

THE STORY OF A DYNAMIC COMMUNITY



YORK

PENNSYLVANIA

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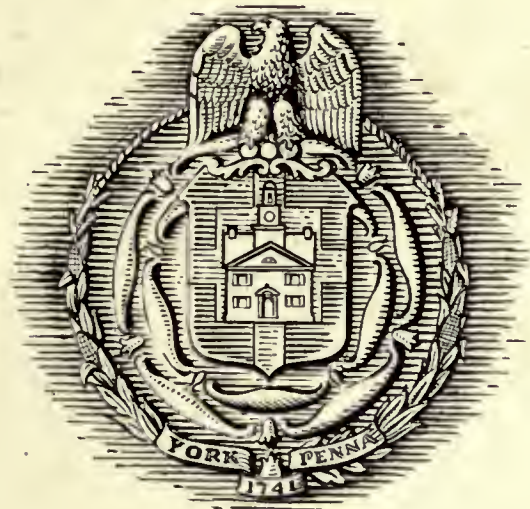


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YORK

PENNSYLVANIA



The Corporate Seal of York, Pennsylvania, was designed by Reinhardt Dempwolf, J. Horace Rudy and James Glessner. The original is in color. The intersecting cross streets are in gold. At the intersection there is superimposed the red brick Colonial Court House. The shield is in dark blue and symbolizes the original German settlers. This shield is in the center of a white rose symbolic of the early English and Welsh immigrants. Surrounding the white rose is a border of red indicating that York County was originally a part of Lancaster County. The rope represents industries; the grain, her agriculture. The American Eagle surmounts the three cannon balls of the Penns. The year 1741 marks the date when the site for the city was first surveyed.

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Foreword

This introductory evaluation of our city is by an individual who is not native to the community. I came to York—a complete stranger—just twenty-five years ago. It soon became evident that if I were to succeed in my profession I had to gain a thorough understanding of every phase of York's community life, because only through such a knowledge could I secure the necessary voluntary cooperation for effective community development.

Perhaps, by reason of being an outsider, I have been able to be more objective in my observations than could a native whose roots run deep into the historical soil.

These, then, are my quarter-century conclusions.

The story of York, while it has individual characteristics, mirrors quite accurately that of many another community east of the Alleghenies and is in miniature the story of the development of this part of our nation.

Its 200-year maturity reflects itself in its resistance to sudden change and gives it a stability which can withstand shocks which might damage newer communities.

However, despite its age, its people have never been content to rest upon the laurels of past achievement. They have used their accomplishments as a base upon which further progress can be built. Their philosophy is wrapped up in the phrase "Be not the last to cast away the old, nor yet the first to grasp the new."

York's people are relatively homogeneous. The original inhabitants were predominantly of German descent with a small sprinkling of Scotch, Irish and English. This mixture of peculiarly characteristic national traits of each produced a population alloy much stronger than the pure strain of any one race, just as a combination of metals makes for a product with more strength and durability than the pure metal itself.

York's population growth during the last century has been largely from within, but always there has been that gradual addition of outside elements which tempered and strengthened the native. But never has the influx been so great as to become unassimilable with its attendant danger of radical change in the nature of the community.

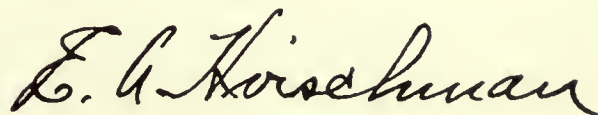
The story of York demonstrates that people are more important than the things usually labeled as natural resources in economics.

York's preeminence in industry does not rest upon natural resources. York has only two—fertile land and limestone deposits. Food processing and industry dependent upon limestone are important, but not predominant. There is no navigable river nor tide-water location to give York an advantage. Its resources have always been the purposeful lives of its people; their ingenuity, industry and thrift.

Every major industry in York has its origin in the fertile mind of some local citizen. So important to the national economy are York's products that several of the industries have become integrated with larger national units. This amazing industrial development is unfolded in the individual histories of various industries in the second half of this book. York is proud of its industrial achievement, for only upon it as a basis has it been able to develop a community with all the civic, social, political and commercial institutions which make it one of the best balanced cities in the nation. York is proof that a productive economy is the only enduring foundation upon which a sound social structure can be built.

Monopoly is a word foreign to York. There is no single dominating industry, no major agricultural product, no predominance of a racial consciousness, no overdone emphasis on religious affiliation, no unbeatable majority in politics, no sole retail outlet of its kind, no agreement on editorial newspaper policies, no overshadowing financial institution, no exclusive radio station.

If democracy can be defined as that social and political structure in which all constituent elements are in constant competition, a competition that encourages progress and equal opportunity, then York is an excellent example of such a society in miniature.



E. A. HIRSCHMAN, Secretary,
York Chamber of Commerce.

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SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF YORK



In 1741, Thomas Cookson, surveyor for the Penns, with Baltzer Spangler as chain-bearer, laid out York, the first town west of the Susquehanna. The straight wide streets and the square at the center of the town for public buildings represented one of the first instances in history of intelligent city planning.

1741 - 1945

Early History and Development

THE FOUNDING OF PENNSYLVANIA

When William Penn accepted from King Charles II of England 45,000 square miles of land in the New World in payment of a bad debt of 16,000 pounds owed his father, Admiral Penn, he became one of the first real estate promoters in history. Pennsylvania, chartered in 1681, was one of the last colonies opened to settlement. Most of the English who wanted to emigrate to America had already taken up land in New England, Virginia, and the other English colonies.

Penn invited the members of his own sect, the Quakers, to come to Pennsylvania, but they numbered only a few thousand. Casting about for additional colonists, he thought of the thrifty, industrious inhabitants of the Palatinate in Central Europe. Here some of the best farmers and craftsmen of Europe had been harried for years by wars and religious persecution. Penn wrote, or caused to be written, fifty-eight books and pamphlets which were translated into three different languages. He even sent out decks of playing cards carrying advertisements of Pennsylvania.

These publications described the beauties of Pennsylvania; its forests abounding in game, and its rivers teeming with fish. They stressed the honest dealing of the Quakers and guaranteed religious freedom. Penn also sent agents into Central Europe to recruit groups of colonists, and to answer their questions about the Indians and the crops which could be grown in the new country.

To Europeans, just emerging from the feudal age, the idea of owning land was most attractive.

THE COLONISTS BEGIN TO COME

In 1683, the first shipload of Pennsylvania Germans arrived in Philadelphia. They found all that Penn had claimed was true, and they wrote back to Germany encouraging more immigrants to come. Soon Pennsylvania Germans were arriving by the shipload. They came on slow-sailing vessels, packed in like cattle. Passage cost approximately \$129, and those who did not have the money were so eager to come that they promised to work as redemptioners in the new country from three to twenty years to pay for themselves and their families.

RELIGION OF THE COLONISTS

The Pennsylvania Germans were of several religious sects. They included Moravians from Bohemia and Moravia; Mennonites from Switzerland, and the Amish, an offshoot of the Mennonites; German Brethren or "Dunkards," Schwenkfelders from Silesia; Dutch from Holland, and French Huguenots from Alsace and Lorraine.

The Quakers, founded in England by George Fox in 1648, were predominately English, Irish, and Welsh. They arrived in the colony early, laid out Philadelphia in 1682, and took almost complete charge of the government.

