a wealthy Lewisburg banker and businessman, presented to the Borough of Lewisburg a new Silsby steam engine, the most advanced fire-fighting equipment of its time. This gift, worth \$10,000, was given at a time when the panic of 1873 was still fresh in everyone’s mind. The fire company was named in Cameron’s honor.

¹ All photos in this article are out-takes from the CD.

² The Mifflinburg film, *1937 in Mifflinburg and Western Union County*, is available as a DVD for purchase from the Society at its office in the Union County Courthouse, room 123; \$16, plus \$3 shipping and handling.

was in much better physical condition than the Mifflinburg reels, and the leader piece of the film was still intact, which identified the production company: Amateur Services Production.

An Internet search referenced the work of Caroline Frick, Assistant Professor at the University of Texas at Austin, and she is also identified as the founder and director of the Texas Archive of the Moving Image. An excerpt of her earlier work, *Itinerant Filmography in North America* [*The Moving Image*, Spring, 2010] listed Amateur Services Production and its series, “See Yourself and Your Town in the Movies.” The company, with offices in Lancaster, PA, and probably in other cities as well, was active from about 1930 to 1950. For Pennsylvania, this directory of films lists the following towns as having films in its series: Aliquippa (1937), Bellefonte (1941), California [PA] (1935), Hamburg (no date), Hatboro (1939-1940), Lansford (1939), and New Holland (1939). Gettysburg (1940) is listed with the note, “The local Lions Club chapter canceled the contract with Amateur Services Production before the film’s completion.” Professor Frick was excited to learn that the Lewisburg and Mifflinburg films also exist.



H.B. Heimbach Lumber Company was located at Sixth and St. Louis streets. Here the truck driver, having a load of several wooden planks, receives instructions regarding delivery.

Professor Frick referred me to Martin L. Johnson, assistant professor in the Department of Media Studies at the Catholic University of America. In a subsequent email to me, Johnson wrote, “[M]y sense is that Amateur Services Production was a

company that provided the resources and training necessary for aspiring itinerant filmmakers to produce local films in small towns. An advance person would go from town to town seeking to establish contracts with local civic groups to produce a ‘See Yourself and Your Town in the Movies’ film in their town. Once the contract was signed, they would send a camera operator to film the town, and the film would then be exhibited in a local theater, likely using a 16mm projector brought into the theater for that night’s screening.”

The lid of the canister housing the Lewisburg film has an address label naming Commercial and Home Movies Services with an address in Allentown, PA. According to Johnson, that company probably processed the film but had no role in its production. Johnson also mentioned the filmmakers associated with Amateur Services Production “did not promote themselves in local newspapers, making it difficult to determine who was involved in actually making the films.”

One find leads to another. I located another copy of the Lewisburg film in the Bucknell University archives. Bucknell’s copy was sharper than the Historical Society copy, perhaps due to the climate controls used at Bucknell’s archival storage. These days a DVD is much more usable than a 16 mm film. So, with help and permission from Isabella O’Neill, I used the Bucknell copy for the final digitizing, done for me by Scott McVicar Productions of Lewisburg.



The Roxy movie theater was located on North Third Street. It was a place where younger town teens often met up with Bucknell students. The meeting was not always friendly, and stories abound of movie-goers on the main floor being spit on by those sitting in the balcony. The Roxy closed in 1960.

I was told of another copy once owned by William Heim. Several older residents of Lewisburg told me that they had seen the film many years ago. No one identified where it was shown. Lewisburg's Lions Club has no record of contacting Amateur Services Production. At this time, it is unknown who in Lewisburg contracted with Amateur Services Production to produce the film.

Both the *1937 in Lewisburg* and *1937 in Mifflinburg and Western Union County* films use the same format and protocol. Both emphasize filming people and getting as many people as possible on film. The photographer films students as they exit their schools, workers in front of factories, and owners and their employees in front of their shops and stores. Both films show a fire drill in the town and include a "victim" being driven off in an ambulance. Both film a soccer game. In Mifflinburg, the photographer did substantial footage of Chestnut Street. In Lewisburg it was of Market Street.



Market Street is Lewisburg's main shopping and business area, with grocery, hardware, and dry goods stores as well as shops and restaurants. Lewisburg's signature three-globed street lights were installed in 1918, originally from the Susquehanna River to Eighth Street and later extended to side streets as they developed. Local casting of the iron standards was initially done by the Laurelton Foundry and later by foundries in Watsontown, Bloomsburg, and Danville.

The Lewisburg film's emphasis on people is perhaps even more apparent than that of the Mifflinburg film. The photographer, while photographing a building, will turn suddenly to film passers-by, a mailman, or people working near the building, and then continue filming the building. There is no scene of the Susquehanna River, no bridges, and no railroad stations, a remarkable omission given Lewisburg's history. All

scenes were filmed outside; there are no interior shots. Individuals were filmed whether they liked it or not in a series of candid, unstaged street scenes. Some hurry away, some grin and pose.

Schools figure prominently: North Ward, South Ward, Linntown, and Lewisburg High School. Each student attending school on the day of the filming is shown leaving the school building. Bucknell's Old Main, Literature Building, Memorial Stadium, and



The Federal Building, at the southwest corner of Market and Third streets, was erected in 1932 and dedicated in 1934. It housed the federal district court and the Lewisburg post office. The court moved to Williamsport in 1987. Bucknell University now owns the building, which houses its development offices. The post office remains on the ground floor.

Christy Mathewson Gateway make their appearance as do the First Baptist Church, Beaver Memorial United Methodist Church, the First Presbyterian Church, and, glimpsed in the background, Sacred Heart Catholic Church. The campus of what is now RiverWoods is shown along with its orphanage, its school and students, and the no longer existing hospital building.

Lewisburg industries, businesses, and utilities are shown, frequently with owners, employees, and customers. Included are H.B. Heimbach Lumber Company, Dietrich and Gambrill Feed Mill, Lewisburg Chair Factory, William Cameron Engine Company and Ladies Auxiliary, Lewisburg Woolen Mills, Bechtel's Dairy and milk trucks, Hotel Lewisburger, Herman and Leiser Dry Goods (seen with Herman and Leiser), Charles A. Heiser Seafood Market, Buffalo Valley Telephone with its Board of Directors, Busser

Plumbing Supply, Good and Mauer Food Market, Keeler's Office Supplies, Reedy Furniture, three banks in Lewisburg, Diehl Chevrolet, Union Motors (Oldsmobile



Firemen practice fire-fighting, using a pumper vehicle, which also carried other needed equipment. While the fire may have been real in this drill, the emergency was not. Crowds gathered to watch the exercise.



Mr. Reedy, owner of Reddy furniture store, prepares delivery of a chest of drawers. The store was located on the north side of Market Street near Sixth St.

dealership), the Ford dealership, Lewisburg Inn, the Saturday News Building and staff, the offices of Citizens' Electric and the Lewisburg Gas Company, Lewisburg Hardware, Dreisbach Wholesale Hardware, Atlantic White Flash gas station, Texaco gas station, and Esso gas station. Subtitles added to the digitized film identify each of these

businesses, indicating for some their founding dates and locations. Individuals have generally not been identified, but older residents of Lewisburg will recognize many of them. The film is 40 minutes long in, of course, black and white.

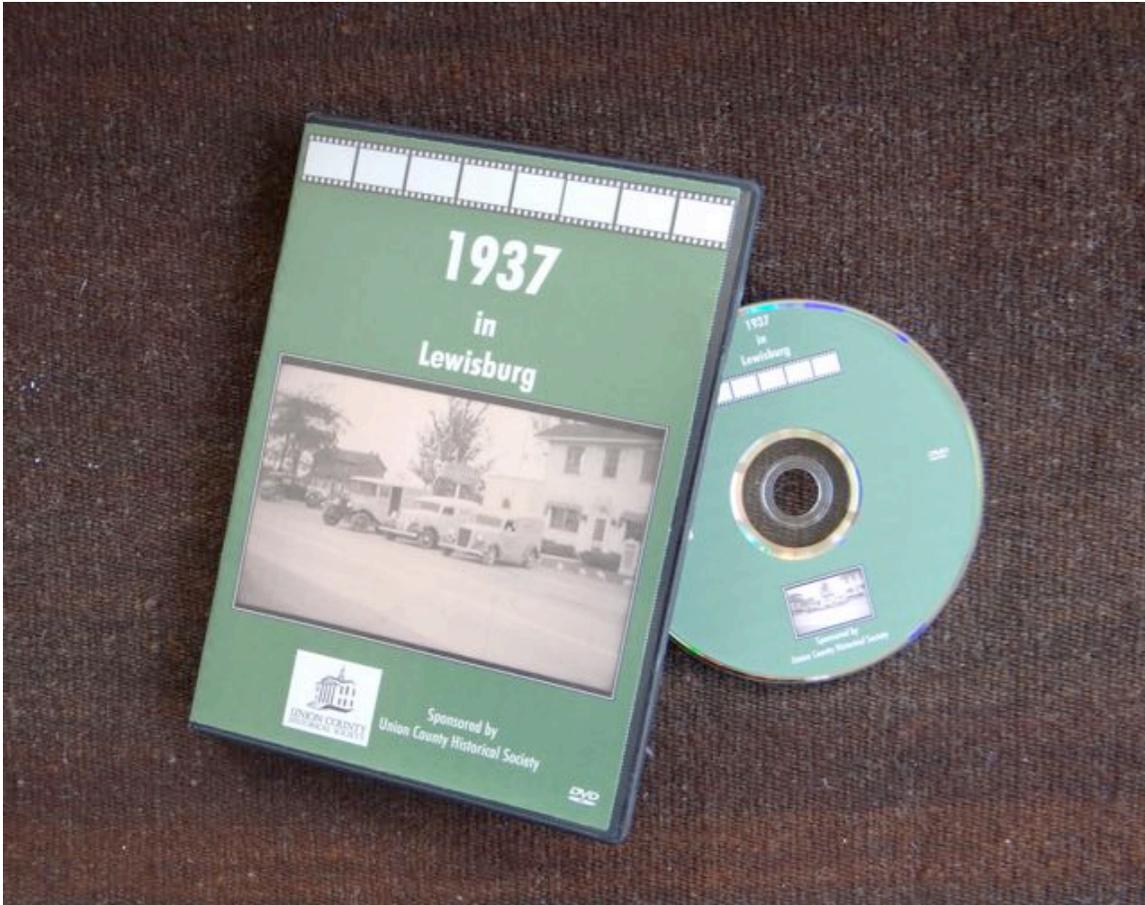
As the film moves along and schools, businesses and people quickly pass by, one senses a community of individuals caring and helping each other, of camaraderie and of



Teen friends enjoy time on Market Street. Bechtel's Dairy Restaurant, on the south side of Market Street near Third Street was a favorite hangout. Bechtel's Restaurant later moved to Route 15.

serious concern for the welfare of neighbors and the community as a whole. True, the town was smaller and perhaps more cohesive, but a look back reminds us that one's Lewisburg ancestors worked hard to build a meaningful life and to solve problems in anticipation of a better future. The film shows history, everyday history. It shows how it was back then, and in doing so, shows how Lewisburg came to be what it is today.

The DVD of 1937 in Lewisburg will be available for \$16 from the Union County Historical Society. It makes a great gift for those who have lived in Lewisburg, and families can enjoy the scenes together as older folks explain the "olden days" to younger folks and perhaps even point out some ancestors!



Editor's Note: We think the *1937 in Lewisburg* and the *1937 in Mifflinburg/Western Union County* DVDs would make fine holiday gifts. You can watch the DVDs on the Society's computers at our Courthouse office and purchase them there if you decide to buy. Alternately you can place an order by phone (570-524-8666) or e-mail (info@unioncountyhistoricalsociety.org) and, for a \$3 postage/handling fee, have them mailed to you.

The *Mifflinburg/Western Union County* film was the subject of an article by Lois Huffines in Vol. 3, #2, which you can read by going to the Society's website and clicking on that issue of ACCOUNTS. TG

✧ ACCOUNTS ✧

School Photos from the Past

by

Bonnie Stahl

A few years ago my graduating class at Mifflinburg high school started a website to share information about our school years. One section of the website entitled Memory Lane had group photos from our respective elementary years. The elementary schools at Mifflinburg, New Berlin, and Hartley all had at least one photo. No one had shared a single picture for Buffalo Cross Roads. Even though I had attended this school I also did not have a photo.

I decided I would make an effort to find a photo of the classes at Buffalo Cross Roads for all of my six years there. Thus began a journey that, to my surprise, has been not only interesting, but has turned into an avid interest in seeking the school photos from as many Union County schools as possible. First, I reached out to school friends. Much to my surprise and delight I found a classmate who had the Buffalo Cross Roads class photos of third, fifth, and sixth grades. To add interest in my search, the students at Buffalo Cross Roads who lived east of the school could choose either the Lewisburg or the Mifflinburg High School to attend. Since I attended Mifflinburg High School, a number of them had not been seen since we parted in sixth grade.

I contacted numerous classmates who, like me, either never had the photos or had lost them. Some had even been destroyed in house fires. At this point I decided to try to find my first, second and fourth grade teachers or a relative of theirs. I found the daughters of my first and fourth grade teachers. Mrs. Danosky's daughter, Helen, shared not only my first grade photo, but since her father was the sixth grade teacher, she shared a photo that included cousins in it.

Mrs. Johnson's daughter, Beth Hackenburg, shared her mother's photo album, which had all the individual photos from my fourth grade. Her mother's album was really chuck full of photos from one-room schools in which she had taught in addition to all the individual pictures for my fourth grade class. It was

interesting to note that she followed her students and snipped newspaper photos of graduation pictures. What a find! I'm currently working to obtain identification of all the students in as many of her pictures as possible.

I contacted Janet Zimmerman, daughter of Mrs. Swartz, who completed teaching my first year of school, and asked if her mother had any photos from Buffalo Cross Roads. She had a photo album with all the photos from Mrs. Swartz's teaching career. She had taught at many one-room schools before finishing teaching at Buffalo Cross Roads Elementary. What a treasure this was, with nearly all the student names. With help of family and friends I have nearly a hundred percent of the students identified. Still, I have some one-room school house photos that need more people identified.



Black Run One-Room School

Front Row: (left to right) Kathryn Shaffer, Florence Reitenbach, Martha Aikey, Ethel Miller, Ethel Gates, Velma Aikey, Doris Erb, Esther Mook, Dorothy Reitenbach, Marlin Liley, Raymond Miller, Albert Mook, Lee Shaffer. Middle Row: Merlyn Reitenbach, Harold Lilley, Harold Aikey, Elmer Erb, Merrill Aikey, Lloyd Gates, Weldon Swartz, Roger Reitenbach. Back Row: Miriam Lohr, Burnice Erb, Lucinda Swartz, Margaret Reitenbach, Ruth Miller, Vivian Gates, Rachael Swartz. Teacher, Sarah Heiser Reigle. Taken about 1936-37. Identified by Merlyn Reitenbach

This reminded me of a friend, Cherry Will, whose mother taught my mother at Black Run School. The Black Run School is located on Black Run Road

about two miles from Mazeppa. She was kind enough to not only share photos from Black Run's one-room school, but from other schools where her mother had taught over her teaching career. The Black Run picture had no student names, but this was the school that many of my relatives had attended. I touched base with my great uncle, Merlyn Reitenbach. He may be in his eighties but his memory was really great and he identified all the children.

Currently I am attempting to have the children identified at the Cowan One Room School. Having lived in this area all my life I have many contacts and find it is a matter of showing the pictures to different people, and in doing this I have found other wonderful pictures.

Mary Alice Dietrich shared photos from Cowan. Her family did butchering



Cowan Grammar School Orchestra, Union County, PA 1900

Bottom left to right: Blanche Paige, Mary Dieffenderfer, Laura Koch, Rhoda Cromley, Dora Yoder, Eva Mussina, Edna Reish, Annie Dietrich, Herbert Cromley, John Boyer. 2nd Row: Clarence Reedy, Ethel Irwin, Annie Spotts, Jennie Cromley, Annie Miller, Annie Boyer, Laird Irwin, Paul Shirk, Newton Reedy. 3rd Row: Bill Prutzman, Harry Schnure, Homer Klecknor, Daniel Fetter, Cleve Rowe, Jim Paige, Claire Reish. Top: Clyde Shirk, Mr. Best (teacher), Carl Hassenplug.

and had a barn raising. She had all the people identified and readily agreed to have the scanned photos shared with the Historical Society.

I never realized that Cowan had two school buildings. The front building, which has been taken down, was used for grades first through sixth. There was a coal shed between it and the existing school that was used for grades seven and eight. One photo that was a surprise was of the Cowan Grammar School and Orchestra.

It is such a wonderful privilege to have people share their photos from the past with me and to permit me to copy and make them a part of the Historical Society, making them available to future generations. Next year will be my 50th class reunion and it really would bring me back full circle to have my second grade class photo with Miss Young. So my search continues, hopefully, with success in finding that missing photo. It would be a bonus to find other school photos. As all those who work on family genealogy will know, a photo of a great grandparent, uncle, or aunt makes the people become more than a name.

I have given a copy of my school pictures to the Historical Society, which makes them available for consultation at the Society's Union County Court House. If any reader can identify other people in the photos for whom I do not yet have names, please contact me at pafolkartist@hotmail.com, .or leave a message with the staff at the Society's office.

Photos in the Historical Society's collection

Buffalo Cross Roads Elementary 1954-1955, Mrs. Danosky, teacher

Buffalo Cross Roads Elementary 1954-1955, Mr. Danosky, teacher

Buffalo Cross Roads Elementary 1956-1957, Mrs. Criswell, teacher

Buffalo Cross Roads Elementary 1958-1959, Mr. Manotti, teacher

Buffalo Cross Roads Elementary 1959-1960, Mr. Danosky, teacher

Sara Heiser Reigle photos

Black Run One Room School 1937-1938

Mifflinburg Elementary 1964-1968

Myrtle Wagner Swartz's photo album

Cornelius One Room School 1947-1948, Jimmy Hanselman, teacher
 Cornelius One Room School 1947-1948, Mrs. Myrtle Swartz, teacher
 Forest Hill One Room School 1945-1946, W. H. Warburton, teacher
 Forest Hill One Room School 1941, Mrs. Myrtle Swartz, teacher
 Forest Hill One Room School 1937-1938, Mrs. Myrtle Swartz, teacher
 Mifflinburg Elementary 1953-1954, Mrs. Myrtle Swartz, teacher
 Mifflinburg Elementary 1964-1955, Mrs. Myrtle Swartz, teacher
 Millmont One Room School Oct. 31, 1950, Mrs. Myrtle Swartz, teacher
 Buffalo Cross Roads One Room School Apr. 15, 1948, Mrs. Myrtle Swartz, teacher
 Buffalo Cross Roads One Room School April 1950, Mrs. Myrtle Swartz, teacher
 Buffalo Cross Roads Elementary years 1956 -1968, Mrs. Myrtle Swartz, teacher

Mary Alice Dietrich photos

Cowan One Room School 1898, Mrs. Strickler, teacher
 Cowan One Room School 1904-1905, Mr. Ridge, teacher
 Cowan One Room School 1935-1936, Mr. Warburton, teacher
 Cowan One Room School 1934-1938, Mr. Blackburn, teacher
 Cowan One Room School 1939-1940, Mr. Baker, teacher
 Cowan One Room School around turn of century, Mrs. Strickler, teacher
 Cowan Grammar School and Orchestra 1900
 Cowan Cornets
 Dietrich butchering at Cowan
 Barn Raising

Acknowledgements

I and the Historical Society thank the people who generously shared their photos and information: Cherry Will, Janet Zimmerman, Mary Alice Dietrich, Darrell Yost, Helen Danosky, Ida Mae Hartman, Donald Boyer, Meryln Reitenbach, Connie Hauck, and Beth Hackenburg.



Lessons from a One-Room School

by

Beth Hackenberg

Once upon a time... if we could just go back in time to “once upon a time” in the one-room school. As a retired kindergarten teacher in the Mifflinburg School District, I still reflect back to my first grade experience in the one-room school at Buffalo Crossroads – perhaps the most memorable of my educational experiences. The red-brick school house had one teacher who taught the 3Rs to students in eight grades. Each day began with a Bible reading, prayer, and the Pledge of Allegiance. Pictures of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln were hanging at the front of the room, and we celebrated each birthday on their day, not Presidents’ Weekend.



Buffalo Crossroads School

UCHS photo

I have many memories of the classroom. I remember opening the big white wooden door of the school and looking inside, I saw the double-seated wooden desks with ink wells. In the back left corner of the room was the white ceramic water jug, which had blue stripes around it. It also had a push button spigot. In the back right corner of the room was the pot-bellied stove with a metal shield around it. The recitation bench was in the front and to the right of

Mr. Danowsky's desk. I remember that Mr. Danowsky had a bag of candy and if we recited our sight words correctly, we could reach into the bag for a piece of candy. The piano was to the left of the teacher's desk. On both sides of the walls were boards with hooks. Here we hung our coats and lunch pails. The chalk board covered the front of the room and had a chalk tray below. The lights, with white globes, hung from the ceiling on rods. I think there were three lights on each side of the room. AND, I remember the smelly, oily, wooden floor.

We sat with a friend, usually a student in a different grade, who was a built-in tutor. It was a community classroom of helping, caring and showing respect for one another. Discipline was taught with a paddle and we learned to follow and respect rules.

We used the outside toilet, and if we had the urge we would indicate by raising one finger or two fingers. We walked or rode our bicycles and many times, Tippie, our little terrier would follow us. Mr. Danowsky, our teacher, would allow Tippie to come in and sit with us until dismissal.

We each had a lunch pail with a folding metal cup. The water jug was in the back corner and the older boys were responsible for filling it. When on water detail, they would use a notched broomstick with a pail and carry the water from a hand pumped well at the neighbor's house. The rule of thumb: pump the water 15 to 20 times to remove rust before filling the pail!

Even though I have my own fond memories of the one-room school, I many times recall the memories as told by my mother, Dorothy Criswell Johnson, who taught at Sunrise and Robbins in the 1930s. As her first teaching assignment she had students in all eight grades, ranging from ages 4 to 19. Teachers at that time not only taught, but were also responsible for being the janitor, managing the pot-bellied stove, caring for those who became injured or ill, and listening to in-school social problems – one might say they had to be a jack-of-all-trades.

Mother often recalled “lock out day” or “doughnut day.” Her students went out for recess, and would not come in until Mother would give them doughnuts – but certainly not doughnuts from Mr. Doughnut. So mother cut out paper doughnuts, sprinkled them with chalk dust, and put them in a puffed-up paper bag. She then opened the door and handed it to her students. They

exclaimed “these are paper doughnuts.” Mother told them that she saw them chew on paper wads, so they could chew on these. When she rang her hand bell the students came in.

Snow days were unheard of. Mother recalled wading through hip-deep snowdrifts. Upon arriving at school she was exhausted and had to rest before firing up the pot-bellied stove to warm the room before her students arrived.

And so time moves on and so does education. True, technology was not part of the one-room school, but education taught in a one-room school will never be duplicated by modern technology. It was a “once upon a time” experiences that will never be forgotten.

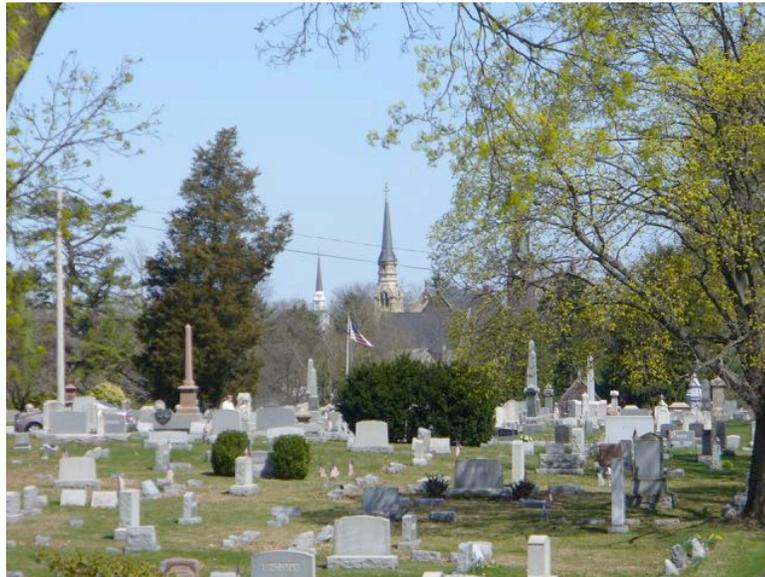


Lewisburg Cemetery's Civil War Connections

By

Robert M. Dunkerly

Established in 1848, the Lewisburg Cemetery is one of the most important historic sites in the county. Founded in the antebellum era, it was part of the larger rural cemetery movement sweeping the nation at the time. These new cemeteries emphasized Victorian values with park-like landscaping, and statuary and headstone artwork. More prominent examples include Forest Lawn in Buffalo, Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia, Forest Hills Cemetery in Boston, Hollywood in Richmond, Green-Wood in Brooklyn, and Magnolia in Charleston.



Lewisburg Cemetery view

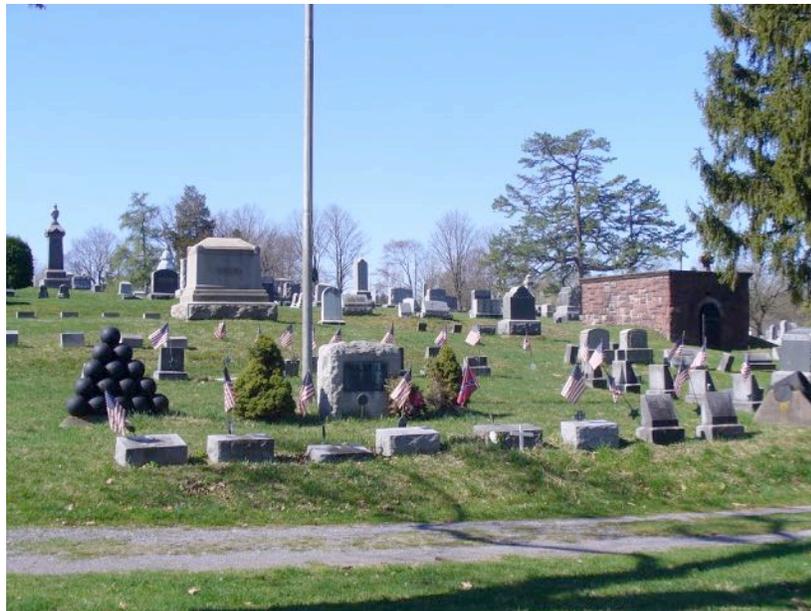
Author's photo

The Lewisburg cemetery was founded in time to coincide with the Civil War, and the newly founded University at Lewisburg (now Bucknell University, established just two years before the cemetery). A walk through the cemetery puts visitors into contact with some of the area's most important leaders, founders, and defenders. It is also a stunning place to observe cemetery artwork and design.

When war erupted in April, 1861, Union County had a population of 15,000, and during the four year conflict, over 500 enlisted. Pennsylvania played a

crucial role in the war: it was second in population, would provide the second highest number of soldiers of any northern state, had tremendous industrial resources, and lastly, had a key location. Pennsylvania was the closest northern state to Washington, DC, and some of the first troops to arrive to defend the capital were from the Keystone State.

President Abraham Lincoln called for three-month volunteers in April, 1861, setting a quota for each state. Enthusiasm was so strong that Pennsylvania exceeded its quota, and formed a Reserve Corps with the extra men. Men who volunteered that spring were formed into the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment, a three-month regiment. Within that time little action occurred, and when the unit's enlistments expired, many Union County men re-enlisted in new units. Across the state, longer-term units were organized, such as the 54th Pennsylvania, with many men recruited in Union County.



The G.A.R. section.

Author's Photo

Upon entering the cemetery, one of the most prominent features is the Veteran's Section. It was established by the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.), and has been maintained over the years with assistance from the local Veterans of Foreign Wars. The G.A.R. was a national organization of Union Veterans formed after the war. Throughout the cemetery, Civil War burials are marked with metal G.A.R. plaques that hold a flag. Each conflict, in fact, has its

own design, so a visitor to the cemetery will see a variety of them.

The central Pennsylvania community of Boalsburg claims the site of the origin of the Decoration Day holiday, now known as Memorial Day. Even while the conflict raged, civilians began to gather to lay flowers on graves and honor the dead.

In 1868 the Lewisburg Chronicle published orders from G.A.R. commander General John A. Logan, stating that “The 30th day of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village and hamlet churchyard in the land. In this observance, no form of ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit.”



Grave of John W. Jordan

Author's photo

When decorated with American flags every May, one grave stands out: a lone Confederate flag waves amid the rest. This is the grave of John Jordan, the only Confederate soldier in the cemetery. Originally from Staunton, Virginia, he was a hotel owner before the war. He enlisted at the start of the war in 1861, serving in the 5th Virginia. After the war he came to Lewisburg as an itinerant merchant, where he died on August 22, 1867. He was buried “with honors due a

fighting man, regardless of which flag he served under, by the Grand Army of the Republic.”

In the Veterans Section are the grave of two African Americans, George Price and Brady Thompson. The enlistment of African Americans was controversial at the time, even in the north. Price enlisted in the 24th United States Colored Troops in 1862. Thompson served in the 8th United States Colored Troops (the units were segregated). Both survived the war.

Nearby rests Rev. James Price, a white Corporal in the 25th USCT. The colored regiments had white officers. Price enlisted late in the war: January of 1864, and survived his year and a half of service. The unit was organized at Camp William Penn near Philadelphia, the largest training camp for African American soldiers in the war.

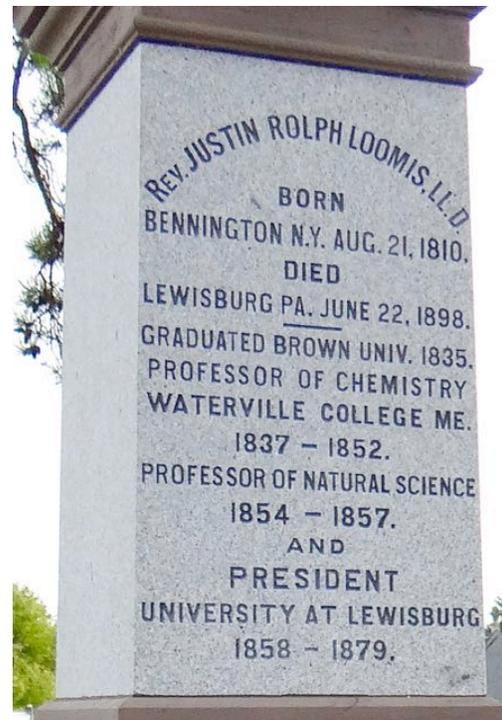
Passing the Columbarium and the Chapel, one soon encounters a row of small markers, a row of children’s markers. Eight-year-old Adaline died on June 29, 1862, and her sister, two-year-old Mary Elizabeth died the next day. Two other siblings also died young, after the war. These are the children of Thomas Church. While Thomas was away serving, his wife dealt with the tragedy of losing two children in rapid succession. Was this an outbreak of disease? We don’t know. Thomas Church was discharged in 1864 due to a severe wound to his head that remained open for the rest of his life. After his return, he served as Treasurer of Union County from 1864- 67.

The Church monument and small headstones are also not stone at all. In the late 1800s a new type of headstone appeared in American cemeteries, and quickly caught on as trendy. The material, known as white bronze, is actually pure zinc. From a distance it resembles stone, though closer examination reveals it is clearly metal. Hollow monuments and headstones, made of this new material, rose on cemeteries across the nation. They soon lost favor, however, as many continued to prefer traditional stone as the material for burials and monuments. Within about forty years, use of zinc were rarely used. The Lewisburg cemetery has several excellent examples of this type of material, many with intricate detail.

Farther to the north is the grave of nurse Eliza Houghton Green. Nursing

was a male occupation in Antebellum America, but the war's demand on manpower created new opportunities for women. Eliza Nevius Houghton, wife of Edward A. Green, and daughter of John Houghton, Esq., was born in Lewisburg, and educated at the University Female Institute at Bucknell. During the war, Lida, as she was known, volunteered in the United States Sanitary Commission with several classmates.

They treated sick and wounded soldiers in the Department of the Cumberland at Nashville, Tennessee. Much of Tennessee was occupied early in the war by the Union army, and Nashville was an important supply base and hospital center. She later was a teacher in the City Normal Schools of Nashville, previous to her marriage, and worked at Fisk University. After the war they returned to Pennsylvania, and Lida was active in the American Red Cross. She died in 1908 at age 73.



Monument to Justin Loomis and family

T Greaves photos

Turning to the west, on a prominent rise, is the recently restored marker for Justin Loomis. President of Bucknell for over twenty years (1858-79), his charismatic leadership guided the school through the difficult war years. Loomis

was known as a serious, no-nonsense leader who emphasized hard work and academic achievement. His tireless devotion is commemorated in a street named for him on the campus.

In the aftermath of the battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863, Loomis led a group of Lewisburg residents to assist local men who were wounded in the battle. The restoration of his monument in 2014, thanks to support from Bucknell University, was an important achievement for the Cemetery Association. Reaching the high ground farther up the lane, we enter an area clustered with prominent town residents.

Franklin Sterner, a Second Lieutenant in the 51st Pennsylvania, was killed in one of the largest and bloodiest battles of the war, at Spotsylvania Courthouse, on May 12, 1864. He was 22 years old.

Directly along the lane is the grave of one of the cemetery's most prominent Civil War casualties, Andrew G. Tucker, the first Bucknell student killed in the



Andrew C. Tucker Grave Author's photo

Civil War. At the time Tucker was a Lieutenant in the 142nd Pennsylvania. He and his unit found themselves defending their home state on July 1, 1863 at Gettysburg. Tucker was mounted on a horse, leading his men. He was hit in the

right forearm, and his horse was disabled. Advised to go to the rear, he insisted on staying, one observer noting that he was “cheering and urging men by going into the thickest of the fight himself.” He was then hit in the middle of his upper back, and a third time in the lower back. Tucker reached the Lutheran Seminary which had been turned into a hospital. When told his wounds were fatal, he replied, “I am willing to die for my country.” Tucker lingered until July 5, long enough to learn of the Union army’s victory. He was buried in a makeshift cemetery on the Seminar grounds.

In the battle’s aftermath, his mother Margery, accompanied by Justin Loomis, went to Gettysburg to find his temporary grave. His remains were then moved to the Lewisburg Cemetery, and Lewisburg’s chapter of the G.A.R. was named in his honor.

There are several fascinating connections among the cemetery’s burials. Tucker’s sister Augusta was the third wife of Justin Loomis, and is buried here with the Tuckers.

Farther up we come to yet another nurse, Annabella Vorse Clark. The Mifflinburg resident entered the service at the age of twenty-eight and served as a nurse at General Hospital #3, Nashville, Tennessee. The city was occupied by Union forces and served as a hospital center for much of the war. Did she run across Lida Green, another Union County woman a thousand miles from home?

She served in this hospital until the end of the war and until all of the men were healed or sent home. Annabella met her future husband, Dennis Clark, while serving in the hospital in Tennessee, and she married him in 1869 in Lewisburg. They moved to his home in Minisink, New York. In the 1870 Census he was a wealthy farmer. Annabella raised his two children to his first wife but had none of her own. Dennis Clark died Aug. 24, 1893, and she returned to Lewisburg and lived there until she died Sept. 13, 1916, at the age of 82. She was one of the few nurses who received a pension for her service during the Civil War of \$12 a month. The Grand Army of the Republic attended her funeral and played “Taps” which was a great honor for a Civil War nurse.

Across the road lies James Merrill Linn, part of a prominent area family who readers will no doubt recognize. Linn was a Latin and Greek instructor at

Franklin and Marshall University. He was also a Lewisburg attorney. When the war broke out, he immediately left his practice to help recruit the 4th Pennsylvania. He was known for his keen mind and sense of humor. After the war he wrote a local history, *History of the Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys*. [author's added note: I mis-attributed this book to J. Merrill Linn. The correct authors are Franklin Ellils and Austin N. Hungerford. My thanks to Isabella O'Neill of the Bucknell Librdqary for spotting my7 error. RD, June, 2017]



Grave of James Merrill Linn Author's photo

His brother John Blair Linn was also a writer, authoring *Annals of the Buffalo Valley*. Both are invaluable for anyone doing local history research in the area.

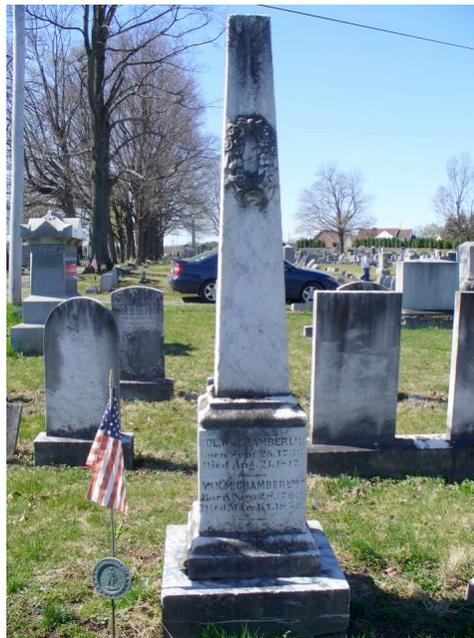
Just a few yards away is the Slifer family section, with a prominent marker in the center. Here we find Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Commonwealth, described by on contemporary as one of the “great men of Pennsylvania.” He played a key role in running Pennsylvania’s war effort during the Civil War. Today his home is open to the public as Slifer House Museum.

Slifer was the right hand man of Pennsylvania’s governor, Andrew Curtain, who in turn was a close confidant of President Lincoln. Pennsylvania was invaded three times during the war: a minor incursion in 1862, again in 1863 resulting in the battle of Gettysburg, and lastly in 1864, when Confederates burned Chambersburg. Slifer would have been instrumental in formulating the

state's response, and coordinating with Lincoln, Curtin, and other governors.