Members of these religious sects in traditional garb may be frequently seen upon the streets of York, today.

The Scotch-Irish, who were mostly Presbyterians, were active in opening up the lumbering and iron-smelting industries of the state. Hardy followers of the frontier, they were great Indian fighters and



Log cabin, still standing near Dillsburg, typical of the homes of the earliest settlers.



THE SHULTZ HOUSE

"In the year 1734, John Shultz and wife, Christina, built this house;" so reads the sandstone tablet set in the gable end of the first two-story stone house, built west of the Susquehanna. It is still standing four miles east of York. In the early days a cannon projected from the attic window as protection against enemies approaching along the road.

often moved on further West, leaving the land to be taken up by the Germans.

There were also a number of Catholics and Episcopalians among the first settlers.

LIFE OF THE PIONEERS

The early settlers arrived in covered wagons containing the scythe, the sickle, the hoe and wooden plow, and one or two iron-bound chests filled with linens and household utensils. Their campfires were lighted with flint.

They looked for fertile land where big trees grew and built their log cabins or stone houses near springs or streams.

Their lives were filled with toil. Not only did they clear and cultivate the land, they spun and wove their own woolen and flaxen cloth, dyed it with bark, berries and earth colors and made it into garments. They planted orchards and made cider and apple butter. From their cattle they obtained milk which they made into butter and cheese, meat, fat for soap and candles, and leather for shoes. Their bees gave them honey, and their fowls, feathers, for beds and

pillows. They made and decorated pottery. They gathered fruits and vegetables and dried them for the winter. From the herbs they found about them, they prepared medicines. They built mills and ground grain. They were good farmers sheltering their cattle in barns, using the fertilizer upon the land, and practicing crop rotation.

But in all this busy life the Pennsylvania Germans did not forget God. They built churches and worshipped in them regularly. Upon the literal interpretation of the New Testament, they patterned their own lives as closely as possible.

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH

Pennsylvania Dutch is a dialect derived from the High German of Bible and Prayer Book combined with the Low German and the American English learned in school. It is a homey tongue, rich in expressive idioms and colloquialisms.

YORK IS LAID OUT, 1741

York was the first town laid out west of the Susquehanna. In 1741, Thomas Cookson, a surveyor for



By hard work, the Pennsylvania Germans made their homes the most comfortable and most colorful of those of any of the colonists. But in the midst of their busy lives, they also found time to worship God.

the Penn's, plotted a town site of 446½ acres in the heart of Springettsbury Manor. This tract of 64,500 acres had been laid out for Springett Penn, a grandson of William Penn, in 1722.

Cookson laid out straight streets, a generous 80 feet in width on each side of the junction of the Monocacy Road and the Codorus. Squares measured 480 feet by 500 feet and provision was made for the location of public buildings in the very center of the town on a tract 110 feet square, now known as Continental Square. This was one of the first instances of intelligent city planning.

The unoccupied lands were to be used in common by the settlers. On these Commons they were permitted to gather firewood and pasture their cattle.

The streets were assigned the English names of High (now Market), King, George, Duke, Queen, and Princess, and the town itself was called York, after York, England.

YORK, THE WHITE ROSE CITY

Along with the name of old York, York, Pennsylvania, adopted the symbol of the English city, the white rose, while the neighboring city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, similarly adopted the red rose.

The symbol of the white rose dates from the Wars of the Roses (1455-1471) in which the two powerful houses of York and Lancaster struggled to gain possession of the throne of England.

Richard, Duke of York, while walking in the Temple Gardens in London with a company of nobles was endeavoring to persuade them to take up arms in his behalf. Seeing that the nobles were unwilling to commit themselves, he said, "Ah, I see you are afraid to speak out. Give me then a sign. Show which side you favor. From off this brier pluck a white rose with me."

Immediately, a number of the nobles plucked white roses and thrust them into their caps. Seeing this the Duke of Somerset, who was of the House of Lancaster, sprang forward and tearing a red rose from another bush, exclaimed, "Those who take my side, from off the thorn pluck a red rose with me."

The knights championing his cause, put red roses in their caps. The nobles separated in anger and rallied their armies for the struggle which continued intermittently for seventeen years.

With the Battle of Bosworth Field, the Wars of the Roses came to an end. Henry Tudor, of Lancaster, who became Henry VII, wed the White Rose Princess, Elizabeth of York, sister of the little prince murdered in the Tower, and thus the two rival houses were united.

Recently, the Conservation Society of York County has sponsored the planting of white roses along the Lincoln Highway outside the city and Lancaster has taken up the planting of red roses.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS STILL MAINTAINED WITH OLD YORK

Old York has long been conscious of its namesake and relations have always been friendly. As recently as Christmas, 1944, Lord-Mayor Harold C. DeBrugh sent to Mayor John L. Snyder a beautifully printed and illustrated volume of the historic "Monuments of York, England" from the thirteenth century to the present, as an official gift to the City of York, Pennsylvania.

FIRST SETTLERS

Although the framework of the town was English, most of the first settlers were Germans. Among the early names were Barnitz, Bentz, Bott, Croll, Crone, Danner, Diehl, Ebert, Eichelberger, Eyster, Fackler, Fisher, Fry, Hahn, Hay, Hiestand, Holtzapfle, Huber, Immel, Lightner, Maul, McClean, Miller, Rudisill, Smyser, Schmitt, Schultz, Shriner, Small, Spangler, Sprenkel, Stair, Wolf, and Ziegler; many of whose descendants still live in York today.

The town of York did not fill up rapidly. The taking up of lots was slow and there was some trouble with settlers who spoiled unoccupied lots by stripping off the clay and cutting down the trees for burning brick.

INDIANS OF YORK COUNTY

Before the coming of the white man, York County was the hunting ground of the Susquehannocks, a tall tribe who had driven out all other Indians. Indian Steps Museum and the Y. M. C. A.'s Camp Minqua are located on the site of old fisheries and camping grounds along the Susquehanna and many arrowheads and other interesting relics may still be found. The Lincoln Highway for about five miles westward follows the route of the old Monocacy Road, one of the three Indian trails which ran through the county. In 1665, the Susquehannocks were attacked by the ruthless Senecas and most of them destroyed. Following the great Indian treaty at Albany, New York, in 1736, William Penn became owner of all the Indian lands west of the Susquehanna.

As far as is known, no Indians have lived in York County since 1763.

YORK COUNTY FORMED, 1749

York was originally governed as a part of Lancaster County and the administration of justice centered in the Courthouse in Lancaster. But the distance from judge and jail encouraged thieves to operate without fear of punishment. Even after being captured, they often escaped from the wagons in which they were being carried to Lancaster for trial.

A petition of the citizens for a separate county organization was granted in 1749 and York became the first county west of the Susquehanna, and the fifth in Pennsylvania.

THE COLONIAL COURTHOUSE

Begun in 1754, it was not until 1756 that the first courthouse was finished. Located in Center Square (now Continental), the building was of red brick with white wood trim. William Willis, a Quaker and a skilled bricklayer, erected the walls. Henry Clark, also a Quaker, who owned a sawmill on Beaver Creek, furnished the lumber, but John Meem and Jacob Klein, Germans, were the carpenters. Seven thousand shingles for the roof were hauled by wagon from Philadelphia.

Adjoining the Courthouse was the Colonial Market House. To the east in 1793 was erected the State House or land office where deeds and surveys were kept. The present York National Bank and Trust Building is a replica of the State House. Beside the Courthouse stood the public hay scales and before it the whipping post.

EARLY COUNTY GOVERNMENT

In Pennsylvania, as in other colonies, punishments were severe. A thief not only received fifteen lashes

on his bare back, but was also liable to have his ears cut off and nailed to the whipping post.

Some of the early provisions of the county government sound quaint today. A bounty was offered for wolves' heads. After a tricky settler had tried to collect twice on the same head, the county officials instituted the practice of burning the heads in the square as soon as the bounty was paid. One of the first county officers was the Chief Ranger, whose duty it was to take up stray colts, horses, cattle and swine.

RELICS OF THE OLD COURTHOUSE

There are several relics of the old Courthouse still in existence today. The doorway and door may be seen at the Historical Society of York County Building at 225 East Market Street. "The Little Man," the gilded weather vane, representing Pulaski, which replaced the broad arrow of England, still tells which way the wind blows on the tower of the Laurel Fire House at the corner of Duke and King Streets. The Godfrey Lenhart clock, made in York, which tradition says was used by Continental Congress, may be seen in the York Historical Society Building.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in

Foreign Parts had sent from England a bell for St. John's Episcopal Church. This Church had no belfry at the time and the bell lay neglected on the ground. Then it was hung on a pole at the southwest corner of the Square and used to announce the opening of court and other public meetings.

When James Smith returned from Philadelphia, after signing the Declaration of Independence, he was determined that York should also have its Liberty Bell. He and Archibald McClean hung the bell in the tower of the Courthouse. The Declaration of Independence was then read to hundreds of people gathered in the Square and the bell rung in joyful acclaim. This was on July 8, 1776.

The "Liberty Bell" of York may be seen today in the vestibule of St. John's Episcopal Church at 130 North Beaver Street to which it was returned after the Colonial Courthouse was pulled down in 1841.

YORK IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS

In April, 1755, Benjamin Franklin visited York to hire wagons and horses to transport supplies for Braddock's army. He explained to the Quakers, Dunkards, and Mennonites, who being opposed to war were unwilling to serve as soldiers, that taking part in this expedition would be a good opportunity to get hold of some "gold and silver of the king's money." And he pointed out that if they refused to hire their wagons and teams at 15 shillings per day, and their pack horses at 2 shillings, that undoubtedly their animals would be seized by the army anyhow. Within two weeks he had secured 150 wagons and 259 pack horses, as well as 1,200 barrels of flour for the expedition against the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne.

THE MASON-DIXON LINE

During the early 1730's, lands were claimed by Marylanders under patents from Lord Baltimore, within York County, around Hanover, and even as far north as Springettsbury Manor. So much controversy arose that finally in 1760 the Commissioners representing Lord Baltimore and Commissioners representing the Penns agreed to undertake a survey to establish a correct boundary line between the proprietary colonies. Accordingly, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon were employed, and between the years of 1763 and 1767 they surveyed the Mason-Dixon Line; thus not only establishing the southern boundary line of Pennsylvania but also that of York County.

The line was marked with mile-stones engraved with an "M" on the Maryland side and a "P" on the Pennsylvania side. Five mile-stones were engraved with the arms of Lord Baltimore and the Penns. These stones were cut in England and sent over as the survey progressed. Many of them were removed and used as door-steps, curbstones, and foundations, but nearly all have been recovered and replaced. The line was resurveyed in 1849 and 1900, but no important error has been discovered. The line remains at the parallel of 39 degrees, 43 minutes and 26.3 seconds.

During the Civil War, the Mason-Dixon Line represented the boundary between the free states and the slave states and all the territory south of it was known as Dixie Land.



Relics of the Colonial Courthouse: (Left) Godfrey Lenhart clock now in possession of the Historical Society; (Top Right) Pulaski weather-vane made by John Fisher now on the tower of the Laurel Fire House; (Lower Right) figure of Justice which stood in the courtroom, made by John Fisher, now privately owned.

YORK AS CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 30, 1777, TO JUNE 27, 1778

When General Howe's armies occupied Philadelphia in September, 1777, the members of Continental Congress fled to Lancaster, where they remained but one day. Then, feeling that they would be safer with the Susquehanna between them and the British, they crossed at Wrights' Ferry and resumed sessions in the Colonial Courthouse in Center Square, York, Pennsylvania.

York was a frontier town; a tidy little German village of 286 brick and log houses, and 1,500 inhabitants.

A number of Yorkers had already shown their sympathy with the Colonial cause. The Reverend Daniel Batwell, of Saint John's Protestant Episcopal Church, having refused to leave King George the Third out of his public prayers, had been ducked three times in the Codorus and was imprisoned in the county jail (now the site of Walker's Store at the northeast corner of George and King Streets).

Here, too, were confined a number of captured

British officers, among them Major Andre. The officers were on parole and during the day went on the streets where they were followed by crowds of small boys awed by the splendid scarlet uniforms. The officers complained bitterly, because they were not allowed out at night, as well.

York's citizens turned inn-keeper to entertain the visiting delegates to Continental Congress and the many visitors who came to do business with the Board of War, which had headquarters in Colonel James Smith's Law Office (south of the Colonial Hotel). Henry Lawrens and John Hancock stopped at the Globe Inn (site of the Schmidt Building).

While Washington and his soldiers endured the cruel winter at Valley Forge, Congress, too, was cold. The members sat with blankets wrapped around their legs and feet, in the Courthouse, deliberating often long after candlelight in an effort to form a new government for the Colonies and to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion.

The Articles of Confederation, a provisional plan of government, in which the term United States of America was first used, were adopted in York, November 15, 1777.



A member of Continental Congress inspects the first Thanksgiving proclamation printed by the Hall and Sellers Press. An apprentice applies the ink-ball to the type.

The Hall and Sellers Press, first printing-press used west of the Susquehanna, was brought from Philadelphia on a wagon and set up on the second floor of the house belonging to Major John Clark, at the southwest corner of Market and Beaver Streets (now the site of the Bon-Ton Department Store). This press, which had once belonged to Benjamin Franklin, was used to print the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, and the first Thanksgiving Proclamation, designating December 18, 1777, as a day of thanksgiving for the victory at Saratoga. It was also used to print \$23,000,000 worth of Continental money. Much of it was kept in the McClean House which served as the Colonial Treasury (present site of First National Bank).

The money proved to be almost valueless and people were loath to part with supplies in exchange. However, some rope, iron, tar, paper, beef, flour, bacon, pork, linen, wagons, and forage were collected in York for the Colonial Army, but horses were difficult to obtain.

All the members of Congress wanted riding and carriage horses and after their needs were supplied, the remaining horses, which had been purchased from canny farmers about, frequently proved to be so old and decrepit that they could not be kept alive long enough to reach the troops.

The depreciated currency also caused trouble among the soldiers. They were paid in Continental currency but local trades people refused to accept it. This led to such unrest among the men that Major General (Mad Anthony) Wayne, whose headquarters were at the northwest corner of Market and Beaver Streets (now site of People's Drug Store), ordered a number of men tried for mutiny and condemned six to be shot. When the smoke cleared away on the Common (now the corner of Princess Street and Pershing Avenue), he marched the troops back and forth to view the bodies and then reprieved the two men who were still alive.