Nearby is the plot of the Chappell family, who named their sons after prominent Whigs, a dominant political party early in the Nineteenth Century. Zachary Taylor Chappell served in the 5th Pennsylvania Reserves, then in the 191st Regiment. His marker states that he died on parole while a prisoner at age 17. He was held at the prison in Salisbury, North Carolina, and must have been recently paroled (released). His brother Winfield Scott Chappell is buried there too but probably was too young to serve.

Around the corner is the large stone for the grave of Thomas Chamberlin, a corporal in the 150th Pennsylvania. He began study at the University of Lewisburg at only 14 years of age, graduating with high honors in 1858. After graduation he became the superintendent of an academy in Mifflin County for seven months before he traveled to Germany to study law and philosophy in the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg.



Chamberlin monument Author's photo

As political tension grew, Chamberlin returned to Lewisburg early in 1861. When the Civil War broke out in April of 1861, Thomas recruited a company of men called the "Slifer Guards," commissioned by Eli Slifer, and officially known as Company D, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves. Chamberlin became its captain and quickly won the respect and obedience of his soldiers with his kind and affable

personality.

The “Slifer Guards” participated in the battles of Mechanicsville, Beaver Dam Creek, Gaines’ Mill, and Glendale, all near Richmond, Virginia. On June 30th, at Glendale, while picking up the regimental flag from a fallen color bearer, Chamberlin was shot in the left leg just below the knee. After the Union retreat, Chamberlin was left on the battlefield and captured. He was taken to Libby Prison in Richmond, but was exchanged by early September. He was sent to a hospital in Baltimore to recover and while there was offered the rank of major in the newly formed 150th Pennsylvania.

The 150th participated in the opening day of the battle at Gettysburg—July 1, 1863—holding the position near Edward McPherson’s farm. They were attacked from both sides and the regiment suffered heavy casualties. Chamberlin was among the seriously wounded, having suffered from a bullet in his right shoulder and back. He was hit not far from where Andrew Greg Tucker was mortally wounded.

Chamberlin was unable to return to active duty and resigned his commission on March 15, 1864, having received a promotion to lieutenant colonel only nine days earlier. He eventually settled in Philadelphia and worked in the insurance business. Published in 1905, his book, *History of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers*, has been recognized as one of the best regimental histories written by a veteran. He often spoke at reunions. He gave an address on November 11, 1889 when a monument was erected for his regiment at Gettysburg. He also spoke at the 50th anniversary of the battle in 1913. Thomas Chamberlin died on February 22, 1917, in Philadelphia and was buried in the Lewisburg Cemetery with his wife, Frances.

Just behind Chamberlin’s grave is that of Charles Eccleston. Born in Delaware, he first served in the 3rd Delaware, and later was a Lieutenant in the 3rd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. His wife Sarah served as a nurse. After he died at 38, apparently of an illness from the war, she became a teacher—eventually she went to Argentina to teach and died there.

Yet another of the celebrities in this section, and perhaps the cemetery’s most significant Civil War burial, is that of James Cameron: the first

Pennsylvanian killed in the Civil War. He died leading his men at the battle of First Manassas on July 21, 1861. He was buried in a hasty battlefield grave, interred with several other soldiers. Since the Union army fled, the area was controlled by Confederate troops, and the family was unable to recover his body.

After being buried twice near Manassas, Colonel James Cameron's remains were finally recovered by Union troops and brought to Washington. On March 17, 1862, a military escort from the War Department brought the coffin to Lewisburg, stopping first at the state capital. Joining them in Harrisburg was



James Cameron monument Author's photo

Secretary of the Commonwealth Eli Slifer, along with several members from the state Legislature and House of Representatives. The party reached Lewisburg after midnight, and proceeded to the home of James's brother William Cameron. A detachment of soldiers from the 54th Pennsylvania stood guard over the remains through the night.

The next day the family had a private religious service, followed by a procession through the streets of Lewisburg to the cemetery. A large crowd gathered along the sidewalks to pay their respects. The funeral procession included the hearse drawn by four white horses, a military honor guard, A.L. Russell, the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Commonwealth

Eli Slifer, R.C. Hale, the state's Quartermaster General, and even a handful of War of 1812 veterans. Reverend P. Rizer of Sunbury gave the eulogy at the graveside and Bucknell President Justin Loomis gave an address.

The *Lewisburg Chronicle* noted that, "business generally was suspended, and the line of procession, the windows and some roofs, were thronged with spectators." It was possibly the most elaborate funeral in Lewisburg's history.

Tucked against the edge of the cemetery here are two military headstones for two brothers: William and Barton Airey. William, who went by "Milton," and his brother both served in the 43rd United States Colored Troops (USCT), stationed in Maryland and Virginia. The 43rd USCT was present at Appomattox; imagine their joy at hearing of Lee's surrender.

Barton was working for Elizabeth Chamberlin in 1860, and Milton was a barber. Barton would have known Sarah Chamberlin Eccleston, the nurse, and her brothers, who were serving the war, yet another fascinating connection. They were born in Lancaster County and moved later to Lewisburg. Pennsylvania had the largest free black population in the nation, and also raised the most number of USCT's during the war.

Not far away is a stone for Thomas Grier who served in the 51st Pennsylvania. His name is hard to see because it is listed under his sister's. The engraving says he died of yellow fever at Morehead City North Carolina, in 1864 when his unit was stationed there. This is a reminder that more men died of disease than battle in Civil War. Thomas is buried at the top of that same section heading toward Route 15.

Perhaps few families exemplify service to country more than that of the Klimes, who sent seven sons to the Union war effort. Five survived: one dying of illness, and one in combat. Reuben Kline is one of those seven, and is buried up the road to the west. He served in the 51st Pennsylvania with five of his brothers. Wounded in right leg at Cold Harbor resulting in amputation, his brother Joel was at his side and also wounded.

Reuben was the youngest of the seven brothers of the Kline family, who fought. Brother John, serving in the 142nd Pennsylvania, was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness. His body was not recovered, and may have been one of those

consumed by the forest fires that raged there after the battle. Brother Jacob died from illness at a hospital in Annapolis, Maryland.

Reuben Kline was an active man despite his use of a wooden leg. He held the office of Register and Recorder for Union County for fifteen years and Commissioners' Clerk for six years.

Farther back, in the very center of the cemetery, rests Charles Bell, who came to Lewisburg in a unique way. Bell had been a slave in Virginia and ran away to Canada on the Underground Railroad. He was making his way back to the south when he passed through Lewisburg. Bell met Justin Loomis, who hired him to work at the University. Bell spent over forty years as a laborer maintaining the grounds on campus.



Charles Bell on the Bucknell campus
Photo courtesy of Bucknell University



Monument, Charles Bell
T Greaves photo

Walking down the hill toward the main entrance, on the left is a marker for Wilbur Blair. A musician in the 45th Pennsylvania and later a private in the 201st, his service did not end with the war. Blair served in the 7th Cavalry on the western plains afterward. He survived the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876, where General George Custer's command met defeat at the hands of the Sioux. At his grave is the only Indian War plaque in the cemetery. An article by Richard Sauers about Blair appeared in ACCOUNTS, Vol. 4, No. 2.

A bit farther down on the right are markers flat on the ground for sixteen-

year-old Joanna Brouse. Her sister was born and died the day after her father was killed at the battle of Camden, North Carolina, April 19, 1862. Their father was Benjamin H. Brouse, 51st Pennsylvania. He enlisted October 9, 1861 and was killed in action six months later. Joanna died at McAlisterville School for orphans. This serves to remind us of the terrible cost of the war, not only on the men but also their families. The state established several homes for orphans, another reminder of the ripple effect of the conflict.

Their mother, Susanna Brouse remarried Cyrus Fetter who was a veteran of the 202nd Pennsylvania. Their monument includes the names of her daughters.

The spring of 2015 marked the 150th anniversary of the war's ending: Lee surrendered at Appomattox on April 9th, 1865. The Airey brothers of Lewisburg were there. Other surrenders followed: Confederate troops in the Carolinas on April 26th, in Alabama on May 4th, and in Texas on June 2nd.

In Union County, some families would be reunited with fathers, sons, husbands, and brothers. Yet others were in mourning. When the news of Appomattox reached Lewisburg, bells rang, celebrations broke out, and bonfires light the night.

There are eighty-two Civil War burials here, including men from Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, Ohio, and Vermont. Some of the most prominent Civil War-era Pennsylvanians rest here, such as Slifer, Cameron, Linn, and Tucker.

The cemetery is maintained by the Lewisburg Cemetery Association, and the author urges readers to support their programs and preservation efforts.

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The Pennsylvania Deitsch Dialect: A Proud Past and a Promising Future

**By
Bruce Teeple**

Imagine a newspaper editor complaining about an invasion of foreign “boors” keeping to themselves, speaking their own language, practicing a different religion, and taking low-paying jobs away from everyone else.

“Why should Pennsylvania, founded by the English, become a colony of aliens?” he thundered. But as these “alien” Germans began to buy property, organize and vote, even this editor, Benjamin Franklin, eventually changed his attitude.

These Germans spoke a particular dialect known as Pfälzisch, i.e., the language of the Pfalz (or Palatine) region of Germany. We call it Pennsylvania Dutch, or more accurately, “Deitsch.” Not all speakers are practicing Anabaptists, such as the Amish. It is a vernacular that still faintly echoes across the Lehigh, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, and Juniata watersheds. Here in Union County, the German strongholds were in the more remote western reaches bordering Snyder, Centre and Clinton Counties.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, several native speakers began writing out phonetic variations of what had always been a spoken language. One of the most popular writers was Thomas Harter, who tapped into the rich vein of wry and somewhat ribald humor popular among ethnic Germans. Harter, posing as the fictional “Gottlieb Boonastiel,” wrote a series of letters to the newspapers he published in Middleburg and Bellefonte.

Admitting from the start that he is “net recht” [i.e., not right], Boonastiel [or Beanpole] scribbles from his home on Hawsa Barrick [or Rabbit Mountain], peppering his observations with acerbic aphorisms:

- Children and fools always tell the truth.
- Politics is corrupt because people make it so.
- Those more concerned with reputation than with their character would steal the golden hinges on heaven’s gate.

- If you earn one hundred dollars a year and spend ninety-nine, you're better off than when you earn a hundred dollars and spend one hundred and one.

No one in Boonastiel's stories escapes his barbs. Everyone is a target, especially freeloading preachers, crooked politicians, gossipy neighbors, and cruel tightwads:

I know a man who locked his son in a room with a bible, an apple and a dollar. After a while, he figured if he found the boy eating the apple, he'd become a farmer. If he was reading the bible, he'd become a preacher. If he held the dollar, he'd become a banker. When the father opened the door, he found the son sitting on the bible, eating the apple, with the dollar stuck in his pocket. That son became a first-class politician.

Nothing is sacred. Boonastiel even crows over the funeral of a banker who relished foreclosing on farms. His tombstone...

...was paid for with blood money and inscribed all over with words of Scripture. When you read them, you'd think that he was already growing his fluffy angel feathers before he even died.

Boonastiel ridicules those who say there are "too many people":

The hotels would like to have more customers to drink. Preachers would like to have a few thousand more members. Lawyers wish there were ten times as many fools arguing with each other. Doctors wish there were ten times more sick people. Even grave diggers would like to have more dead to bury.

On the other hand, he agrees that

...there are places with too many people, like the lines of job seekers standing outside of politicians' offices.... where one can grab some money, steal a little and rob a little without getting into jail.

Pretentious and immodest people have little chance of surviving in Boonastiel's (or any other Dutchman's) world. When he sees a woman wearing a low-necked dress at the president's "noggeration ball," he offers Polly's shirt to the woman because he had "never seen stout women so far down."

Nevertheless, Boonastiel is no self-righteous stick-in-the-mud. He can laugh at himself as much as at the rest of the world:

I'd make a good president because I'm a good talker and can tell people more in one hour than they're able to believe in a whole year.

He may sign temperance pledges for Polly, but he's not above swigging from "Hullerheck's black bottle" a bit too frequently.

When an "Englischer" stopped and asked Polly for directions to "Schwinefordshtettle" (Swinefordstown, now Middleburg), she gladly complied. But that "Yankee," not understanding Polly's Deutsch, turned his horse away and yelled, "Damn these Dutch!"....It was good I wasn't at home because I would've tried my new boots on him."

But wait, Boonastiel's just starting:

Maybe we're not quite as smart as those Yankees, who have nothing more to eat than potatoes, speck skins, black corn bread and lizards...When you come to our neighborhood, the land is first rate, with large, nice barns, good fence posts, and nice, fat oxen, and smart horses, and plenty of chickens in the yard to lay eggs, and smart wives, and pretty girls, and fat babies. We have plenty of the best young cattle meat, wheat bread and fasnacht cakes (doughnuts), fresh butter, and apple butter, and sauerkraut...Here the people have manners and invite you to eat when they visit...

Now go once to an English neighborhood and see how it looks there. The farmers have their plows and reapers out in the weather from year to year. The fences are down, the wheat is spotty, the cattle are thin, the butter stinks, the eggs are hatched, the hash is made of bird meat, from the front and back....and the women are sickly and unappetizing, ugly and thin.

The names of his "neighbors" -- Billy Bloserohr [blowhard], Sim Haahnewackel [rooster], and Sammy Sendepetzer [penny-pincher] -- clue the reader in on who is receiving the latest, harshest round of invective:

It's astounding how we have to pay for everything nowadays. They raise the prices up so high that soon we'll have to live on pig's nose and mosquito fat, or do without meat. Of course, if you want to be cheap like rich, old Sim Haahnewackel, you can get by. Not everyone knows how tight Simmy is, so "confidentially" I want to make it public....

There isn't a meaner man in the whole neighborhood, and to prove it, I'll tell you how stingy he is.

He butchered three pigs twenty years ago, and every year since then, when the sausages are all gone, he sends the skins back to the slaughterhouse to get them stuffed fresh....

When his father was dying, he quickly ran to the barber to find out what it would cost to have him shaved.

“What do you want,” he said, “to shave a living man?”

“Ten cents,” said the barber.

“And how much for a dead man?”

“A dollar,” answered the barber.

“Well, I'll bring Dad up,” said Simmy, and by the time the old man was shaved, he died--but it only cost ten cents. That was ninety cents saved....

And on it goes:

Last winter, when the snow was two feet deep in front of his door, what did Simmy do? He was too stingy to buy a snow shovel, so he pinched his little boy's ears with tweezers until enough people came by to find out what was wrong and made a nice path.

Simmy's so mean that when he gives his boy a penny in the evening to buy a stick of candy, he takes the penny out of the kid's pocket at night and whips him in the morning for losing it....

When his wife takes the cream from the milk, she has to take the cream off the top and then turn the crock around and take the cream off the bottom.

He always trims his chickens' toenails so that they can't scratch out the seed.

When he writes a letter, he doesn't put in any capital letters, because the little ones don't take as much ink....

A similar sense of humor comes from the pages of another dialect writer who describes a Sunday visit:

A family invited their minister to dinner. They knew he liked sausage, but so did their youngest son. No sooner was the 'amen' out than the boy stuck his fork in the biggest piece of sausage. The preacher reproached the boy for his bad table manners.

“Well,” asked the little boy, “which piece would you have taken?”

“The smaller piece,” replied the minister.

“Then don’t make such a fuss,” the boy retorted. “There it is!”

But the rich heritage of Deitsch and the fond associations and memories it conjured, would succumb almost completely to outside pressures. Since the 1840s, public schools had required that all instruction be in English. Church congregations had slowly abandoned their traditional Sunday German sermons. Something more sinister, however, hastened the decline during the early 20th century.

When interviewing elderly folks throughout central Pennsylvania, I often asked if, while growing up, they spoke Deitsch at home. Almost every one of them had the same response: “My parents spoke it, as did my older brothers and sisters, but no one encouraged the younger ones to speak it.”

The mysterious language intrigued these children. They heard their parents chatting away with neighbors at church, at the gristmill, and at local drinking troughs. Topics of conversation ranged from politics to gossip. Adults often sprinkled the talk with enough profanity to whet any adolescent’s prurient curiosity.

It’s easy to blame this decline on the influence of movies, radio and television. One could also argue that improved roads gradually broke down this region’s physical and linguistic isolation. Yet an interesting pattern emerges from these responses to help explain what happened. One particular year stands out, a year when parents deliberately began discouraging newborn children from learning the dialect.

That year was 1917.

Despite widespread antipathy toward Europe’s problems, the United States was sliding into a World War already raging for three years. George Washington’s Farewell Address, warning against foreign entanglements, had guided policy for over a century. But the British and American governments suppressed anti-war sentiment by mounting a virulent and hyperbolic propaganda campaign casting suspicion on anyone and anything German.

Only one or two generations separated many ethnic Germans from relatives back in the Vaterland. Others could trace their immigrant roots to the early 1700s. With all this in mind, soldiers worried that they were shooting their cousins.

Decision-makers feed off voters who either possess short memories or fear social ostracism. It's easy to subjugate or kill someone if you turn the enemy of the day into something less than human. This official government-sponsored propaganda machine was too effective, yielding unimaginable consequences.

Atrocity stories filled the newspapers. Accounts of Germans torpedoing the Lusitania featured illustrations of drowned mothers clasping children to their breasts as they sank to the ocean floor.

Posters plastered everywhere depicted evil Huns bayoneting and barbecuing Belgian babies.

A Midwestern mob lynched a Mennonite farmer for speaking German on the street.

Politicians decided to rename the menacing-sounding sauerkraut as "liberty cabbage." Pennsylvania's legislature later passed a bill outlawing the teaching of German in public schools. Had Governor Sproul not vetoed the legislation, the bill would have become law.

Shortly after the war's end, an extreme nationalism trumpeted America's new role in the world. Attorney General Mitchell Palmer ratcheted the level of paranoia up another notch by throwing union leaders and political dissidents into prison. Ethnic Germans continued to be portrayed as anti-American reactionaries allied with a new enemy: the liquor interests.

When ill-defined notions of loyalty and patriotism attempt to obliterate language, dress, behavior and foods, we blithely dismiss it as collateral damage. Given this poisoned atmosphere, we can understand why succeeding generations of parents did not want their children to appear different.

Despite this cultural onslaught, Germans over the past hundred years have striven to keep the dialect alive. Beginning in the 1940s and continuing another twenty years, Sunbury radio station WKOK included popular dialect shows in its programming.

Harter's early preservation efforts through Boonastiel have borne fruit in many ways. C. Richard Beam and Jennifer Trout's comprehensive, multi-volume dictionaries carry on the pioneering work of Penn State professors Albert Buffington and Earl Haag. They capture all the subtleties of usage, context, and regional variation that make any language live.

Penn State, Millersville, and Kutztown Universities have since established heritage centers to study and promote the contributions of Deutsch language, art and agricultural techniques. All of this academic outreach, in turn, can trace its origins to a number of grass-roots efforts.

Punxsutawney may steal the publicity every February, but celebrating groundhogs is not unusual or unique to that area. The practice began with similar fraternal groups, known as Grundsau Lodsches [or groundhog lodges]. Many of these groups, still active in Berks, Lancaster and Lehigh Counties, have conducted “bissness” exclusively in dialect since the Civil War.

Annual Versammlungs [or gatherings] in the Susquehanna Valley also continue to meet and provide opportunities for dinner, fellowship and conversation.

Over the past fifteen years, a newsletter has united North America’s 400,000 dialect speakers with the 2 million in Europe using the original Muddersprooch [or mother tongue].

Hiwwe wie Driwwe [Here and There] bridges time and distance by providing a forum on language, literature, news, tourism, and genealogy for its subscribers. Online versions of the newsletter are available at www.hiwwe-wie-driwwe.de. In fact, one issue reported that as part of a heritage tourism initiative, all Lancaster County road signs are now bi-lingual, in English and Deutsch.

Under his own name, Doug Madenford has posted a series of free, easy-to-follow instructional videos on YouTube, along with some “Ask a PA Dutchman” comedy shorts in the spirit of mid-century humorist “Professor Herman J. Schnitzel.”

You can also find eight years of Earl Haag’s (“Der Alt Professor”) weekly columns, running side-by-side in Deutsch and Englisch, at the Pennsylvania German Society’s website, www.pgs.org. (This is one of the finest sources of information for beginners.)

Deutsch is more than a collection of words and phrases spoken by the descendants of Anabaptists, such as the Amish and Mennonites. It is also more than a perverted version of English to exploit for commercial value. It reflects a mind-set stubbornly determined to preserve the cultural highs and lows shared by every group that ever arrived here. Their concerns and dreams, their humor and frustrations, the levels of trust at work, home and in business became more bearable because they shared those all-too-human experiences through a common language.

Note: You can find copies of the World War One-era propaganda posters on GoogleImages.



ACCOUNTS Vol. 5, No. 2, 2015
Union County Historical Society

**Private Property and Public Virtue:
Quaker Identity of Robert Barber of White Springs
(Part Two)
by
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Note to Readers: This article is Part Two of an article presented in two parts in order to facilitate a workable download rate for the reader, while accommodating an important strength to the article: abundant use of photographs and drawings. Part 1 was published in the preceding February issue (Vol. 5, No.1). – ed.

Replacing Houses

For the first 35 years after settling at White Springs the Barbers, like most of their neighbors, lived in houses constructed of horizontal logs. The township tax assessment of 1799 lists improvements to the property of Robert^{III} Barber³³ as: ‘Dwelling House hew’d log, Stone barn straw roof, Grist Saw Mill, other small buildings’. The assessor ranked Barber’s log house as ‘first rate’, a standout in West Buffalo Township where most houses were ‘third rate’ or less. The same assessment lists log ‘cabbins’ on the farm of Robert’s brother Thomas^{III}. About 38% of the tax-paying residents of West Buffalo Township lived in single story ‘cabbins’ in 1799, while 42% owned more substantial ‘houses’, all of log construction. The remaining 20% of taxpayers were assessed without a dwelling. They lived with employers or relatives, or were tenants on property rented from others.³⁴

A generation later both size and quality of building stock reported in tax assessments had increased and the pattern of tenancy was changing. The tax assessment of 1817 lists a log house and barn for Squire Barber, as well as for his sons Robert^{IV}, Thomas^{IV} and Samuel^{IV}.³⁵ By 1820 only about 11% of township dwellings were assessed as cabins; while 89% were assessed as ‘houses’ or ‘small houses’, nearly all still constructed of

³³ The names Robert, Thomas and Samuel were given in successive generations of the Barber family. To keep them straight, the generation is indicated after the name. Robert^{III} Barber, also known as ‘Squire Barber’, was the patriarch of the White Springs Barbers, who moved to Buffalo Valley in 1785.

³⁴ Northumberland County Pennsylvania Tax Records for West Buffalo Township, 1796 and 1799, PA Historical and Museum Commission microfilm LR91.5. At the time of these assessments, White Springs was part of West Buffalo Township, which also encompassed most of present day Limestone, Lewis and Hartley Townships.

³⁵ *Eighth Triennial Assessment of West Buffalo Township for the year 1817*, Union County Pennsylvania Tax Records, PA Historical and Museum Commission microfilm LR113.3.

log. At the same time as this improvement in housing, the proportion of township taxpayers who did not own a house or land increased to about half of those assessed. Large family size in the generation following settlement resulted in population growth that outstripped the supply of arable land in the township. Property-less individuals included a few itinerant laborers and tradespeople, but about a quarter are listed in assessments of this period as ‘Single’, indicating an unmarried male adult working in his parents’ household or hired out to a neighbor. The remaining two-thirds were tenants, who rented the dwellings they lived in and the farms they worked.³⁶

What did it mean to own property in this young and rapidly growing society? Tax records open a window on the evolving community of Buffalo Valley in the period when Robert Barber^{III} was building his milling enterprises. The triennial tax list for 1820 shows large disparity in the distribution of wealth among tax payers of West Buffalo Township, (figure 11), but also reveals opportunities for economic upward mobility. The richest 1/5 of tax payers in the township controlled 69% of the assessed wealth, while the poorest 3/5 of tax payers possessed less than 7%. Farms produced wealth for those who could afford

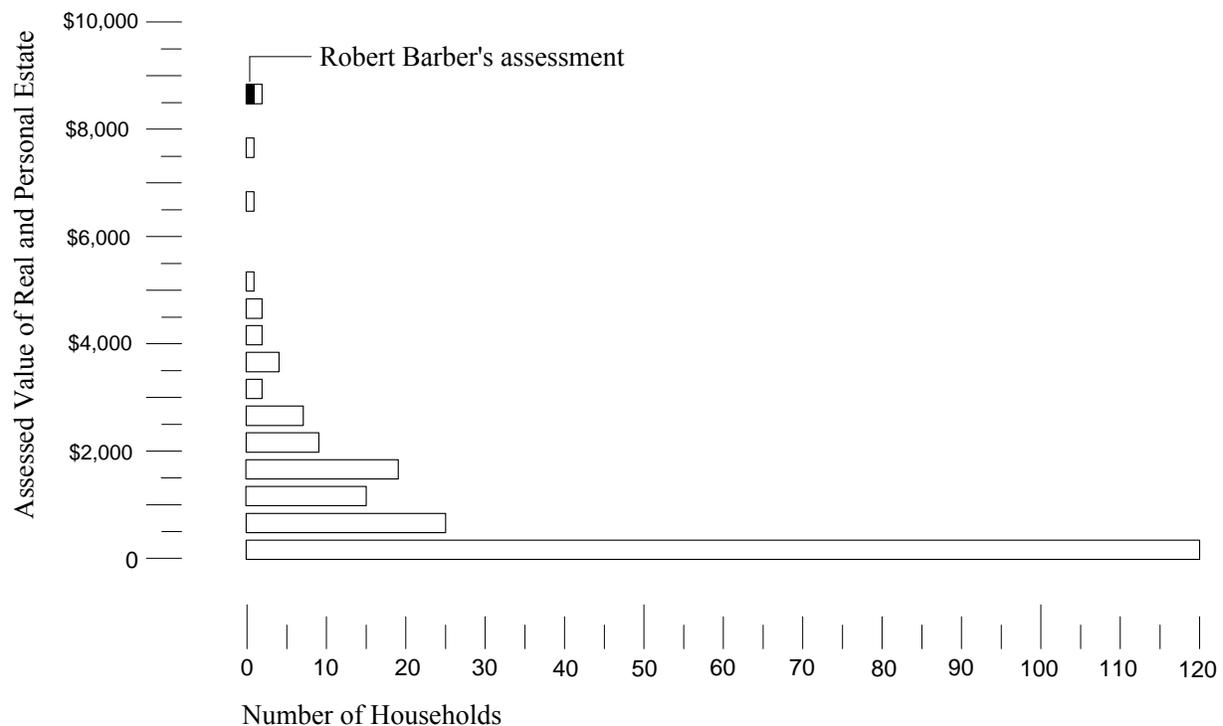


Figure 11 Distribution of assessed wealth in West Buffalo Township in 1820³⁷

³⁶ *Ninth Triennial Assessment of West Buffalo Township for the year 1820*, Union County Pennsylvania Tax Records, PA Historical and Museum Commission microfilm LR113.3.

³⁷ Assessed value of taxable property data, *Ninth Triennial Assessment of West Buffalo Township for the year 1820*.

Quintile of Population	Share of Total Assessed Wealth	Classification of Taxpayer			Listed Occupation of Taxpayer		
		Landless	Tenant	Owner	Laborer [†]	Tradesman	Farmer
Richest 20%	69.0%	--	28%	72%	--	9%	91%
Next 20%	24.2%	--	24%	76%	2%	17%	81%
Middle 20%	5.9%	--	29%	71%	32%	40%	28%
Next 20%	0.9%	17%	64%	19%	48%	40%	12%
Poorest 20%	--	69%	31%	--	73%	22%	5%

Figure 12 Land Ownership and Occupation in West Buffalo Township in 1820 ³⁸

[†] Including 'Single' tax payers, most of whom worked for wages

to rent or acquire good land. In the top quintile on the tax rolls, 91% listed their occupation as 'farmer' (including Robert^{III} Barber), and the top two quintiles included over 78% of the township's farmers, (figure 12). In all, slightly less than one-half of taxpayers owned land, while an additional 36% rented property as tenants. The 1820 tax records list four tenants of Robert^{III} Barber. Blacksmith James Brooks, shoemaker Isaac Gill, and wagon maker Thomas Jackson had cabins on his land. Cooper John Rehrick, assessed with 20 acres of his own, rented an additional 60 acres of farm land from Barber.³⁹ Tenancy did not equate with poverty in West Buffalo Township. While many tenant families in the township were poor, a significant number of tenant farmers were relatively well off, and some of the largest farms on the best land in the valley were rented.

This situation encouraged social and geographical mobility: some tenants were able to climb the 'agricultural ladder' to eventual farm ownership in the community, while others left to find more affordable land elsewhere. Tenants often paid rent in shares of crops rather than cash, but like other farmers throughout the valley who used Barber's grist and flour mills, they were increasingly oriented to cash markets, nurturing the growth of rural capitalism.⁴⁰ The thriving flour and grain trade in the first two decades of the nineteenth century created a strong agricultural economy in Buffalo Valley, and with it a sense of optimism that encouraged property owners to improve farms and enlarge or replace houses.

³⁸ Occupation and land ownership data, *Ninth Triennial Assessment of West Buffalo Township for the year 1820*.

³⁹ *Ninth Triennial Assessment of West Buffalo Township for the year 1820*.

⁴⁰ Tenancy and the transition to market-oriented agriculture in central Pennsylvania is discussed at length in Peter C. Mancall, *Valley of Opportunity: Economic Culture along the Upper Susquehanna, 1700-1800*. (Cornell University Press, 1991), pp 185-204.

Toward the end of his active farming and milling career and after nearly three decades as a county magistrate, Squire Barber embarked on an ambitious campaign to replace his family's log dwellings in White Springs with more substantial houses. This flurry of building activity included his own house, but centered on building new houses for his two middle sons. Township property tax assessments date construction of the stone house on the farm occupied and eventually owned by Thomas^{IV} Barber by 1820.⁴¹ Family stories indicate Samuel^{IV} Barber moved into the stone house on what became his farm by 1823.⁴² County building histories attribute the construction of both stone houses to Robert Barber.⁴³ He certainly financed their construction, since he owned both farm properties until 1829, and he also had time to devote to the project as he transferred management of his farms and mills to his sons. While the houses were made for his sons' families, Robert Barber was their author. Built to serve needs well beyond mere shelter, the Barber houses convey an unmistakable message of refinement, permanence and status. Like his father sixty years before in Wright's Ferry, Squire Robert^{III} Barber used architecture to express the identity of his wealthy and successful family.

Building in the Local Vernacular

The Barber houses combine traditional vernacular plans with distinctive elements that set them apart from the other houses in their community. At the most basic level, their stone construction separated the Thomas and Samuel houses from those of their neighbors. Stone masonry was an integral part of local building practice, used for foundations of nearly all houses and barns built in Buffalo Valley prior to the 20th century, but less than 2% of these structures extend stone masonry to the upper walls, since this was slow and costly work. Only the wealthiest families in the valley could afford stone houses, and among these, the masonry workmanship of the Barber houses stands out as the finest in the region. They are made from grey limestone quarried from the ridge on Samuel^{IV} Barber's farm, split, squared and laid in even, parallel courses on the front wall

⁴¹ The 1817 assessment lists a 'log house and barn' for Thomas^{IV} Barber, which changes to 'stone house and barn' in 1820. *Ninth Triennial Assessment of West Buffalo Township for the year 1820*, Union County Pennsylvania Tax Records, PA Historical and Museum Commission microfilm LR113.3.

⁴² The 1820 assessment lists only a 'frame barn' for Samuel^{IV} Barber. The next four assessments list 'house and barn' without indicating material, but Samuel Barber's great granddaughter relates that the family moved into the stone house around 1823, when her grandfather was still a very young child. *Private correspondence from Gertrude Metheny to Mrs. Stanley Keister*, April 10, 1975.

⁴³ See entries 142 and 143 in *Historic Preservation Plan of Union County Pennsylvania*, (Union County Planning Commission, 1978); Mary Belle Lontz, "Old Houses of Union County", (Union County Historical Society, 1965).

of the buildings, with less precise work on the side and rear walls. There are no records to identify the builder, but it is intriguing to note that Squire Robert's nephew, (also named Robert Barber, 1771-1853), was a stone mason and house builder active in Lancaster in the 1820s.⁴⁴ It's possible his uncle retained him to build the White Springs houses.

The symmetrical five-bay, central door facade that was novel in western Lancaster County in 1760 when Robert^{II} Barber commissioned the Wright's Ferry house, had become widely used by central Pennsylvania builders by 1820. Introduced to the colonies in houses of the gentry, the formal facade composition grew into a visual trope for upward mobility in the new republic. Executed in log, frame, brick or stone and garnished with a veneer of fashionable trim, symmetrical five-bay facades graced the houses of successful farmers, merchants, forge masters, mill owners and lawyers. The entrance hallway containing an open stairwell likewise entered common usage in the repertory of vernacular builders in this period. The Barber houses combine the popular façade and entrance hall motifs in different ways, however.

The house located north of White Springs built for Samuel^{IV} and Mary Barber⁴⁵ repeats the two room deep, central hall plan used for the Wright's Ferry house. The walls are limestone rather than brick masonry, the rooms larger and the story heights taller, but its plan arrangement is otherwise similar to the house in which Robert^{III} Barber was raised (see figure 7 in Part One of this article). The rooms are heated by fireplaces built into the gable end walls, decorated with wood mantels and flanked at the first floor rooms by paneled doors of built-in cupboards. The Samuel^{IV} Barber house embraces symmetry and precision in layout of its front façade, with the focal feature of a stone arched, elliptical fan light positioned over the wide front entry door. The back of the house breaks symmetry to accommodate functional considerations such as the extra large window to illuminate the kitchen workspace by the main cooking hearth. The kitchen was the largest room on the first floor, with its own door out to the back porch. Otherwise, all circulation into and through the house passes through the central hall, with its open stair ascending all the way to the attic. Differences in level of trim between formal and everyday rooms are minor.

⁴⁴ Barber, *Genealogy of the Barber Family*, p.105.

⁴⁵ Confusingly, this house is known as the 'Thomas Barber house', because it was owned in the latter half of the 19th Century by Samuel Barber's son, Thomas VanValzah Barber. Charles M. Snyder identifies the 'stone mansion of Samuel Barber' as the other stone Barber house 'just west of White Springs Run' in *Union County, Pennsylvania: a Bicentennial History*, p. 75, but property title records and personal accounts of Thomas Van Valzah Barber's grandchildren indicate that Samuel^{IV} Barber owned the stone house and farm on Bretheren Church Road north of White Springs, while his brother Thomas^{IV} Barber owned the house and farm west of White Springs.



Figure 13 South front of the 1823 Samuel^{IV} Barber house in 1983 photo showing a late 19th century porch.



Figure 14 Rear of the Samuel^{IV} Barber house in 1985 photo showing less formal fenestration with low doorways. Large window with low sill on the left illuminates the kitchen.

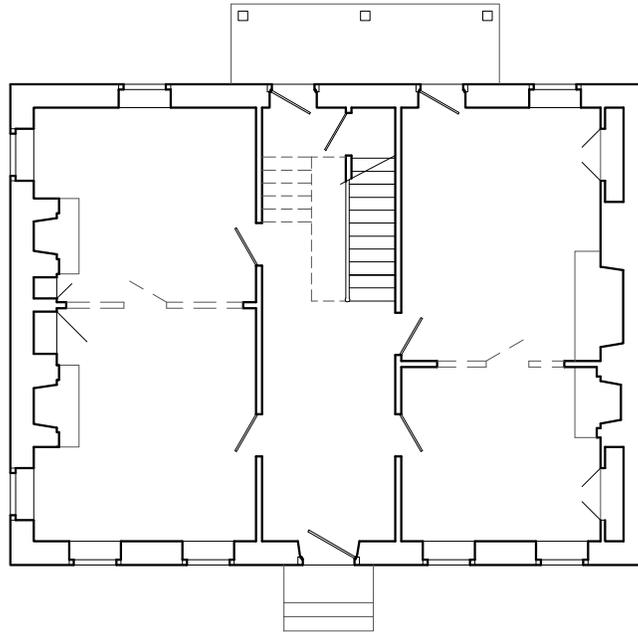


Figure 15 First floor plan of the Samuel^{IV} Barber house showing central hallway flanked by four rooms. The kitchen at right rear has a separate door to the back porch. (Long dash lines indicate original partitions which have been removed; short dashes show continuation of stairs and stairwell above).

The two room deep ‘Georgian’ house form⁴⁶ with a central hall plan and five bay façade exemplified by the Samuel^{IV} Barber house is termed a ‘house type’ by architectural historians, and the thousands of 18th and 19th century Pennsylvania houses which share its essential arrangement are considered instances of the same type.⁴⁷ Like rural communities throughout the eastern United States, Buffalo Valley in the early 19th century was a tradition-centered society in which builders and their clients valued proven solutions to the problem of housing. House types are culturally and regionally specific conventions of what a house should be and how it should look - concepts that guided builders working according to traditional practices, without need for architectural plans. With its ethnically diverse population of Scots-Irish, English, and German families, Buffalo Valley’s tradition-centered society exhibited several distinctly different approaches to the house builder’s task of organizing domestic space according to culturally specific notions of homely comfort and order.

⁴⁶ Named for English monarchs reigning when the symmetrical center hall house form was introduced to America, builders in Pennsylvania constructed ‘Georgian’ houses long after the end of the colonial period.

⁴⁷ This definition and discussion of ‘house types’ is based on Henry Glassie, ‘Eighteenth-Century Cultural Process in Delaware Valley Folk Building’, *Winterthur Portfolio* 7 (1972), p. 29-57.