But gradually things began to look brighter. Congress received the news of Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga and Simeon Deane arrived with the news that Benjamin Franklin had been able to persuade France to draw up a Treaty of Amity, under which an army, a fleet, and supplies would be sent to aid the Colonies.

Congress received Baron Von Steuben and commissioned him a Major General. He immediately went to Valley Forge and began drilling Washington's ragged but determined army in Prussian military tactics.

Count Pulaski arrived in York and set about recruiting an independent company of cavalry and infantry.

On June 20, 1778, a messenger arrived from Washington bringing the news that Sir Henry Clinton and the British troops had evacuated Philadelphia. The town of York was wild with enthusiasm. Military companies paraded with fife and drum. Great bonfires were built on the Common. On June 27th, Congress adjourned to reconvene in Philadelphia.

The members of the Continental Congress during its session in York, Pennsylvania, were: Eliphalet Dyer, Connecticut; John Witherspoon, New Jersey; Richard Henry Lee, Virginia; Richard Law, Connecticut; Samuel Adams, Massachusetts; Henry Marchant, Rhode Island; William Henry Drayton, South Carolina; Francis Dana, Massachusetts; Philip Liv-

ingston, New York; Benjamin Harrison, Virginia; Nathaniel Folsom, New Hampshire; Francis Lightfoot Lee, Virginia; James Smith, Pennsylvania; Robert Morris, Pennsylvania; Charles Carroll, Maryland; John Adams, Massachusetts; Elbridge Gerry, Massachusetts; Thomas McKean, Delaware; Samuel Chase, Maryland; John Penn, North Carolina; Joseph Reed, Pennsylvania; Gouverneur Morris, New York; Lewis Morris, New York; Edward Langworthy, Georgia; Henry Laurens, of Charleston, South Carolina, succeeded John Hancock as president of Continental Congress and was peace commissioner at Paris in 1782.

PHILIP LIVINGSTON

While in session in York, Continental Congress lost one of its members through death. This was Philip Livingston (1716-1788), a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a wealthy landowner, and a delegate from New York State. In spite of the fact that he was sixty-two years of age and afflicted with dropsy, he made the long hard trip from New York State on horseback. He arrived in York on May 4th and went to bed at his inn where he was attended by the four members of Congress who were physicians, but he grew steadily worse and died June 11, 1778. He was buried on the twelfth in the graveyard of the German Reformed Church (now the site of Woolworth's) and the members of Congress wore black arm-bands in mourning. His body was later removed to Prospect Hill Cemetery where his grave is marked by a monument erected by his descendants.

COLONEL JAMES SMITH

James Smith (1713-1806), York's signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Ireland. Early in life, he came with his parents to York County. He worked as a surveyor in York and Cumberland counties and at the age of forty-five was admitted to the bar in York. His law office, which was used by the Board of War, stood south of the present Colonial Hotel, and his house but a little further south on George Street on the present site of the Brooks Hotel and Rother's Store. His summer home, Peacock Hall, was located near what is now Springettsbury Avenue and Arlington Street.

James Smith was noted for his sociability, wit and good humor. When asked for legal justification for hanging the bell belonging to Saint John's Church in the tower of the Colonial Court-House to celebrate the singing of the Declaration of Independence, he replied that he had done it, "*By rightibus of hangibus bellibus in cupolorum.*"

He was a Colonel in the Colonial Army, and a member of Congress from September, 1777, to June, 1778. Until more than eighty years of age, he enjoyed a successful law practice. He was also, for sometime, owner of Codorus Furnace.

All this did not serve to awe the principal of York Academy, of which James Smith was first president of the Board of Trustees, when he visited school to protest corporal punishment of his youngest son, James. The principal maintained that James, Junior, has deserved the punishment and the matter was dropped there.

Near the end of James Smith's life, his home and office were destroyed by fire and his correspondence with the great men of Colonial days was destroyed.

He is buried in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church, and the Declaration of Independence is read over his grave each Fourth of July by the Colonel James Smith Chapter of the D. A. R.

THE COOKES HOUSE

The Cookes House, near Codorus Street, was built in 1761. In the pastures around this house were kept the horses belonging to the delegates to Continental Congress. Here also lived Thomas Paine during his stay in York.



The Cookes House, residence of Thomas Paine while Continental Congress was in York, 1777-1778.

THOMAS PAINE

Thomas Paine (1737-1809) was born in England. In 1774, Benjamin Franklin became acquainted with him in London, and urged him to come to America. In 1776, Paine wrote, in Philadelphia, "Common Sense," his famous pamphlet beginning, "These are the times that try men's souls." His works were read to Washington's soldiers at Valley Forge to bolster their morale. He was appointed Secretary to the Congressional Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was in that capacity that he came to York with a chest containing the congressional papers and took up residence in the Cookes house. Tradition has it that while here he also wrote the fifth part of "The American Crisis," a series of pamphlets expounding the cause of the Colonies.

CAMP SECURITY

During the Revolutionary War, a number of Hessians, prisoners taken at the Battle of Saratoga, were confined three and three-quarter miles from York, near Longstown at Camp Security. Here, surrounded by a log stockade, they built their huts for themselves and their women and children, since not only the officers but many of the enlisted men had brought their families to America with them. After the war, a number of them settled in the South Mountains. Lewis Miller pictures several Hessians who worked in York, in his "Chronicles."

COLONEL THOMAS HARTLEY

Thomas Hartley (1748-1800), member of the first United States Congress, was one of York's three lawyers of Colonial days; the other two being James Smith and David Grier. He was born near Reading of English parentage but spoke Pennsylvania Dutch fluently. He was admitted to the bar in 1769 and practiced in Cumberland, Lancaster, and other counties. He was one of the first lawyers to qualify to practice before the United States Supreme Court. In 1778, he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1788 a member of the first United States Congress. He served until his death, twelve years later. After the Revolution, he built the handsomest house in York, located on the site of the present Trinity Reformed Church on West Market Street. It had carved woodwork and stairway and was furnished with silver plate to the value of twenty-eight pounds. Colonel Hartley kept a servant and a carriage and "lived as fine as a lord." His summer home, Hartlemont, was located northwest of York.

THE CONWAY CABAL

The dictionary defines *cabal* as a *secret intrigue*. During the time that Congress was in session in York, a number of men headed by General Thomas Conway (1733-1800), an Irish soldier of fortune, were plotting to remove Washington and to install General Horatio Gates as Commander-in-Chief.

Washington was unpopular at this time because he had lost the battles of Germantown and Brandywine and his apparently defeated army was suffering miserably at Valley Forge. Congress was struggling with the problems of a depreciated currency and a woeful lack of supplies.

General Gates, on the other hand, was popularly being acclaimed as "The Hero of Saratoga." Historians, however, credit the impetuous Benedict Arnold, who lost a leg in this engagement, as being the real hero of the battle. He and his men charged into the disorganized British line immediately after Timothy Murphy, of Morgan's Riflemen, had picked off General Fraser with his trusty Pennsylvania rifle.