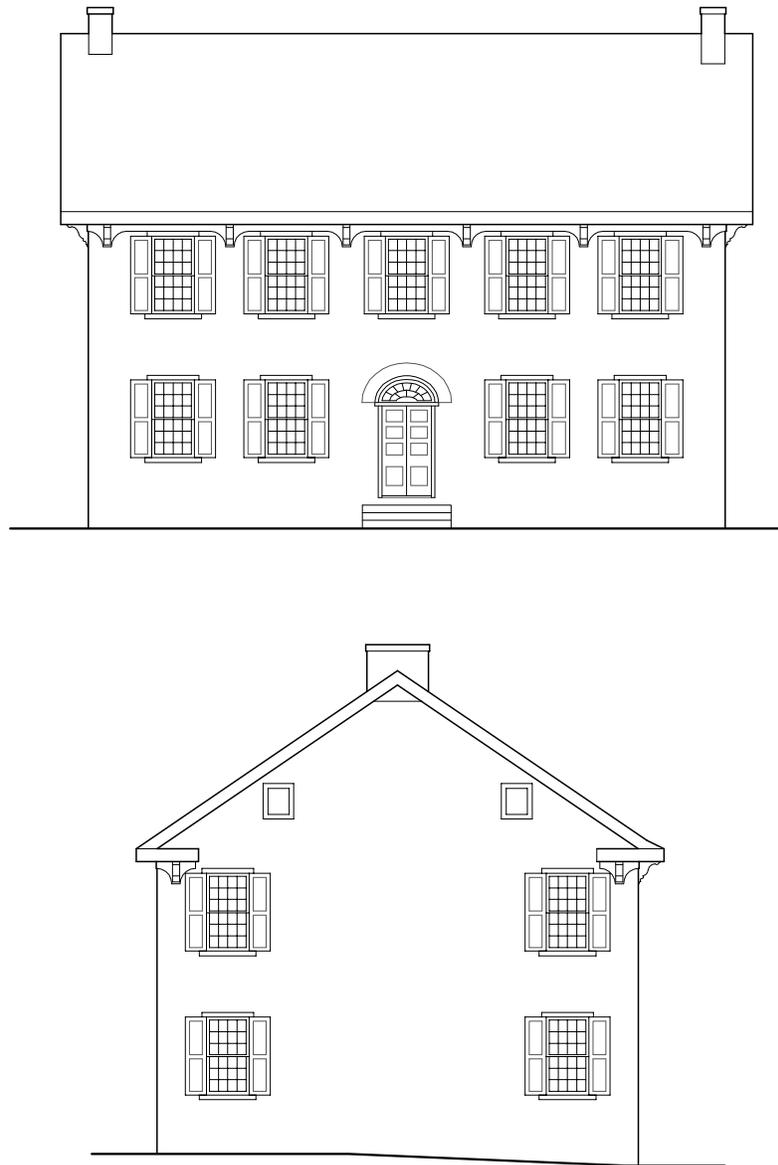


Figure 16 Samuel^{IV} Barber house in White Springs, drawing of south front and west gable elevations, showing original shutter and 12 over 12 window sash. The bracketed cornice may be a later alteration.

Builders in Union County constructed houses using the central hall Georgian plan from the late 18th through early 20th centuries. Mapping instances of the house type in the county, one finds it widely used in towns and on farms (figure 17). While the roots of this house type in Pennsylvania draw on English aristocratic fashion copied by well-to-do families like the Barbers and other Quakers in the southeastern counties, by the 1820s Pennsylvania German farmers were beginning to adopt the form as well, which they often built with a large kitchen taking up one side of the hall, sometimes with a second front door into the kitchen which broke the façade symmetry.

On close inspection, many central hall houses turn out to be built in two phases rather than all at once, consisting of an initial ‘two-thirds’ house containing two rooms and a stair hall per floor, which was subsequently expanded with a ‘one-third’ addition (see figure 18). The side-hall house type is a conceptual sub-division of the full central hall plan, and was built by households that could not afford, or did not require, the full Georgian plan but desired entry into a stair hall plan arrangement. Side hall houses implied expansion to the full symmetrical form, and most were probably built with this

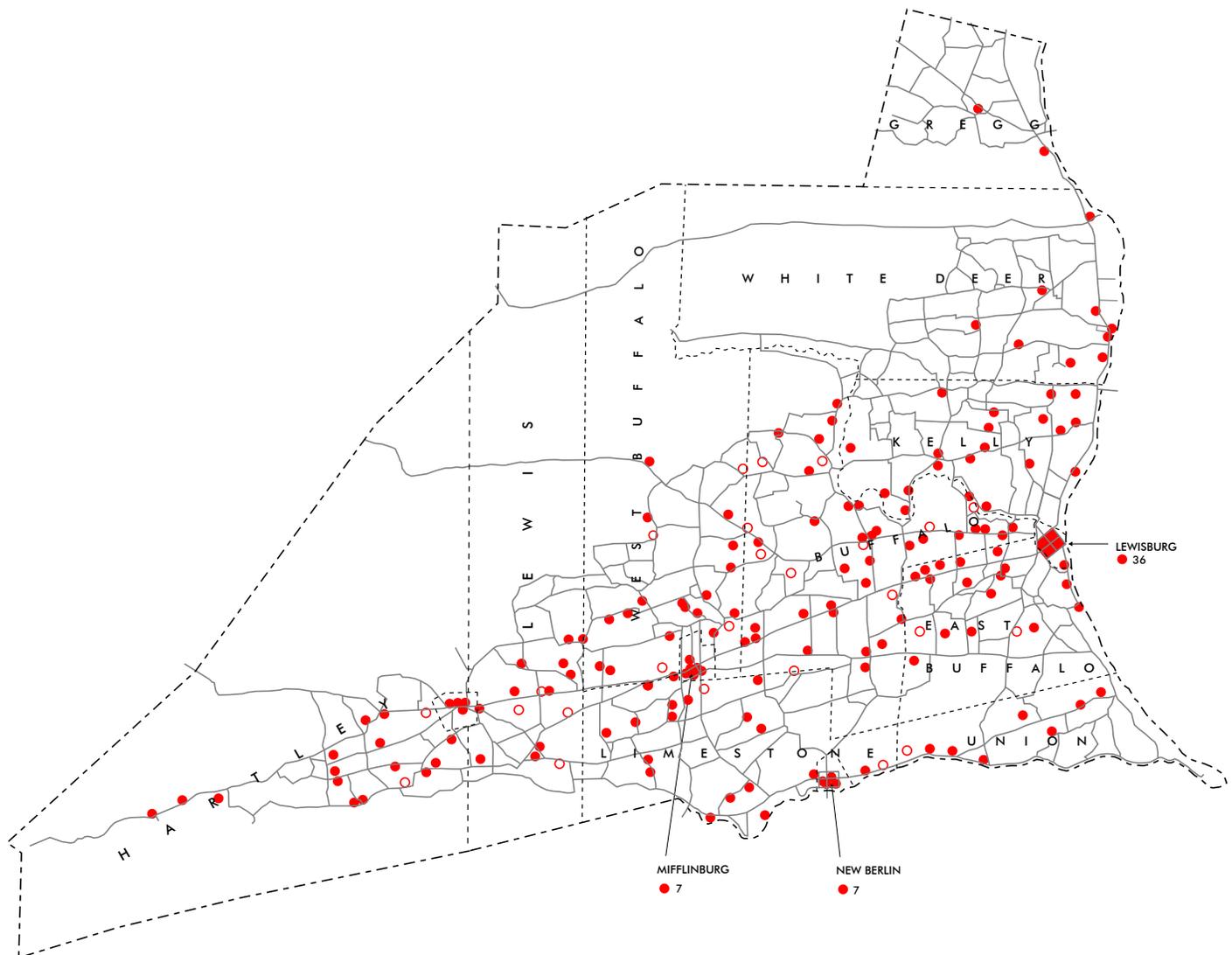


Figure 17 Map of five-bay central hall houses in Union County based on survey of surviving pre-20th century buildings. Solid dots indicate houses built in one phase. Open circles indicate side hall houses subsequently enlarged to the full Georgian plan. Georgian plan houses account for about 14% of the surveyed housing stock. (Survey data for Gregg and White Deer Townships is incomplete).



Figure 18 Dr. Robert Van Valzah house, Buffalo Crossroads, in 1983 photo. An original side-hall brick house (on right) expanded to the full five-bay Georgian form, plus an additional two bays.

eventuality in mind, but many remain in their ‘two-thirds’ configuration. The frame house that Robert^{III} Barber built on his farm around 1826 to replace his earlier log dwelling is an unexpanded side hall house (see figure 19). This house is reputed to be built on the same foundation as the late 18th century log house which preceded it, and it used the original 1772 cabin erected by Barber as an out kitchen.⁴⁸ Barber’s house is not grand compared to the dwellings constructed for his sons, but it contains large 12 over 12 windows identical in size to those used in the stone Barber houses, a conspicuous indication of wealth compared to the size of windows used in most houses from the same period. The house at the head of White Springs is similar in size, plan and fenestration to the 1802 log house built in Mifflinburg by Adam Gutelius, who like Barber was a Justice of the Peace.⁴⁹ Built when Squire Barber was in his early seventies and no longer managing a large household, he may have envisioned his two daughters who lived with him expanding the house when they inherited it after his death.

⁴⁸ Barber, *Genealogy of the Barber Family*, p. 38. The original 20’x25’ one room cabin was still standing in 1890 when the *Genealogy* was published, and shows up in a 1939 aerial photo, but has since been replaced by a more modern kitchen wing. See also entry for site 145 in *Historic Preservation Plan of Union County, Pennsylvania*, (Union County Planning Commission, 1978).

⁴⁹ Gutelius House Museum, 432 Green Street, Mifflinburg. The Gutelius house has a gable end fireplace, whereas Barber’s later frame house does not. It may always have been heated by stoves, in the manner of Pennsylvania German houses.

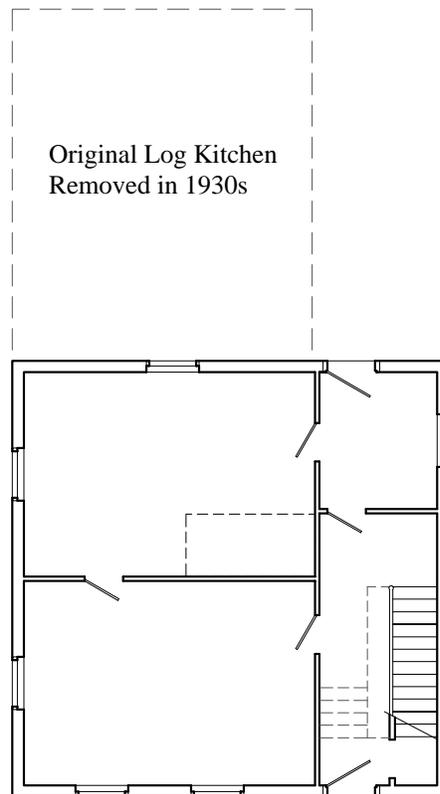


Figure 19 Robert^{III} Barber frame house at the head of White Springs in 1985 photo, and first floor plan. Township tax records indicate this house was constructed around 1826, replacing an earlier log house. (Dash line in the middle of the plan shows conjectural location of an original central fireplace since removed, though the house may always have been heated by stoves without a fireplace. Front porch and small gable wall windows in photo are subsequent alterations that are not depicted on the plan).

The most elaborate of the Barber houses, built in 1820 for Thomas^{IV} and Elizabeth Barber, sits on a hillside overlooking one of the Barber mills and the village of White Springs. Behind the mask of its similar façade, Thomas Barber's house is quite different from the nearby house of his brother Samuel. The main wing of the house is one room deep, consisting of a large formal room to either side of the entry hall, with a three-story kitchen wing projecting to the rear (figures 20 to 23). Entry into the house follows a sequence of elaborately composed settings, starting with the entry door itself, flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a semi-circular fan light transom that bring generous daylight into the entry hall. The wide hall contains a gracefully ascending spiral stair framed within an arched opening, in what must have been the grandest domestic space of its day in the county (figure 24). The parlor and dining room that open off the entrance hall continue the sequence into high ceilinged rooms with large windows. The finishes in these formal public spaces of the house crisply frame door and window openings with deeply profiled moldings and line the walls with base trim and sill-height chair rail, articulating the room's edges, joints and openings, and drawing attention to the fireplaces with their elaborate mantels centered on the wall opposite the hall doorway (figure 25).

The arrangement of interior space around formal and workaday activity is treated in a very different manner in Thomas^{IV} Barber's house from that of his brother. Where Samuel's house uses the central hall and stair to connect all the rooms of the house, kitchen and parlor alike, Thomas Barber's house is divided into formal front rooms and separate back-of-house work spaces, each with its own system of circulation. The grand front hall stair connects the parlor and dining room on the first floor to two large bedrooms on the second floor. Completely independent sets of simpler enclosed stairs connect the back kitchen with its large cooking hearth fireplace (figure 26), down to the basement work room, also with a large open hearth, and up to two floors of small bedrooms above the kitchen, as well as to attic storage over the front wing of the house. The kitchen wing extension at the back of the house has lower floor heights and smaller windows than the formal front of the house. While two story gable-roof kitchen wings are common in Union County houses, the three-story shed roof form of the Thomas^{IV} Barber house is unusual in Buffalo Valley. It is, however, typical of kitchen wings of farm houses in western Lancaster County in the vicinity of Columbia.



Figure 20 1820 Thomas^{IV} Barber house viewed from south-east, revealing single room depth.

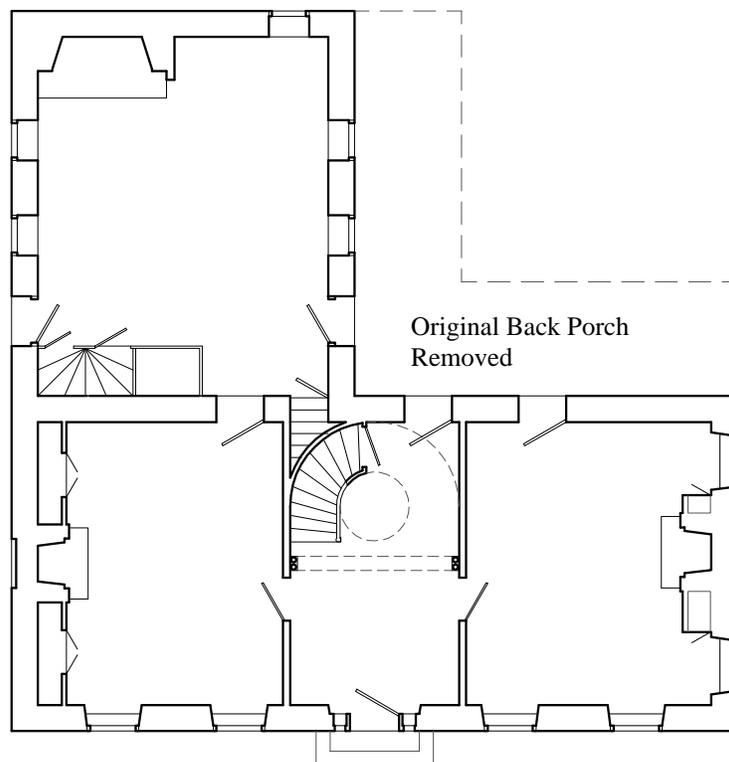


Figure 21 First floor plan of the Thomas^{IV} Barber house showing separation of front rooms and formal stair hall circulation from the back kitchen wing and service stairs.

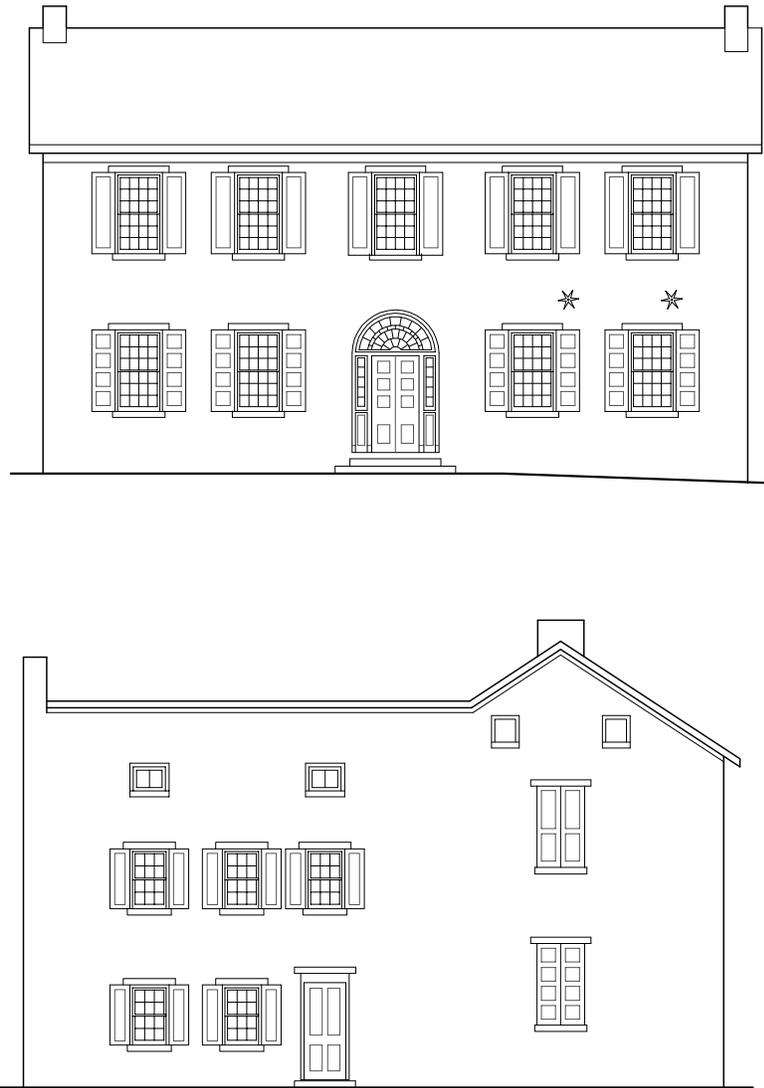


Figure 22 Thomas^{IV} Barber house, drawing of the south facing front and west gable elevations.



Figure 23 The kitchen wing extending in back of the Thomas^{IV} Barber house has a shed roof rather than the typical gable roof, providing a third floor of back bedrooms tucked under the sloping eaves. Closed false shutters that give the impression of windows below the chimney are a curious original feature of the house.



Figure 24 Entrance hall of the Thomas^{IV} Barber house with spiral staircase and elliptical archway. The double columns which support the archway rest on a carved wood ledger book.



Figure 25 Dining room of the Thomas^{IV} Barber house with fireplace flanked by paneled cupboards.



Figure 26 Wide cooking hearth of the original kitchen in the back wing of the Thomas^{IV} Barber house.

Let us consider Thomas^{IV} Barber's complex house as a vernacular building type. One room deep houses are historically and ethnically distinct from the two room deep Georgian house form. Houses one room in depth and two or more in length have a long history of use in the folk cultures of Ireland, England and Scotland. British settlers built the elemental form of the one room deep dwelling—a rectangular cabin—as their first shelter, and some perpetuated the single room depth in larger houses which replaced it. Scots-Irish families in particular continued to build one room deep houses, often only 16 feet across the gable, but aligning several rooms in length. The impact on this folk house type of the 18th century preference for symmetry led to adoption of a central stair hall and five bay façade applied to the traditional one room depth, creating the 'I-house' type that looked fashionably modern on the outside while feeling comfortably homelike inside.

One room deep five-bay houses were favored by Scots-Irish families in Buffalo Valley but not adopted by Pennsylvania Germans, which accounts for the distribution of I-houses in Union County, concentrated in Kelly Township and along Buffalo Creek, but sparse in the heavily German southern townships (figure 27). This Scots-Irish house type was adopted by the Barber family however, initially in the Thomas Barber house, and subsequently in several houses of the next generation, such as the brick house in White Springs on the farm of William^V B. Barber, Samuel Barber's son, (figure 28).

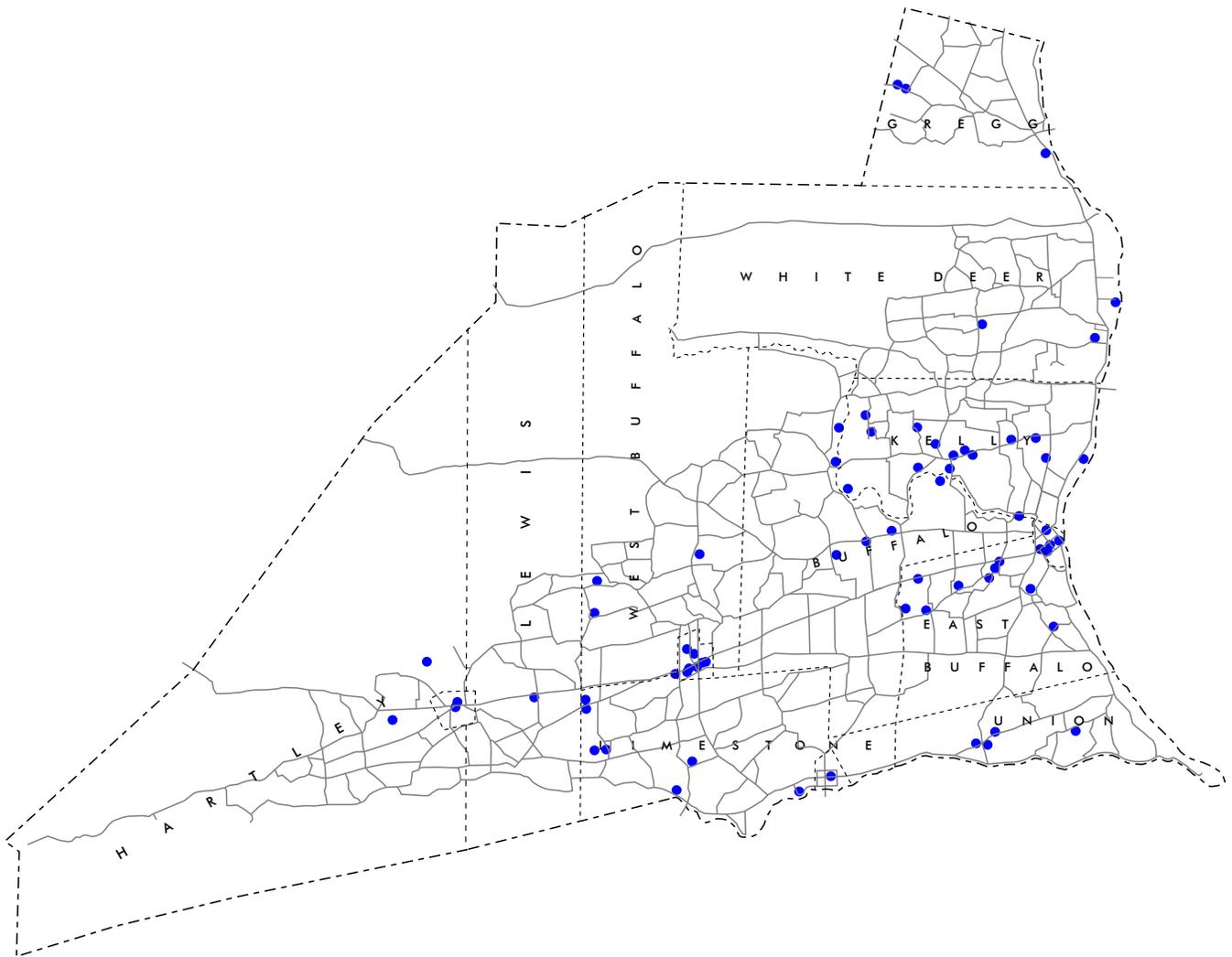


Figure 27 Map of five-bay central hall I-houses in Union County based on survey of surviving pre-20th century buildings. They comprise about 4% of the surveyed housing stock, significantly less numerous than the two room deep Georgian house type, and are most concentrated in areas of early Scots-Irish settlement.



Figure 28 Brick I-house of Robert Barber's grandson William B. Barber, White Springs, in 1985 photo.

Reading the Barber Houses

To understand the Barber houses as cultural artifacts, we have examined their context within the local building tradition. The central hall Georgian plan and I-houses plotted in the survey maps of Union County illustrate the tenacity of vernacular building types and the perpetuation of English and Scots-Irish building forms within a predominantly Pennsylvania German society. House forms introduced to eastern Pennsylvania in the 18th century persisted for more than a century and a half in the tradition-oriented culture of Buffalo Valley. In their floor plans and general appearance, the Barber stone houses conform to these local cultural patterns, but as residences of one of the wealthiest families in the county, they also display a deliberate effort to stand out from this context, constructed to be outwardly larger and finer than the log structures which were the norm in Buffalo Valley in the 1820s. In addition, Robert Barber's two stone houses present an intriguing contrast in the organization of interior domestic space, one reflecting English Quaker and the other Scots-Irish cultural preferences. Both of these observations merit further examination.

In his ambition to stand apart, Squire Robert^{III} Barber mirrored the Lancaster County Quaker elite of his father's day, but as one of a generation whose experiences and values were shaped by the Revolution, the houses he built reflect a change in the nature of privilege. Historian Richard Bushman describes the emergence of a new type of elite in the young republic, "successful professional men, merchants, industrialists, high military and government officials, and large planters", whose grand houses "embodied their wealth, achievements, and cultural aspirations, notably the desire for genteel culture."⁵⁰ The entrepreneurial and successful Squire Barber fits squarely within this group. The new elite were capitalists, with notions of genteel culture that embraced change. A generation after Robert^{III} Barber, Lewisburg's leading industrialist Eli Slifer built his house completely outside of the local tradition, hiring Philadelphia Architect Samuel Sloan to design a Tuscan Style villa.⁵¹ But in the 1820s, the development of a capitalist ethos still kept one foot within the vernacular, while flirting around the edges with fashionable styles. This interplay of tradition and novelty is central to understanding the identity presented by the houses built by Robert^{III} Barber.

⁵⁰ Richard Bushman, *The Refinement of America: Persons, Houses, Cities*, (New York, Vintage Books, 1992), p 242.

⁵¹ Eli Slifer House Museum, 1 River Road, Lewisburg.

Using buildings to display status is a recurring theme in the American landscape, but this motivation does not explain departure from Barber family tradition in adopting the I-house plan for Thomas^{IV} Barber's house, or continuing to use it for later Barber houses. Why did the Barbers switch to what could be considered a Scots-Irish cultural preference? Conversely, why did Samuel^{IV} Barber's house continue adherence to the Georgian plan type? Samuel and Mary's larger house eventually sheltered a larger family (ten children who survived adolescence vs six), but the two households were of similar size when their respective houses were constructed. Evidence of the careers of Robert's sons preserved in the historical record portrays quite different personalities: Thomas was a successful but reserved farmer who did not engage in politics, while Samuel led a notably public career as a militia officer, politician and well regarded community leader.⁵² Yet this does not clarify the matter, since Thomas owned the more ornate and formal of the two houses; one might expect them to be switched.

A more compelling explanation of the differences between the houses points to the women that Thomas and Samuel married, suggesting a design process that involved collaboration between Robert Barber and his daughters-in-law. Elizabeth Clingan, whose wedding to Thomas^{IV} Barber was noted in Flavel Roan's journal, grew up in a stone central hall I-house in Kelly township built in 1795 and owned by her wealthy father William Clingan, a pillar of the Scots-Irish community (figures 29 and 30). Like the neighboring 1793 Samuel Dale stone house on the opposite side of Buffalo Creek, it has a one room deep plan with a rear kitchen wing, making it an exact precedent for the plan of Thomas Barber's house. Samuel^{IV} Barber's wife Mary Van Valzah, although raised in Buffalo Crossroads practically next door to the Presbyterian church, inherited cultural preferences from parents with Dutch and English backgrounds. Her childhood house is no longer extant, but her father, Doctor Robert Van Valzah, replaced it around 1840 with a Georgian plan brick house (figure 17), indicating preference in the Van Valzah household for the two room deep house form. As with foodways, cultural traditions regarding domestic space were passed down primarily from mother to daughter in Pennsylvania. Therefore it is likely that the stone houses Robert^{III} Barber built for his sons' families had interior plans that were shaped to reflect the inherited cultural traditions and preferences of his daughters in law.

⁵² Barber, *Genealogy of the Barber Family*, p.67-68; Lynn, *Annals of Buffalo Valley*, p. 529.



Figure 29 The 1795 Clingan House in Kelly Township, a stone central hall I-house, viewed from south



Figure 30 Back of the Clingan House showing stone kitchen with two story porch. The rear of the Thomas^{IV} Barber house has been extensively altered and added on to, but it probably had a covered porch at the ground floor, and possibly a two-story porch similar to this one on its rear wing.

Land-owning families like the Clingans, Chambers and Roans were leaders in the early Buffalo Valley Scots-Irish community. Scots-Irish Presbyterian settlers were numerous enough by 1780 to form a congregation that built the first church in the valley at Buffalo Crossroads. While the Van Valzah family did not share ethnicity with their Scots-Irish neighbors, they joined the Presbyterian church and became highly respected members of the community. Following the Quaker tradition of marital alliance with politically elite families--but lacking a Quaker community--Robert Barber's children and grandchildren married into this Presbyterian establishment. Robert^{III} was the last of the Barbers in Buffalo Valley to identify as Quaker; his children all became Presbyterians.

Samuel^{IV} Barber followed most closely in his father's footsteps, serving as a colonel in the local militia, which launched a career in politics as a Jacksonian Democrat. He was an eloquent advocate for progressive causes: active in the temperance movement, founded the Mifflinburg academy, was a delegate to national Presbyterian assemblies, and as a farmer was active in the county agricultural society. Persistence in the habits of public life inherited from their Quaker forebearers actually drew the Barbers of Thomas^{IV} and Samuel^{IV}'s generation into the Buffalo Valley Scots-Irish Presbyterian community. Rather than withdraw from public life, the Barbers withdrew by degrees from Quaker discipline and identity. This transition played out over several generations and was certainly apparent to Squire Robert by the 1820s. But if he had regrets, he did not express them.

Indeed, the Barber houses celebrate personal and family identity with an assurance that reaches outside the conventions of the local building tradition. For example, the complex geometry of the curving front hall stair in Thomas^{IV} Barber's house appears to be based on a design of Owen Biddle, a Philadelphia architect who published the design manual, *The Young Carpenter's Assistant* in 1805, extensively reprinted in the following decade, becoming an influential resource for early 19th century builders (figures 31 and 32). House clients like Barber who sought to display status pressed builders to incorporate novel elements, and traditional builders obliged by seeking assistance from carpenter's guides and pattern books such as Biddle's. Entrance doorways, stairs and fireplace surrounds all became stages for conspicuous display of fashionable taste and the builder's ingenuity. These displays add visual emphasis to the experience of the house, drawing attention to the element that they ornament and alluding to elevated cultural values, such as using columns and molded trim to reference classical antiquity.

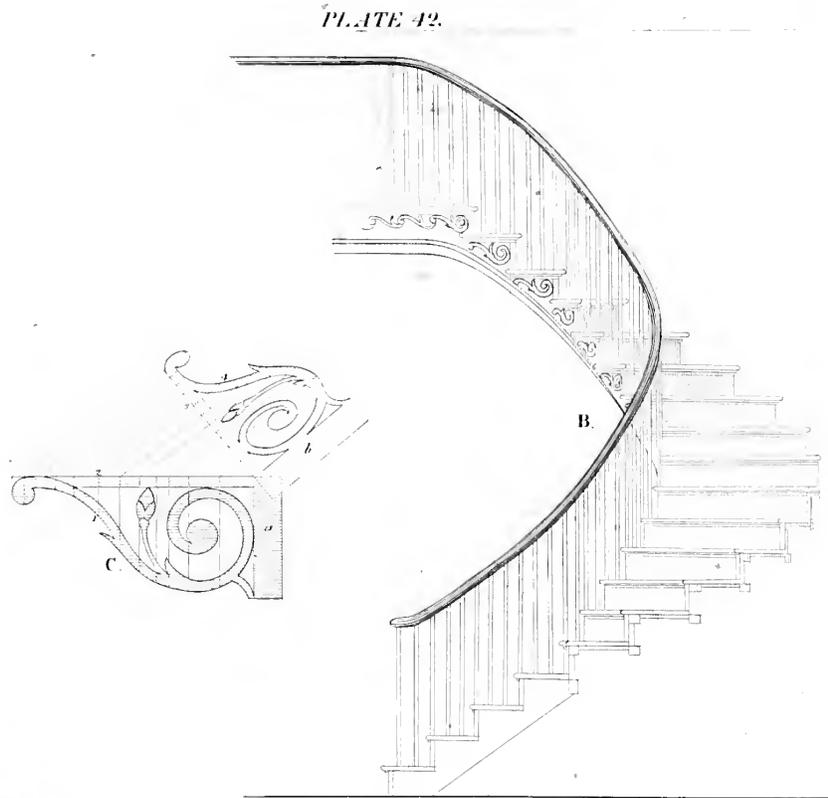


Figure 31 Detail of circular stair from Biddle's *The Young Carpenter's Assistant*, an influential early 19th century builder's manual.⁵³ Biddle explained how to use geometry to lay out the carpentry of curved stairs.



Figure 32 Step bracket trim of circular stair in the Thomas^{IV} Barber house, based on builder's manual.

⁵³ Owen Biddle, *Young Carpenter's Assistant; being a Complete System of Architecture for Carpenters, Joiners and Workmen in General, Adapted to the Style of Building in the United States*, (Philadelphia: Benjamin Johnson, 1805, republished 1833) from Internet Archive Open Library, [<https://archive.org/details/improvedenlarged00bidd>].

There is often a workmanlike earnestness to the execution of ornamental trim in vernacular houses that lends it character and individuality, offsetting the conventionality of copied forms. Builder's manuals offered rules and examples of tasteful design, but didn't encourage originality. Yet examples of ornamental references that are idiosyncratic and personally meaningful to the Barber family occur in both of the stone houses in the form of the carved books that take the place of column capitols supporting mantels over the fireplaces (figure 32). The proportions of the books are slender, lacking the substantial heft of a Bible, modeled instead on legal volumes. They allude, thus, not to scripture but to law, to the magistrate's ideal of society supported and protected by just laws fairly applied. This ideal is the product and the essence of Robert^{III} Barber's Quaker identity. Having shed many of the restrictive aspects of the Quaker Discipline, and forging a worldly network of connections well outside of the Society of Friends, he nevertheless appears to have retained an inner set of convictions, motives and behaviors that perpetuated the Quaker culture of his family.



Figure 32 Carved book at fireplace mantles of Thomas Barber House, right and Samuel Barber house, left.

I am indebted to UCHS member Jack Fisher for his detailed research of Property Deeds and Tax Records related to Robert Barber's family; and to Leon Hoover, Donita and Brian Keister, and Thom Rippon who graciously shared their houses and their passion for the history of Buffalo Valley.

A Sense of Place

by

Jeannette Lasansky

Appendix I compiled by Jeannette Lasansky

Appendix II compiled by Richard Sauers

Individually and collectively we are stimulated by our shared environment: sound, smells, and by visual sign posts such as our ridge and valley systems, riparian corridors, and vast forested tracts; also to our proximity to the Susquehanna and smaller waterways such as Spruce Run, Buffalo and Penns creeks; vast areas devoted to farming between the towns of Mifflinburg, New Berlin, and Lewisburg along with abundant and well-cared-for architecture some of which has survived for over 225 years.

Here, I focus on the longevity of our businesses as an essential component in creating our “Sense of Place.” Some Union County businesses have been in operation from the period of the earliest immigrant settlement: the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The time spent conducting our affairs and buying products for home, work or pleasure — daily; sometimes seasonally — are together a major part of how we define “home.”

The oldest business in Union County is a water-powered gristmill located off Buffalo Creek near Dale’s Ridge, Buffalo Township. The gristmill has been owned and operated by a succession of families since 1784: the Bear/Chamberlin/VanValzah/Hoffa/Witmer/Grove and Faulk families. Today it is known as “Grove’s Mill” and its rich history is documented fully in Thomas P. Rich and David Del Testa’s book, *Water-powered Grist Mills in Union County, Pennsylvania* (Union County Historical Society, 2013) and in the film, *Something Different—A Working Gristmill*.

Among Union County’s longest-lived businesses are three hotels from the mid-19th Century that are still standing and operational: the Cameron

House/Lewisburg Hotel (since 1832), the Mifflinburg Hotel (since 1858), and Forest House (since 1866). Another early hostelry, The Shearer Inn (later called The American Hotel), occupied part of what is now the Packwood House Museum located at Market and North Water Street in Lewisburg.



Forest House, one of the oldest continuously operating businesses in Union County, is located west of Forest Hill. A cabinet photograph features its inn-keeping family from c. 1890-1910. UCHS Photo #2011.26.20

Other mid-19th-century establishments include Bucknell University (1846), the Union County/then West End Fair (1853), and The Mifflinburg Bank (1872) which now has several branch locations in New Berlin and Lewisburg. Two of what had once been ubiquitous country stores are still operating: the one in Forest Hill which has been run under a series of owner/operators since 1847 and in Millmont since 1885 and from 1912 known as Shirk's Store for its owners/operators.

In the early 1900s a wide variety of businesses or organizations were established in the county that remain in existence today. These include Purity Candy Company in Lewisburg established in 1907, Laurel Market in Laurelton (1908), and three businesses in or just outside West Milton: Central Oak Heights

(1909), Byerly Meats (1910), and The West Milton Bank (1920), now with several branches in Union and Northumberland counties, and the Mifflinburg Farmers' Exchange (1918).



From the collection of the Union County Historical Society

From the mid-1920s to early 1950s, new businesses/organizations were begun that are still operating under the same name, if not the same family ownership. They are Stein's Flowers/Gifts, The Campus Theatre, Champion Shoe, Lewisburg Builders' Supply, Stamm's Appliances, the Evangelical Hospital, and the Northeast Federal Penitentiary, all in the Lewisburg area. Also from that time was the founding of R. B. Winter State Park located about 8 miles west of Forest Hill. In the 1960s, The Union County Historical Society, Dor-Day's, Reptiland, and many Old Order Mennonite businesses were among those to take root and become essential parts of Union County life.