While the battle was going on, General Gates sat in his headquarters debating the merits of the American Revolution with a wounded British officer who had been brought in and laid upon his bed. But with the news of the victory, Gates became the hero of the public and of Congress. Men said, "What a contrast between Gates's success at Saratoga and Washington's defeats at Germantown and Brandywine. Gates must be placed in a position of authority."

Accordingly, when the Board of War was reorganized on November 24, 1777, Gates was made president. Shortly afterwards, he came to York to assume his duties. He had been recommended for the post by General Thomas Mifflin who had been severely criticized by Washington for his mismanagement of the office of quartermaster-general.

Thomas Conway also bore a grudge against Washington. He had been commissioned only as a brigadier-general, while at the same time Baron DeKalb had been made a major-general. However, through the influence of some friends in Congress, he managed to have himself promoted to major-general over Washington's protest.

Gates, Mifflin and Conway began writing anonymous letters to Congress and to Patrick Henry, Gov-

ernor of Virginia, criticizing the way in which Washington was conducting the war. They were not the only ones in the plot. Congressmen Gerry and the Adames, from New England; the Lees, of Virginia; and also Lovell, Folsom, Dyer, Chase, Williams, Roberdeau, Heyward, Brownson, Dana and Reed also favored Gates at this time.

General Gates arrived in York and took up at quarters at a public inn. Within a few weeks, he presented Congress with a bill for \$1,333, expenses for himself, his family and aides. And this while many of Washington's men at Valley Forge were without blankets or shoes!

Gates then rented a house on the north side of West Market Street. Here he and his wife, the richest woman in America, with a personal fortune of almost a half-million dollars, wined and dined the members of Congress in an effort to win them over.

By December everything seemed favorable to the plotters. Conway had managed to have himself promoted again; this time to the post of inspector-general of the army.

But then James Wilkinson, an aide to Gates and a messenger to Congress, loitered in Reading and after drinking too much, babbled concerning the plot. He related details of letters that had passed between Conway and Gates. This was reported to Washington by Patrick Henry and others.

Washington wrote to Gates and informed him that through Wilkinson's indiscretion he had learned of the whole plot. Gates was furious and challenged Wilkinson to a duel to take place on a slope of ground near the Codorus, behind Saint John's English Church. At eight o'clock, on the morning of February 24, 1778, Wilkinson, accompanied by his second, approached the church. The grave stones were silent and cold in the grey morning light. General Gates stood before the church unarmed. His anger had cooled. He persuaded Wilkinson that there was no necessity for a duel and the two men shook hands, but their friendship was at an end and they were enemies for the rest of their lives.

Lafayette, the romantic young Frenchman, had left his bride in France and come over to take up the cause of the Colonies in 1776. He was only twenty, he had been wounded at the Battle of Brandywine and was wintering at Valley Forge with Washington for whom he had a tremendous admiration. Washington, in return, loved him like a son. If Lafayette could be won over to the side of the plotters, Washington's cause would be practically lost.

The Board of War agreed that Lafayette should be put in charge of an expedition into Canada to free the French-Canadians from English domination. He was summoned to York to receive his orders in February, 1778. Gates was giving a splendid banquet at his home for Mifflin and the members of the Board of War and of Congress who were sympathetic with the cabal. During the course of the banquet, Lafayette was flattered and toasted and given his commission for the Canadian expedition. Gates assured him that he would find an army of 3,000 well-equipped men waiting for him in Albany. More toasts were drunk to various officers and men, but the name of Washington was conspicuously omitted.

As the company was about to rise from the table, Lafayette himself rose, and, leaning against the mantel-piece with wine glass in hand, remarked,

"There is one toast which has not yet been drunk. I propose the health of the Commander-in-Chief at Valley Forge. Gentlemen, I give you General George Washington!" Looking around the table, he saw the faces of the banqueters reddening with shame. Some merely touched their glasses to their lips. Others set them down untasted. Lafayette drained his glass and strode from the room.

Having refused General Conway as his second in command and taking with him instead Conway's old rival, Baron DeKalb, Lafayette set off on horseback for Albany. He found there, 1,200 men without equipment. After waiting for a month he returned to Valley Forge.

People now remembered that Washington had opposed the expedition in the first place and he was once more in favor with Congress. General Gates was relieved from the Board of War and sent back to the army. Conway's resignation was readily accepted by Congress. Shortly after Conway's return to Philadelphia, he was heard to make some derogatory remarks about Washington, and was challenged to a duel by General Cadwalader, of Pennsylvania, who shot him through the neck. The wound, however, was not fatal and Conway returned to Europe. Washington's enemies were exposed and ridiculed by the newspapers and Congress came to recognize him as the true leader of the Colonies. However, if Lafayette had not spoken out boldly for Washington at the banquet in York, thus thwarting the Conway Cabal, Washington might have been replaced by Gates and the cause of the Revolution doomed to failure.

A bronze tablet placed in the sidewalk at 159 West Market Street by the Yorktown Chapter of the D. A. R., commemorates this event.

LAFAYETTE'S SECOND VISIT TO YORK

In 1825, Lafayette again visited York. He arrived with his son, George Washington Lafayette, and rode through York in an open carriage drawn by four grey horses, escorted by York's six military companies. Bells were ringing and the sidewalks, windows and porches were filled with people shouting their welcome.

A banquet was tendered to him at the Globe Inn (Schmidt Bldg.). The dining-room was decorated with evergreen and flags, and twelve elegant chairs, six belonging to Colonel David Grier and six to Colonel Thomas Hartley, were used at the table where Lafayette was seated. The chair in which he sat at the banquet and the bed in which he slept that night are owned today by the Historical Society of York.

At a reception later in the evening, he shook hands with several hundred ladies and gentlemen. David B. Prince, a teacher at the York Academy who met him at that time, wrote: "He spoke English well but with a French accent. He is earnest and sincere, with a pleasing and expressive face. His eyes are full, his nose large, his eyebrows arched and when he speaks, he throws them up and down."

To the many toasts offered at the banquet, Lafayette responded: "To the town of York, the seat of our American government in our most gloomy time. May her citizens enjoy a proportionate share of American prosperity!"

YORK COUNTY CONSIDERED AS THE SITE OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL

In 1789, Congress discussed locating the Capital of the United States at Wright's Ferry (now Wrightsville). Congressman Thomas Hartley tried to influence the lawmakers by promising them a "dish of fish, fine and good, from the waters of the Susquehanna" when they came to York County. The House of Representatives passed a resolution approving purchase of a tract of land extending ten miles inland, but the bill was defeated in the Senate. The present site on the Potomac was finally selected because Alexander Hamilton favored yielding the Capital to the Southern states.

PENNSYLVANIA PASSES OUT OF THE HANDS OF THE PENNS

After the Declaration of Independence, the absentee owners of the English proprietary colonies no longer had control over their American properties. Maryland simply confiscated the lands belonging to Lord Baltimore, but the Pennsylvania legislature, in 1779, voted to pay the heirs of William Penn 130,000 pounds sterling for their lands, with the exception of the manors, which were to remain theirs.

YORK REMAINS A PART OF SPRINGGETTSBURY MANOR

The Penns did not advance any claims to their manors and the people of York feeling secure after the lump sum had been paid, bought lots within the borough from the State and set about improving them. What was the excitement in the tidy little borough, then, when in 1800, John R. Coates, an agent of the Penn's, appeared!