Late 19th century phenomena were our utilities such as the water, electric, and the fire companies, often governed by boards of the town's citizens. These organizations brought enormous lifestyle change to Union County families. Fire

companies formed in Lewisburg in 1872, in Mifflinburg in 1898, and in New Berlin in 1932.



Centennial plate issued in 1974. From the collection of the Union County Historical Society.

The fire companies went from leather bucket brigades to community-purchased fire vehicles that were, until recently, staffed solely by volunteers.¹ They now provide ambulance service as well. Also started in 1895 was the county's telephone service.

These service/utility businesses ushered in a distinctly new and modern era near the turn of the 20th century, much as had the canals and railroads decades earlier. Union County's two largest boroughs, Lewisburg and Mifflinburg, in the 1890s led the way as their populations were large enough to sustain these private/public entities. However, these utility companies were bought up a century later when larger, out-of-the area corporations acquired them and entered the Lewisburg market. The Buffalo Valley Telephone Company was bought by Conestoga a multi-county communications company located in Birdsboro,

¹ Articles on the New Berlin Fire Company, by Harold Erdley Jr. and Diane Lengle, and on Lewisburg's Cameron Fire Company, by Robert Stackhouse, have previously appeared in *ACCOUNTS*, volume 3 (2013), numbers 1 and 2 respectively - ed.

Pennsylvania, in 1996 which in turn was bought out most recently in 2009 by Windstream Communications that operates in 16 states. Eventually, Union Countians' phone books ceased to retain the familiar Buffalo or Bison on its covers or bill statements. Any pretense of being locally owned vanished. On the other hand, Citizens' Electric, located outside of Lewisburg and providing electricity to the eastern end of the county, had a different outcome when it became part of a consolidation by C&T Enterprises, Inc. in 1999. Citizens' logo eventually changed, but the business name as well as a tradition of supporting local projects and causes has remained.

Many of the banks in the county were caught up by acquisitions or as parts of mergers. For example, Lewisburg Savings Institution, the first bank in Lewisburg (established 1853), nearly a century later became the Lewisburg National Bank, which was then absorbed by the Williamsport-based Northern Central Bank a.k.a. "the bank with the clock," then Keystone Financial, and finally **the** yet larger M&T Bank—always located at Market and South 4th Street in Lewisburg. The Union National Bank (established 1865) became Mellon Bank (of Pittsburgh) in the 1970s then Omega Bank and now is a First Bank — another step in ever expanding acquisitions. The third large home grown bank, Lewisburg Trust & Safe Deposit Company (established 1907), was taken over by the Commonwealth Bank, then the Meridian Bank, then Core States, then the Sovereign Bank, and most recently Santander, an international bank based in Spain. While all of these banks are still in buildings that were commissioned by their predecessors (1939, 1910, 1915) the corporate signs change. M&T Bank or its immediate predecessor removed the bank's iconic clock. These banks, like the telephone company, are no longer controlled by local boards of directors. Only the Mifflinburg Bank & Trust and the West Milton Bank are actually owned and operated local banks, controlled by local persons. Both have branches in Union County and contiguous counties. A bank from Jersey Shore, PA, is currently building a branch bank (in 2015) on the east side of Route 15.



Proprietors Harlan F. (1913-1982) and Jean (Klase) Showers (1915-2000) stand in the entrance of their general store in New Berlin with their son, John R. (b. 1952) in 1974. A general store from the early 1900s, it operated as the Showers Brothers Store in 1946 by John C. and Harlan F. Showers. Harlan and Jean ran it together until Harlan's death. Then it operated under three successive owners until 1998.



Dry Valley with the country store/post office in the right foreground, photographed in the 1950s: a general store/post office, several houses, and the Lutheran Church. The house/store was built about 1872 by George Penny, storekeeper and owner until 1904 when George, the first of three Oldts to live there, purchased it. Paul P. Oldt owned it from 1919 to 1935, when it was sold in bankruptcy proceeding to Charles Renninger. In 1944, Renninger sold the building to David and Grace Oldt who owned it until 1966. The subsequent owner's estate sold it to Albert and Marie Hause in 1970 and who operated until it closed.

Common to nearly every crossroads or hamlet in Union County had been a small country store where news might be traded around a pot bellied stove as well as sage advice given. Guffey's Store, Kelly Crossroads Store, Kelly Point Store, and Snyder's Store were all located in the Kelly Township area. The author remembers the Kelly Point Store and Dyers' and Shower's in Winfield and New Berlin respectively.² Matry's and Gessner's, both located in the center of Lewisburg, had similar qualities to these stores though they were located beside many other shops along along Market Street. Small country stores are still active in Forest Hill and in Millmont. Both are helped by the fact that they are a distance from the allure of shopping malls and quite distinct from the box stores that started in Union County in the 1970s, eventually to dominate the Route 15 corridor outside of Lewisburg and Route 45 on the east side of Mifflinburg.

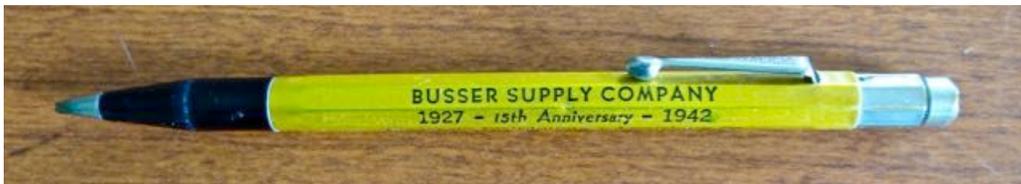
The street outside of Lewisburg named Fairground Road spans the distance from Route 192 on its north end and Route 45 on its south and hints of one of many important county sites nearer its southern half—the former Union County Fair and racetrack. The grandstand for viewing horse races was built in 1917 and was demolished in 1937. Mid-point on Fairground Road was the cement block two-story first Pennsylvania Breeders' Co-op (1942-1965) building, later converted to the East Buffalo Township seat of government.

The "Auction" which developed into the present and large Farmer's Market that has been held every Wednesday, long a weekly routine for county residents and visitors. The original wooden structure that housed the auction was used as such since the late 1930s, and built after the Union County fair grounds and racetrack were razed and the fair had moved to Laurelton in the county's "tight end," a new organization called the West End Fair. The present large cement block structure of the Farmers' Market replaced the wooden auction after a fire. Older Union County residents still call Wednesday's sprawling Farmers' Market, "the auction" and in the late 1960s an auction was still held at the same time that others came in to sell produce and other items directly from their table set ups. That arrangement dated to the 1950s if not earlier. Many, if not most, businesses

² An article on Dyer's Store, Winfield, by Phyllis M. Dyer was published in ACCOUNTS, Vol. 3, No. 1 – ed.

including banks, in Mifflinburg and Lewisburg were closed Wednesday afternoons and county-wide Wednesday was known as “market day.” The time to come to the market has evolved slowly from starting after lunch, lasting to dusk, to its current hours, beginning about 8 am and ending, for various venders, around 2 pm and later.

Local businesses of “a certain age” have frequently celebrated their birthdays with anniversary items: china, ashtrays, pens and pencils. This continues to be the case. The Union County Historical Society has collected such anniversary items, examples of which appear below.



Businesses often advertise how many years they have been in business. For example, the *Standard Journal's Valley Business Guide*, produced in the winter 2015, reflects on *The Milton Standard's* 125th anniversary and their advertisers' anniversaries. In our area, where there have been few published business directories, it is such occasional commemorative tabloids as well as the phone book yellow pages, school yearbooks, and newspapers that provide the names, addresses, goods and services of long-lived businesses that are part of our memories and experiences. These are the places that have formed and continue to form our collective "Sense of Place" along with the flora and fauna that frame our settings, agricultural and vernacular architecture, our covered wooden and old iron bridges, and signature items such as the iconic and towering, Italian Renaissance-inspired smokestack of the Federal Penitentiary.

As evidenced in the lists that follow, our businesses are diverse in their geographic settings with Union County. Many were in the vicinity of the county seat— that is, near Lewisburg on what was called, in the 1930s and 1940s, "the Lewisburg/Winfield Road," or the northern portion of River Road, later bypassed with the construction of Route 15 north, itself widened several times to become a roadway that transformed and impacted the area as had the train lines a hundred years earlier. These businesses appear in Appendix I.

The businesses in the Appendix II, researched and compiled by historian and former director at The Packwood House Museum, Rick Sauers, reflect the diversity in long-lived businesses in the Borough of Lewisburg proper. Some of those businesses moved away from the Borough to take advantage of the growth in the adjacent areas particularly west and north west of Lewisburg. Purity Candy, for example, moved the furthest north when it established a second store and its primary place of manufacture on Route 15 near Allenwood. This second and larger location in Union County allowed Purity to take advantage of the increased Route 15 traffic that, in turn, connected our Buffalo Valley with distant parts of the nation.

The compilations in the two appendices below are works in progress. The

author and Richard Sauers both welcome new additions and corrections since we realize that our lists can never be comprehensive even if that might be the goal.³ Also, our self-imposed limit of 25 years or longer (as of 2015) will, as time passes, afford the opportunity of other businesses to join the list of those that continue to shape our “Sense of Place.”

Appendix I

Union County Businesses outside the Lewisburg Borough

by Jeannette Lasansky

Spanning our two largest Communities:

Ethel/Mary Koons 1927-2006 in Mifflinburg with second shop in Lewisburg was run alone by Mary Koons from 1945-1961 79 years

Route 15 south of Lewisburg in East Buffalo and Union townships

Colonial Crest Motel/Roadway Inn since 1974 41 years

Elwood R. Robbins (garage) since 1946-(1971+) 26 years

Colonial Candlecrafters since 1967; re-located to Brook Park Farm in 2014 47 years

River Edge Camp and Marina since 1963 52 years

Rose Swimming Pools since 1958; moved from Lewisburg borough in 1992 to below Winfield 57 years

Route 15 just north of Lewisburg in East Buffalo or Kelly townships:

Bison Beverage since 1980 35 years

Union Motors (1922-19630/Walters Oldsmobile (1963-1987)/ Lewisburg Motors (1987-1990)/ Anchor Motors (1990-1996) 74 years

Steese’s/Hummel’s/Meecham’s beer distributors since mid-1930s/**The Beer Barn** since 1976 79 years

University Motor Inn since 1967 48 years

Lewisburg Car Wash/University Car Wash since 1969 46 years

Crate & Freight Plus since 1989 36 years

JPM Company (1949-2002) in East Buffalo Township.; moved in 1952 to North 6th/7th; in 1960 moved to Route 15 North then North 15th Street 53 years

³ Readers who can correct or add to the two appendix lists are invited to send their items to ACCOUNTS, greaves@bucknell.edu. Items received will be forwarded to the list authors –ed.

Traveler's Inn (restaurant) 1941-1966 25 years

Evangelical Hospital since 1953 62 years

Evangelical Home/Lewisburg United Methodist Homes/Riverwoods Senior Living Community/Albright Healthcare, RiverWoods since 1916 99 years

Animal Care since 1987 38 years

Country Cupboard since 1973 42 years

Stone Villa Haven overnight cottages 1946-(1971+) 26+

Colonial Village Construction/CVC Heating and Cooling since 1974 41 years

Woody's Repair Shop since 1945-(1971+) 26 years

Elwood R. Robbins (garage) since 1946-(1971+) 26 years

Marlin B. Sauers & Sons (Pioneer Seed Corn) since 1936 79 years

Route 45 from Rte 15. and west of Lewisburg:

Lewisburg Chair/Pennsylvania House Furniture (1886-2004) 118 years

L. R. Ernest Groceries (1925-1941)/**Warren C. Kunkle** (1941-1971+) 46+ years

Dor-Day's Sub Shop since 1961 54 years

A-1 Lock & Key since 1989 26 years

BZ Motors since 1947 on Rte. 45; relocated to Rte. 15 North in 2005 68 years

Mid-Penn Engineering Corporation since 1969 46 years

(Samuel) Baker's Scrap Yard (metal scrap yard) 1915-(1971+) 56 years

The Auction/Farmers' Market 1936-present 77 years

Lewisburg Animal Hospital since 1957 58 years

Buffalo Valley Lutheran Village since 1975 40 years

Moore Business Forms (now is Moore North America) since 1960 55 years

V&H Ford since 1937/**Lewisburg Ford** since 2004/**Alexander Ford** since 2009 78 years

Lamprinos (started in Milton 1954) since 1990 25 years

Twin Kiss (1969-?)/ **Bingaman II/Bresslers** (1985-2000)/**Purple Cow** 2000 46 years

Allenwood:

Devitt's Camp (tubercular treatment center) since 1912/**White Deer Run Treatment Center** since 1970 103 years

Reptiland since 1964 51 years

Forest Hill:

Forest Hill Store since 1847 168 years

Forest House since 1866 159 years



Raymond B. Winter State Park since 1942 73 years

Hidden Valley Camping Resort since 1960s 55 years

Laurelton:

Union County Fair/West End Fair since 1857 (first in Lewisburg until 1937; then in Laurelton) 162 years

Laurel Market since 1908 107 years

Mazeppa area:

Bear/Chamberlin/VanValzah/Hoffa/Witmer/ and Grove's Mill since 1784 213 years

Kuhns Brothers Lumber Company since 1964 51 years

Sampsell's Roofing since 1950s or earlier 65 years

Mifflinburg:

The Mifflinburg Hotel/Scarlet D since 1858 157 years

The Mifflinburg Telegraph (1862-2014) 152 years

Mifflinburg Bank & Trust since 1872 143 years

Mifflinburg Waterworks since 1898 117 years

Mifflinburg Fire Company since 1898 117 years

Mifflinburg Farmers' Exchange since 1918 97 years

H.L. Klose Heating since 1938 77 years

Wehr's Beveridge since 1960 or earlier 55 years

Ritzcraft since 1976 61 years

Alvin Reiff's Woodworking since 1977 38 years

Martin's Small Engine Repair since 1979 36 years

Buggy Town (1982-86)/ Carriage Corner since 1988 31 years

Buffalo Valley Produce Auction since 1988 27 years

Decorating Center since 1988 27 years

Shiveley's (1953-88)/B&K (1988-1992)/Rishel's Meat Market since 1993 62 years

Millmont:

Shirk's Store since 1885 130 years

Zimmerman's Harness Shop/Zimmerman Supply since 1969 46 years

New Berlin:

Shower's Store (early 1900s-1998)

New Berlin Fire Company since 1932 83 years

QE Manufacturing since 1952 63 years

SUN VO-TECH school since 1971 44 years

Playworld Systems since 1986; moved to Lewisburg in 1999 29 years

New Columbia:

Foresman Store (1904-1974)

Nittany Mountain Campground since 1972 53 years

Red Bank:

Reiff's Poultry since 1980 35 years

Verna's Fabrics since 1980 35 years

Vicksburg:

Burrey and Smucker's General Store 1894-1928/**Burrey's** 1928-1958/continued operation in Lewisburg as **Burrey's Warehouse** (coal, fuel oil, seeds, fertilizer) until 1973 79 years

Burrey's Warehouse (coal, fuel oil, seeds, fertilizer) 1928-(1971+) 43 years+

Vicksburg Harness Shop since 1978 37 years

Earl Hoover's Tractors since 1981 34 years

White Springs:

Hoover's Bernina since 1987 28 years

West Milton:

Central Oak Heights since 1909 106 years

Byerly's Meats since 1910 105 years

West Milton Bank since 1920 95 years

White Deer:

Weaver's Sunset Ice Cream since 1985 30 years

Appendix II

Long-Lived Lewisburg Businesses

by **Richard A. Sauers**

The list of Lewisburg businesses that appears below is based on my unpublished Directory of Lewisburg Businesses, 1785-1952, which is an ongoing project I began several years ago. Additions of businesses that began after 1952 have been added upon request of Jeannette Lasansky so that this list serves as an appendix to her article. All listed businesses have been in Lewisburg for at least 25 years.

Each entry includes beginning and ending years in business (first column), total years in business (second column), and a third column that includes names of owners and/or business name changes, years in parentheses if more than one owner, and type of business if not readily apparent in the title. In the first column, dates in parentheses indicate years that are supposed and not known for certain. A beginning year followed by a question mark indicates an unknown ending year. Years followed by a plus sign indicate that the business continued past the listed ending year and ended in a year unknown to this compiler. Businesses still in existence have plus signs after the total years to indicate the total years in business as of September 2015.

The research sources that resulted in this list include the many newspapers published in Lewisburg since the 1820s, mercantile appraisement lists (until 1943), books, magazines, advertising objects, maps, and manuscript material. I have included information drawn from the 1944-1971 telephone books. Any errors are the compiler's alone. Not included in this list are service and fraternal organizations, attorneys and physicians.

1770-1919	149	Derr's Mill (1770-1785) George Derr (1785-1797) Tobias Lehman (1797-1809) John Freedley (1809-1815) Elizabeth Freedley (1815-1821) John Brown (1821-1845) John Brown, Jr. (1845-1869) Jonas A. Fry (1869-1892)
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		Harry Mathers (1892-1900) Levi Arbogast (1901-1904, rental) Edward & William H. Peters (1904-?) Albert W. Johnson (1917-1919)
1791-1833+	42	John Moore (blacksmith shop)
1796-1839	43	Hugh McLaughlin (tailor)
1798-(1827)	29	Hugh Wilson (1798-1804) (general merchandise) William Hayes (1804-1827)
1799-1886	87	John Pollock (1799-1806 unknown tavern names) Andrew Shearer (1807-1823 unknown tavern names) William Joyce (1823-1837 unknown tavern names) Washington House (1838-1840) (hotel) Spread Eagle House (1840-1847) American House (1848-1886)
1813-(1838)	25	James Geddes (saddles)
1813-(1841)	28	Alexander Graham (dry goods)
1814-(1944)	130	Lewisburg Bridge Company
1829-1885	56	Jacob Zentmeyer (1829-1882) (blacksmith shop) R. W. Hoffman (1882-1885)
(1829)-1854	25	William Armstrong (cabinetmaking)
(1829-1863)	34	John Houghton (boots and shoes)
1830-1883	53	Jonathan Spyker & Son (1830-1857) (hats) J. L. Hawn (1857-1883)
1830-present	185+	Valiant Fire Company (1830-?) Lewisburg Fire Department (?-1874) William Cameron Engine Company (1874-present)
1831-1893	62	David Ginter (furniture, undertaking)
1831-present	184+	Schaffle Drug Store (1831-1886) T. D. Baker (1886-1931) Rea & Derick (1931-?) CVS (?-2015) moved outside the borough
1831-1923	92	Walls & Company (general merchandise)
1832-(1872)	40	James B. Pross (boots and shoes, leather goods)
1834-1916	82	Washington House (1834-1858) (hotel) Riviere House (1858-1874) Cameron House (1874-1916)
1835-1865	40	Charles H. Cook (carriage making)

1836-(1870)	34	Solomon Ritter (marble yard)
1838-1863	25	H. Snyder (1838) (drug store) Jonathan Zellers (1838-1846) C. A. Wyeth (1846-1849) T. A. H. Thornton & Josiah Baker (1849-1855) T. S. Christ & F. S. Caldwell (1855-1857) F. S. Caldwell (1858-1863)
1838-(1877)	39	Joel C. Kelly (boots & shoes)
1841-1992	151	C. Jonathan Wolfe (1841-1882) (drug store) J. Bordner (1882-1885) C. Jonathan Wolfe (1885-1919) Richard C. Hill (1919-1922) Robert M. Heddings (1922-1930) Charles A. Smith (1930-1945) Paul J. Lentz (1945-1968) Troutman's Pharmacy (1968-1990) Lewisburg Apothecary (1990-1992)
(1843-1880)	37	Abner M. Lawshe (boots & shoes)
1843-1902	59	Augustus Stoughton (stoves & tinware)
1843-1912	69	Lewisburg Chronicle (1843-1847) newspaper with name changes LC and Union County General Advertiser (1847) LC and West Branch General Advertiser (1848) LC and the West Branch Farmer (1849) LC and West Branch Farmer (1850) Lewisburg Chronicle (1850-1859) Union County Star and Lewisburg Chronicle (1859-1864) Lewisburg Chronicle (1865-1912)
1844-(1872)	28	John B. Miller (tailor)
1845-1980s?	135+	Daniel Shaffer (1845-1898) (marble yard) R. D. Lance & Sons (1898-1918) William Roland Lance (1918-?) Thomas D. Ritter (?-1980s)
1847-1878	31	Geddes & Marsh (1847-1858) (foundry) James S. Marsh & Company (1858-1860) Lewisburg Foundry & Agricultural Works (1860-1878)
1848-present	167+	Lewisburg Cemetery Association
1859-1877	27	Josiah Baker (drugstore)
1850-(1892)	42	Frick & Slifer (1850-1852) (canal boat building) Frick, Slifer & Company (1852-1858) William Frick & Company (1858-1860) Frick, Billmeyer & Company (1860-1865) Billmeyer, Nogel & Company (1865-1872) Billmeyer, Dill & Company (1872-1880) P. Billmeyer & Company (1880-1892?)

1850-1889	39	William T. Reitmeyer (1850-1887) (boots & shoes) Edward L. Angstadt (1887-1888) John George (1888-1889)
1851-(1971+)	120+	Western Union Telegraph Company
1853-1883	30	Joseph L. Hawn (tailor, dry goods)
1853-1890	37	Reber & Poeth (brick yard)
1853-1898	45	Peter H. Beaver (1853-1859) (saddles & harnesses) O. P. Shively (1859-1898) (leather, buffalo robes)
1853-present	162+	Lewisburg Savings Institution Lewisburg National Bank Northern Central Bank Keystone Financial M & T Bank
1853-1966	113 years	T. A. H. Thornton (1853-1864) (drugstore) S. G. & W. A. Bennett (1864-1865) S. G. Bennett (1865-1882) E. S. Heiser & Brother (1882-1883) W. D. Heiser (1883-1889) E. S. Heiser (1889-1927) Robert M. Heddings (1927-1932) Hartz Cut Rate (1932-1945) Bennett-Moyer Cut Rate (1945-1950) Bennett's Pharmacy (1950-1954) Bennett's (1954-1966)
1856-1911	55	T. Frank Russell & Company (1856-1879) (dry goods) Russell & Lawshe (1879-1909) Clark & Potter (1909-1911)
1856-1959	103	Lewisburg Gas Company
1858-1903	45	William Fegley (1858-1885) (coal yard) P. L. Clingan (1885-1893) Newman & Wagner (1893-1903)
1858-1990s	132+	A. E. Bower (1858-1914) (jeweler) Grenoble Brothers (1914-1990s)
1861-(1912)	51	Union Hotel
1864-1911	47	George W. Procter (1864-1909) (hardware) H. C. Hyatt (1909-1911)
1865-1896	31	James Houghton (1865-1873) (photography) J. W. Cornelius (1873-1896)
1865-1897	32	Jacob P. Brooke (1865-1882) (jeweler) C. J. Sturgis (1882-1897)
1865-(1926)	61	John Pross (barber)

1865-2003	138	Lewisburg Journal (1865-1946) Lewisburg Journal and the Lewisburgh Saturday News (1946-1947) Lewisburg Journal-News (1947-1953) Union County Standard and Lewisburg Journal-News (1953) Union County Standard-Journal (1953-1961) Union County Journal (1961-1987) Lewisburg Daily Journal (1987-2003)
1865-present	150+	Union National Bank Mellon Bank Omega Bank First National Bank
1865-1946	81	Jacob Hower (1865-1923) (undertaker) Charles Hower (1923-1930) S. H. Strunk (1930-1933) C. Strunk (1934-1946)
1867-1979	112	Lewisburg Woolen Mill (1866-1917) Lewisburg Mills (1917-1979)
1868-1907+	39	Charles F. Lindig (marble works)
1868-1914	46	John Zearfoss (harness making)
1869-1909	40	Lewisburg Music Hall Company/Opera House
1869-1915	46	Alfred E. Slifer (groceries)
1871-1896	25	James Hazelwood (boots & shoes)
1871-1903	32	Daniel Oswald (1871-1902) (tobacco & cigars) G. B. Hyde (1902-1903)
1872-1905	33	Koch & Strouse (1872-1885) (clothing) F. Steiner (1885-1905)
(1872)-1915	43	D. Brown & Company (1872) (groceries) John F. Walker (1872-1874) Bartholomew & Pross (1874-1875) S. P. Kerstetter (1875-1883) I. C. Harvey (1883-1905) E. F. Prowant (1905-1911) O. Kreisher (1911-1915)
1872-1961	89	L. F. Albright & Company (1872) Albright, Leinbach & Company (1872-1874) Dreisbach Hardware (1874-1961)
1873-1949	76	Nogel & Himmelreich (1873-1875) (dry goods) Nogel (1875-1876) P. W. Himmelreich (1876) Himmelreich Brothers (1876-1880) P. W. Himmelreich (1880-1904) J. F. Groover Brothers (1904-1947) John H. Brouse (1947-1949)

1877-2009 132 Donehower's (wallpaper, sporting goods)



1878-1905	27	A. L. Reeser (groceries)
(1878)-1935	57	Samuel M. Wolfe (1878-1911) (shoes) Wilbur W. Wolfe (1911-1935)
1880-(1952+)	72+	Lewisburg Knitting Mill (Musser's)
1880-1915	35	Miss M. E. Morrow (notions)
1881-1931	50	William B. Marsh (1881-1908) (shoes) Irey & Brobeck (1908-1909) Irey Shoes (1909-1924) 20th Century Shoes (1924-1925) Lehman Shoes (1925-1931)
1882-1916	34	Baker House (hotel)
1882-1946	64	Lewisburgh Local News (1882-1883) Lewisburgh Saturday News (1883-1946)
1883-(1989)	106	Buffalo Flour Milling Company (1883-1916) W. D. Deitrich (1916-1927) Dietrich & Gambrill (1927-1966) Ralston Purina (1966-late 1980s)
1884-1936	52	George Stein & Brother (1884-1917) (meats) Walter A. Blair (1917-1936)
1886-1916	30	Thomas Ritter & Son (1886-1896) (carriage making) Thomas Ritter (1896-1916)
1887-1952	55	Kline & Oldt (1887-1894) (dry goods) C. W. Oldt (1894-1913) Herman & Leiser (1913-1952)

1888-1915	27	Eyer Walter (1888-1891) (drug store) Harry Hoffman (1891-1915)
(1889)-1943	54	William J. Ward (barber)
1892-1959	67	William C. Cromley & Company (1892-1944) (stoves, plumbing) Laird & John Cromley (1944-1959)
1892-1950s	60+	W. D. Wainwright (tobacco, pool hall)
1892-1939	47	Harry J. Nogel (jewelry store)
1896-1921	25	P. C. Hunter (1896-1899) (photography) F. W. Lindig (1899-1906) Ellen Shields (1906-1921)
1896-(1931)	35	Oscar N. Lindig (plumbing)
1896-1964	68	Lewisburg News Bureau
(1896)-present	119	Alfred "Fred" Reish (blacksmith shop) Clarence Bilger (1918- 1945) Kenneth Bilger (moved to North 11th Street in 1946) Don Bilger (1980 concentrated on welding and design)
1898-1926	28	Wolfe & Shultz (coal yard, grain)
1898-1998	100	John F. Prowant (1898-1922) (men's clothing) J. F. Prowant & Company (1923-1941) Prowant's (1941-1998)
1899-1934	35	Jacob Horam (livery, garage)
1900-1930	30	W. N. Wensel (tinware)
1900-1933	33	W. R. Long (groceries)
1900-1939	39	J. Allen Fegley (tobacco, stationary, newsstand)
1900-1954	54	Peerless Steam Laundry
1901-1943	42	David C. Burkey (bicycles, auto supplies)
1901-(1980s)	79+	Quaker Cuff Company (clothing manufacture) Quaker Manufacturing Company (aka the shirt factory) (moved to East Buffalo Township Industrial Park in 1962)
1902-1932	30	U. R. Swengel (furniture, undertaking)
1904-present	111+	Buffalo Valley Telephone Company (1904-1996) Conestoga Phone Company (1996-?) D&E Communication (?-2009) Windstream (2009-present)
1905-(1941)	36	Max Harris (clothing store)
1905-1972	67	Reber & Fisher (1906-1910) (hardware)

		J. F. Reber & Company (1910-1934) Busser Supply Company (1934-1972)
1906-1959	53	J. Fred Zeller (jeweler)
1906-1971	65	Gundy's Hat /Bonnett Shop (women's hats and accessories)
1907-present	108+	Lewisburg Trust & Safe Deposit Company (1907-1984) Commonwealth Bank (1984-1994) Meridian Bank (1994-1996) Core States (1996-1998) Sovereign Bank (1998-2013) Santander (2013-present)



1907-present	108+	Purity Candy
1908-1961	53	Isaac Gedrich (1908-1945) (clothing) Mary Koons Shop (1945-1961)
1908-1960	52	Orpheum (1908-1931) (movie theater) Roxy (1931-1960)
1910-(1949)	39	J. Howard Stahl (tobacco and pool hall)
1911-present	104+	Citizens' Electric Company (moved to East Buffalo Twp. Industrial Park in 1982)
1912-(1971+)	59+	Lewisburg Condensed Milk Company (1912-1915) Nestle Food Company (1918-1925) Sheffield Farms (1925-1958) Sealtest Sheffield Farms (1958-1960) Sealtest Foods (1960-1971+)
1913-1949	36	W. H. Zearfoss (electrician)
1913-(1972)	59	Heimbach Lumber
1914-(1943+)	30+	James P. Ruhl (electrician)

1915-1951	36	E. C. Noll (feed)
(1917)-1944	27	Clarence B. Comstock (coal yard)
(1918)-1959	41	M. Flavio (fruit)
1918-1960s	42+	A & P (groceries)
1918-(1971+)	53+	R. F. Halfpenny (1918-1930) (groceries) William S. Rhoads (1930-1931) Elmer L. Wagner (1931-1936) Milton C. Wagner (1936-1971+)
1918-present	97+	Swengel Funeral Home Pursley Funeral Home Erdley Funeral Home (1947-1969) Shaw Funeral Home (1949-present)
1920-1949	29	John C. Reedy (furniture)
(1920)-1961	41	Byerly's Market (meats)
(1920)-1994	74	Five Points Market (groceries)
1921-(1971+)	50+	Oscar I. Liddick (1921-1937) (groceries) Charles A. Heiser (1937-1971+) (groceries, then fish market)
1921-1993	72	New Cameron House (1921-1934) Hotel Lewisburger (1934-1993)
1922-1969	47	Steininger Café (1922-1951) Steininger's Restaurant (1951-1969)
1922-1996	74	Union Motors (1922-1963) (moved from North Third S. to Route 15 in 1941) Walters Oldsmobile (1963-1987) Lewisburg Motors (1987-1990) Anchor Motors (1990-1996)
1923-1966	43	Lewisburg Nash Sales (1923-1931) Meachum Motor Company (1931-1966)
1923-present	92	P. M. Savidge (1923-1929) Stein's Flowers (1929-present)
1923-present	92+	Abe Farley (1923-1961) (barber) Ziegler's (1961-present)



1924-1950	26	Wagner's Café
(1924)-1954	30	Charles W. Galloway (1924-1949) (coal) Warner M. Galloway (1949-1954)
1924-(1998)	64	Montgomery & Company (1924-1931) (men's clothes) Brough's (1931-1970) Roger's Men's Wear (1970-1998)
1924-(1970s)	46+	Acme Markets
1924-2006	82	Bechtel's Dairy restaurant (moved from Market St. to Rte. 15 in 1955)
1924-present	91+	Weis Markets (moved to Kelly Township in 1974)
(1925)-1951	26	Mearns V. Arbogast (draying & hauling)
1925-(1971+)	46+	L. R. Ernest (1925-1941) (groceries) Warren C. Kunkle (1941-1971+)
1925-present	90+	Ross Photography (1925-1980) Lewisburg Studio (1980-present)
1925-1980s?	60+	Beyer & Fortner (plumbing)
1926-2012	86	Edwin D. Mensch Agency (real estate)
1923-1966	43	Lewisburg Nash Sales (1923-1931) Meachum Motor Company (1931-1966)
1928-1973	45	Burrey's Warehouse (business started in Vicksburg in 1894) (coal, fuel oil, fertilizer, seeds)
1928-(1971+)	43+	Lewisburg Cleaners & Dyers
1929-1962	33	Stewart A. Royer (1929-1946) (tires & gas) W. A. Royer & Son (1946-1962)
(1929)-1967)	38	Harry E. Stein (insurance)
1929-1984	55	Schlow's Quality Shop (1929-1950) The Lyons Shop (1950-1984)

1929-present	86+	Diehl Chevrolet (1931-1945) (started by Richard Diehl in Hartleton) B.P. Thomason (1945-1950) Diehl Chevrolet (1950-2002) Fairfield Chevrolet Cadillac (2002-present)
1931-(1971+)	40+	Heiter's Barbershop
1931-2010	79	Martin's Flowers
1931-2004	84+	Lewisburg Inn (1931-2004)
1932-(1980+)	48+	Reliable Furniture Company
1933-1962	29	O. P. Miller (1933-1935) Gravell Insurance Agency (1935-1962)
1933-present	82+	M. S. Meixell Agency (1933-1975) (insurance) Meixell-Diehl Agency (1975-present)
1934-2009	75	Lewisburg News Agency
1936-1961	25	S. P. Gearhart (1936-1944) (groceries) Clarence H. Stahl (1944-1961)
1936-(1971+)	35	Third Street Service Station (1936-1946) Bailey Tire Company (1946-1951) Lewisburg Recapping & Tire Supply (1951-1971+)
1937-(1972)	35	Western Auto
1938-(1971+)	33+	Minium Moving & Storage
1938-1966	28	Flo-Lee Beauty Salon
(1938)-1969	31	William F. Strohecker (1938-1967) (coal) Harold W. Erdley (1967-69)
1938-present	77+	Dornsife Funeral Home (1938-1967) Cronrath Funeral Home (1967-2007) Cronrath-Grenoble Funeral Home (2007-present)
1938-present Twp	77+	The Swirl Shop (beauty parlor) (moved to Brook Park, East Buffalo in 1992)
1940-1968	28	Pitt the Tailor
1940-1969	29	Lewisburg Auto Supply & Service
1940-present	75+	B. O. Daubert (1940-1983) (plumbing/heating systems) Silver Tip (1983-present)
1941-1970s?	31+	J. J. Newberry
1941-2009	58	Royal Stationary (1941-1951) Wagner's Stationary (1951-2009)

1941-present	74+	Campus Theater
1941-present	74+	Champion Shoe Repair
1941-present	74+	Lewisburg Builders Supply (moved to Kelly Township in c. 1975)
1943-present	52+	Lewisburg Concrete Products Company (1943-1967) Central Builders Supply (1967-present) 1943-present 72+ Lewisburg Locker Plant (1943-1963) Mensch's Locker Plant (1963-1968) Fisher's Locker Plant & Meat Market (1968-present)
1945-present	71+	Wolf's Jewelers
1946-(1971+)	25+	Mrs. Anne Cook (beautician)
1944-(1971+)	27+	Beck's Popcorn & Amusement Company (1944-1954) Beck's Amusement Company (1954-1971+)
1946-present	69+	Ernst's Barbershop
1947-(1972+)	25+	Focht Printing Company
1948-(1990s?)	42+	The Donut Shop (1948-1954) Grenoble's Donut Shop (1954-1956) Grenoble's Bakery (1956-1990s?)
1951-present	64+	Catherman's Home Made Candy (new owner added bakery specialties in 2006)
1952-2006	54	Matrey's Foodtown
1952-present	63+	Stamm's TV & Appliances
1953-1995	42	Broadt's Furniture (relocated from Pittston to New Columbia in 1953 and then to Lewisburg in 1954)
1957-present	68+	Sherwin-Williams
1960-present	55+	Village Steak House (1960-1969) Bull Run Inn (1969-2013) Bull Run Tack House (2013-present)
1962-present	53+	Towne Tavern
1962-present	53+	Cole's Hardware
1962-present	53+	Pardoe's Bikes and Repairs
1965-present	50+	Culligan Water Conditioning Company
1970-present	45+	PA State Liquor Store
1970-present	45+	Open Door Gallery
1970s-present	35+	Gingerbread House

1971-present	44+	House of Pizza (La Casa)
1972-2014	42	Temperance House
1976-present	39+	US Supply (plumbing parts)
1978-present	37+	Broadt Computers (moved to Kelly Township in 2002)
1981-present	34+	Pennsylvania Mercantile The Mercantile
1982-present	33+	Williams & Williams (jewelry)
1984-present	31+	University Hair Design
1984-present	31+	Styling Nook (hair salon)
1985-present	30+	Pineapple Inn (bed & breakfast)
1985-present	30+	Cathy Katherman (hair salon)
1989-present	26+	Brushstrokes (art supplies)
1989-present	26+	Steininger's Dry Cleaners (started in Sunbury in 1960)\

✧ **ACCOUNTS** ✧

About the Authors

Robert M. (Bert) Dunkerly is from Lewisburg and now lives in Richmond, VA. Author of eleven books on the Revolution and Civil War, he is a historian with the National Park Service.

Elizabeth J. Hackenberg is a lifelong resident of Union County (Mazeppa and presently lives on a small farm on the north side of New Berlin Mt.) She is a graduate of Lock Haven University, and taught Kindergarten for 31 years in the Mifflinburg School District

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Richard A. Sauers, a native of Lewisburg, earned a PhD at Penn State University and has been in the public history field for 30 years. He is currently the executive director of the Western Museum of Mining and Industry in Colorado Springs, CO.

Bonnie Stahl, a lifelong resident of Union County, served as advocate and court-appointed fiscal guardian for residents of Selinsgrove Center and Laurelton Center. In retirement she is a folk artist and researches family trees. Bruce Teeple is local historian, speaker, gardener, chicken farmer, wine maker, Bingo caller and columnist for the Centre Daily Times, who lives in Aaronsburg, Centre County.

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- Accounts from family history
- Accounts of the lives of persons associated with the County
- Accounts of businesses, churches, communities and places
- Descriptions of objects and their makers (furniture, buggies, etc.)
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