He was willing to allow the churches and the academy to retain their lots free of charge, and for a payment of \$1.00, the borough might have twenty acres of the Common, provided that the rest of the Commonlands were cut up into lots and sold. But persons within the borough, which was still a part of Springgettsbury Manor, still owed certain money obligations to the Penns.

The matter was thrown into the courts and was disputed until 1824, when it reached the Supreme

Court and Chief Justice John Marshall decided that the claims of the Penns were justified. However, before the matter had reached the Supreme Court, many citizens had come to an agreement with John R. Coates and were paying at rates equal to seven shillings a year for thirty-six years for lots near the Square, and the same amount for a period of twenty-four years for lots further out.

With the completion of these payments, called *quit-rents*, the land on which York is built passed forever out of the sovereignty of the Penns.

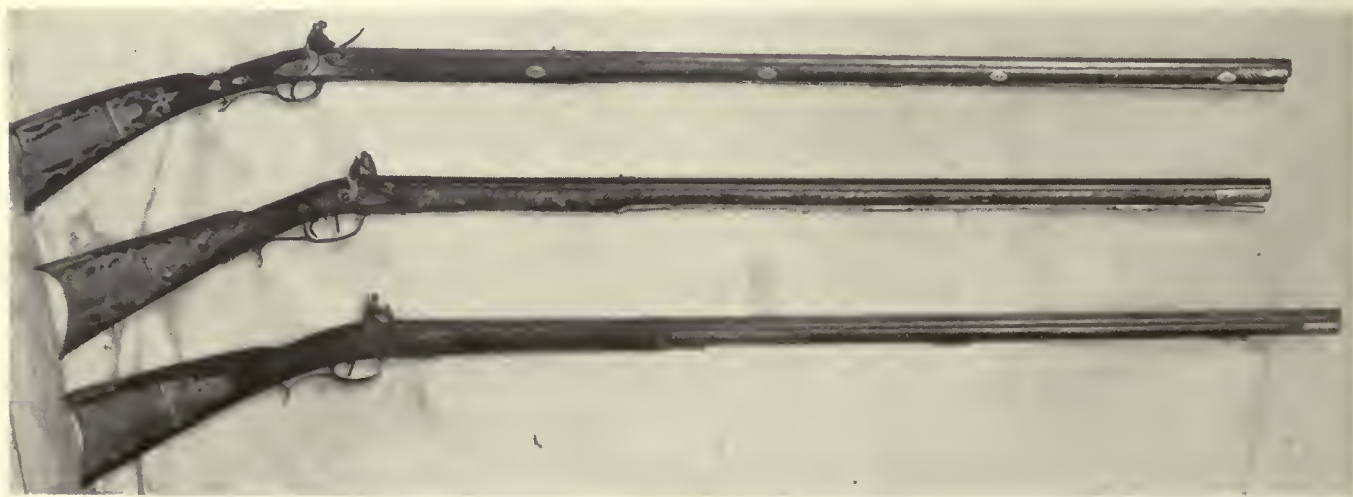
THE PENNSYLVANIA RIFLE

William Penn advised immigrants to bring with them to Pennsylvania, "A gun which will throw shot far and well."

The Pennsylvania Germans interpreted this to mean their short-rifled guns which they had used in hunting stag and wild boar in the Black Forest. The wild boar was extremely dangerous when enraged and was hunted with a gun which was accurate and effective at the greatest distance. This was the rifle. Although the difficulty encountered in pounding a leaden ball down into the rifled barrel with an iron ram-rod and mallet and the necessity of cleaning the gun after each firing had led to its discard in England, the Germans still retained it.

The armies of the world were equipped at this time with smooth bore muskets, a weapon which could be loaded readily with a leaden ball, slightly smaller than the bore, but which was inaccurate since the ball was always deflected at the mouth of the barrel and was likely to bounce off in almost any direction. A marksman was lucky if he hit a barn door at fifty yards with a smooth bore musket. The military tactics of the time were based upon the inaccuracy of the musket. It was almost an accident if a soldier in battle were struck with a musket ball.

Rifles arrived in York County about 1735. By this time some ingenious frontiersman had discovered that by wrapping a greased patch of linen or buckskin around a smaller ball, the charge could be readily forced down into the rifled barrel of the gun and what was more, that patch which fell away from the ball, as it was discharged, cleaned the gun as it passed through the barrel.



Pennsylvania rifles with typical long barrels and patch box in the stock.

The length of the barrel was increased to about 42 to 46 inches, a box for the patches was built into the stock, and the Pennsylvania rifle came into existence. With this gun a marksman could hit a target the size of a man, every time at the distance of 150 yards.

Many of the early Pennsylvania rifles were made in York by such gunsmiths as Joseph Welshantz, Conrad Welshantz, Ignatius Leitner, Frederick Zorger, and George Eyster. Each rifle was a masterpiece of craftsmanship, but no two were ever exactly alike. These rifles were manufactured in small lots as arms for the Colonial troops.

When Captain Michael Doudel recruited his York Rifles, in 1775, he chalked a nose on a barn door and took only those men who could hit the nose at 150 yards. "Look out for your nose, General Gage," exulted the newspapers of the time, as Captain Doudel and his men marched off to defend Boston.

Washington, who knew the value of the rifle from his experience as a frontiersman, scattered riflemen along the lines to pick off the British officers.

Many of these officers were the sons of English noblemen and as the news of their death began to reach England such protest arose that an explanation was necessary. Corporal Walter Cruise, of York, and his rifle were captured. He was sent to England and his marksmanship exhibited as a novelty.

The English were so impressed that enlistments fell off almost entirely. The king looked about for men to hire and decided upon the Hessians because they also knew the use of rifles. He specified that as many of the troops as possible should be supplied with rifles. But they were the old-style, short-barreled, slow-loading kinds, which were not effective against the Pennsylvania rifle.

Timothy Murphy, a Pennsylvania rifleman, is credited with having fired the shot which won the American Revolution. At the Battle of Saratoga, he was stationed up in a tree with instructions to pick off General Fraser, commander of the British right wing. Murphy mortally wounded Fraser while the British troops were still a hundred yards out of musket range and threw the right wing into such a panic



The Green Tree Inn on West Market Street was a favorite hostelry of the Conestoga wagoners. The drivers with their broad-brimmed hats, "Stogie" cigars, long whips and high boots were the admiration of every boy.

that the Americans were able to surround Burgoyne and force his surrender.

Due to the Americans winning the Battle of Saratoga, Benjamin Franklin was able to prevail upon the French to send ships, men and supplies. Because the Colonials received this aid, they were able to win the war.

In the War of 1812, the Pennsylvania rifle won the Battle of New Orleans. Andrew Jackson's forces consisted of but 800 regulars, 500 pirates, and 2,000 militia poorly armed, and about 2,000 frontiersmen equipped with Pennsylvania rifles. Opposed to this force were 10,000 of the best drilled troops in the world, Wellington's veterans of the Spanish Peninsular Campaign. General Pakenham, who had not yet absorbed the lessons of Braddock's Defeat, Bunker Hill, and Saratoga, brought up his men in close formation. Again and again the British advanced while the Americans remained in their trenches killing officers and men while they were still too far away to use their muskets. The British lost 2,600 killed, wounded and prisoners, while the American losses were a mere 8 killed and 13 wounded.

After the Revolution, the Pennsylvania rifle went on to Kentucky and became known as the Kentucky rifle. It followed the frontier and served along with the broad axe and Conestoga wagon in the opening of the West. By 1849, it had reached California.

THE CONESTOGA WAGON

Conestoga wagons, named from the valley of the Conestoga where they originated, were adopted as freight carriers by the Pennsylvania Germans during the latter half of the eighteenth century. The curved boatlike wagon bodies were painted a bright Dutch blue, the wheels and uprights were red and the canvas tops snowy-white. No wonder they gained the name of prairie schooners as they traveled westward.

And they actually did float like boats when they forded unbridged rivers and creeks at flood time. On the side of the wagon was a feed box for the horses and underneath swung the tar bucket. Long trains of Conestoga wagons traveled along the old Joppa Road to Chesapeake Bay and by the old Monocacy Road through Hanover to the Potomac and the Shenandoah Valley carrying flour from the mills of York County. They also hauled grain, fruit, tobacco, cider, whiskey, oil, poultry, glass, iron, and other freight. The wagons, each drawn by a team of six horses, traveled in trains of ten, twenty, and after the Revolution, fifty or eighty. The big draft horses wore beautifully wrought harness, and bells hung on arches above their necks which chimed gaily as the caravan moved along. The driver, wearing a broad-brimmed hat, home-spun suit and high boots, sat on the left rear horse, cracking the long whip and smoking "stogies." Every boy of the time wanted to grow up to become a Conestoga wagon driver!

Conestoga wagons were built in York by Frederick Lawmaster, John Lever, and Daniel Weaver. The Green Tree Inn, which was opened on West Market Street between Newberry and Penn Street in 1820, was a famous hostelry for wagoners. On one side of its swinging sign was painted a green tree and on the other a Conestoga wagon drawn by six horses. Adjoining was a warehouse and to the

rear, a yard where a number of wagons put up each night. In good weather the drivers slept in their wagons; in bad weather they brought in their "bunks" and spread them upon the floor of the inn.

During the Revolution, a train of Conestoga wagons brought supplies to Washington's starving army at Valley Forge.

Arches of bells from Conestoga wagon teams may be seen in the collection of the York County Historical Society.

IRON FURNACES AND FORGES IN YORK COUNTY

The early settlers in York County had only such ironware as they brought with them. However, iron could be found in shallow veins and even in outcroppings on top of the ground. Limestone was plentiful. Great forests offered wood for charcoal making, and rivers, creeks, and waterfalls furnished water power which could be made to operate blasts, hammers and other machinery. Soon the settlers had built great stone furnaces, bound with iron hoops and lined with sandstone and fire clay, to smelt the iron ore.

Iron furnaces which flourished in York County from 1700 to 1800 were Dick's Bloomery, established in 1765, and Spring Forge, Number 3, which took its place in 1770; Mary Ann Furnace, built in 1763, where rifle balls and cannon balls were manufactured during the Revolution; and Codorus Furnace and Forge also called Hallam Forge, dating from 1765. Codorus Furnace, still standing, is a favorite picnic spot for Yorkers.

Numerous buildings, such as the forge, the black-



Codorus Furnace, once owned by James Smith. Cannon balls were made here for the War of 1812.

smith shop, the charcoal shed and the sawmill were erected around an iron furnace. There was also the mansion house where the owner lived and where a manorial life comparable with that of a southern planter was carried on by the ironmaster and his family. The house was large with spacious rooms, many fireplaces and numerous servants. Furniture, glass, and china, clothing and wines were imported from England. A tutor looked after the early education of the children and the sons finished their studies abroad. The lady of the mansion house did the best she could in caring for the sick and injured among the families of the workmen.

Around the manor house clustered the other buildings necessary for a complete community life. There was the bake oven, the barns with their farm animals, the slaughterhouse and the smokehouse. Within the whitewashed cabins of the laborers, the slaves and indentured servants, meals were cooked over small fireplaces and eaten with iron forks and knives.

The furnace itself was built against a hillside and a bridge was built from the hillside to the top of the furnace. Over this bridge the workmen carried basketfuls of ore, charcoal, and limestone. These were poured in layers into the top of the furnace before firing. The *blast* (air compressed by a water-driven bellows) entered at the side. The melted ore collected in a depression in the bottom and ran out into sand molds protected by a shed.

Decorated firebacks, stoves, ovens, kettles, pots, pans, and shovels were sometimes cast, but pig iron was the chief product. This pig iron was sold to blacksmiths who turned it into scythes, pruning hooks, shovels, hoes, axes, candlesticks, hinges, locks, etc.

In 1729, the British iron masters, in an effort to retain a monopoly on iron manufacture, influenced Parliament to draw up a bill providing that "all forges in the Colonies should be destroyed." Although this bill was not passed, other crippling restrictions were placed upon iron manufacture. No wonder that two of York County's iron masters, George Ross, of Mary Ann Furnace, and James Smith, of Codorus Furnace, were signers of the Declaration of Independence!



The mansion house at Codorus Furnace.

By the early 1800's many stands of timber had been exhausted, around the iron furnaces, richer ore beds had been discovered elsewhere and transportation and methods of iron manufacture had been improved so that it was no longer profitable to operate the iron furnaces of York County. Their hammers and bellows stilled, their owners and workers moved elsewhere, leaving furnaces and mansion houses to fall into picturesque decay, and only names such as "Old Forge Road" and "Old Forge Farms" to keep alive their memory.

OCCUPATIONS DURING THE FIRST DAYS OF THE REPUBLIC

At the close of the Revolution, men in York were engaged in trades similar to those followed in Colonial days. Some of the occupations carried on in 1783 were as follows: barber, blacksmith, breeches-maker, brewer, butcher, carpenter, clockmaker, cooper, cryer, doctor, dyer, gunsmith, hatter, hosier, laborer, locksmith, mason, nailmaker, potter, saddler, sheriff, storekeeper, surveyor, tailor, tanner, and tavernkeeper. There were twenty-one tavernkeepers in early York. Business had boomed while Continental Congress was in session here, and later there were always wagon-trains going through the town carrying freight, or taking settlers to the West. York also had its tinsmith, tobacconist, wagonmaker and weaver. Most of these craftsmen worked in their own small shops, with living quarters for their families to the rear or above the shop. This practice has not entirely died out in York even today.

POWER

Many trades required only a few simple hand-tools, others used simple hand or foot-operated machinery such as the lathe or potter's wheel. Saw-mills and flour-mills were operated by water-power.

APPRENTICESHIP

Boys learned a trade through being apprenticed to a master craftsman.

An old apprentice agreement in York County, in 1791, signed by John Beard, a thirteen-year-old boy, reads as follows:

"John Beard hath put himself apprentice to Adam Ault to learn the art, mystery and trade of joyner (carpenter) and to serve 8 years and 2 weeks, during all which time the said apprentice his master shall faithfully serve; his secrets keep; his lawful commands readily obey. He shall do no damage to his said master, nor see it done by others without giving notice thereof to his said master. He shall not waste his master's goods, nor lend them unlawfully to any. He shall not contract matrimony within the said term. At cards, dice or any unlawful game he shall not play. With his own goods nor with the goods of others without license from his said master he shall neither buy nor sell: He shall not absent himself day nor night from his said masters' services, without his leave, nor haunt alehouses, taverns, or playhouses. But in all things to behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to do."

Now the master's obligations are stated: "And the said master shall use the utmost of his endeavor to teach or cause to be taught the trade or mystery of joyner (carpenter) and procure and provide for him sufficient meat, drink, lodging, washing and work

clothes, fit for an apprentice during the said term of eight years and two weeks. Also that said apprentice shall be learned to read, write and cypher through the Rule of Three and at the expiration of said term to give unto said apprentice a new suit of Freedom clothes."

This agreement is signed by John Beard, by Adam Ault, of Hanover, Master Joyner, and by Jacob Rudisell, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of York County.

When the new apprentice entered the shop he was likely to be hazed by the older apprentices who would do everything possible to make life difficult and confusing for the already homesick boy. If the master was cruel, beat, starved, or half-clothed the boy, there was little the lad could do about it excepting to run away. All early newspapers carry advertisements requesting the return of runaway apprentices.

However, all masters were not bad. In some cases the apprentice system worked out well. Often a man fed his apprentices at his own table and treated them as though they were his own sons. Sometimes, upon completing his training, a boy was taken into partnership and married the boss's daughter.

With the development of manufacturing following the Civil War, apprentices were no longer bound over body and soul to their employers. Boys might live at home and spend their leisure hours as they pleased. It was no longer the owner of the industry, but rather the factory foreman who acted as instructor of apprentices.

Today, in York, as in other sections of the country, four years full time is the usual term of apprenticeship in industry. The apprentice is paid well while learning under the Federal wages and hours legislation.

Boys who take the industrial course at William Penn Senior High School, whereby they go to school two weeks and work two weeks, find upon graduation from high school that they have already completed two years of their apprenticeship.

PHINEAS DAVIS

One spring morning in 1809, a thin, barefoot boy, of about fifteen, dressed in a shabby homespun suit and a torn straw hat, and carrying a bundle under his arm, stopped in front of a clockmaker's shop on West Market Street. He had always been interested in mechanics and now he stared eagerly in at the small-paned windows admiring the many tall clocks in beautifully-polished cases which ticked away inside.

Phineas Davis (1795-1835), born in Grafton, New Hampshire, had lost his parents two years before and had wandered in search of work from Lowell, Massachusetts, to Providence, through Connecticut and finally had arrived in York.

There was a name on the dial of each clock in the shop. The name was Jonathan Jessop, and Phineas guessed that that must be Jonathan himself, who, seated just inside the window where the light was best, was assembling a set of intricate brass works.

There was a broad-brimmed hat and a plain grey coat hanging near at hand on a peg, which indicated that Mr. Jessop was a Quaker . . . a Friend. An orphan boy needed a friend. Just then Mr. Jessop raised his head, and Phineas saw that his face was

as cheerful and kindly as that on one of the moons peeping over the dial of one of his own clocks. Phineas's mind was made up. He opened the shop door, stepped inside and blurted out his desire to become a clockmaker.

Mr. Jessop listened to the end, watching the keen, intelligent face of the boy. Then he said, kindly, "I will sign thee on as an apprentice if thee wishes, but not until thee has had some breakfast." From what is known of history and of the character of Mr. Jessop and of Phineas Davis, such were probably the circumstances of their first meeting.

Phineas Davis settled down happily to his work in the clockmaker's shop. He listened so attentively and worked so diligently that soon he produced a "pocket-clock" or watch no bigger than a dime. Its design was much admired and widely copied. In fact, someone else obtained a patent on it and manufactured similar watches. This watch is owned today by the British Museum. In the evening, Phineas studied chemistry and experimented with the power of steam.

Each First day, Jonathan Jessop, dressed in a suit of Quaker grey, but of the very best material as befitted a prosperous Friend and Clerk of the meeting, accompanied by his family and apprentices, attended church at the little brown meeting-house under the great elm tree, located on West Philadelphia Street.

Here, too, in 1815, Phineas Davis became a Friend. There was not much to look at in the little room except the brown walls, plain benches and small windows. Sometimes, in the long period of silence, which is part of the Friends' service, when the chattering of the sparrows and the mourning of the doves could be heard plainly through the open doorway, Phineas would stare so hard at pretty Hannah Taylor, looking so prim in her grey Quaker bonnet, that she would blush and bite her lip and look down at her gloved hands for all the rest of the meeting. She was the granddaughter of William Willis who had built the Colonial Courthouse and he was only an orphan boy. He must work harder . . .

And Phineas Davis did work hard. By the time his apprenticeship came to an end he was known and respected throughout the town. And as soon as he was his own man and could hope to set up a business for himself, he was married to Hannah Taylor at the Friends' Meetinghouse in the presence of the most prominent citizens of York.

He became a partner in the Davis and Gardner Foundry and Machine Shop and began to manufacture tools, implements and steam engines.

In June, 1831, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad published a notice in the *York Gazette* offering a prize of \$3,500 for the best coal or coke burning locomotive to be delivered to Baltimore for trial by June 1, 1832. All existing locomotives were imported from England and burned only wood, and a better design was needed.

Hannah Davis had died of cholera in 1830, leaving two little sons motherless, and now Phineas tried to forget his loneliness as he worked long hours in his machine shop, perfecting his locomotive which he called "The York." He had made steam turn machinery before, and he could certainly make it turn the wheels of a locomotive. He transmitted the power from the piston by means of a gear, to a spur, wheel

and a pinion meshing into each other like the wheels in the works of a clock. At last the locomotive was finished.

There was no railroad from York to Baltimore so the three-and-one-half-ton engine was taken apart and transported upon wagons.

On August 4, 1832, the competitive trial was held before the board of directors and the engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The four other engines which had been entered in the contest were found to be entirely impractical, but "The York," with Phineas Davis as engineer, chugged off in fine style on its thirty-inch wheels, pulling seven cars, weighing in all, twenty-five tons. On a straight track the whole train glided along at the amazing speed of thirty miles per hour!

Phineas Davis not only won the \$3,500 prize money, but was also immediately appointed manager of the shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and started to build a larger heavier engine which he called "The Atlantic." This engine was put into service in 1832 and was used until 1892.

Phineas Davis's future now seemed secure. This time he was careful to secure a patent on his invention. He moved his family to Baltimore and devoted himself to his work. But on September 7, 1835, while riding the tender of one of his locomotives on a test run between Washington and Baltimore, a loose rail caught under the flange of a wheel. The engine was derailed, the cars were thrown upon the tender and Phineas Davis was instantly killed. No one else was injured.

The Patriot, a Baltimore newspaper of the time, states, "The remains of the deceased were brought into town on the evening of the accident and interred on the afternoon of the 28th in the Friends' Burying Ground, in the presence of a large group of sorrowing friends." This was at the corner of Aisquith and Fayette Streets, in Baltimore.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad wished to erect a monument but as the Friends were opposed to showy monuments of any kind, the exact site of the grave is now unknown. However, the railroad assisted the Engineering Society in York in placing in Penn Park, directly across from the entrance of William Penn Senior High School, a bronze tablet honoring Phineas Davis as "Mechanical engineer, designer and builder of the first successful coal-burning locomotive," and at the site of the Davis and Gardner Foundry, on the northwest corner of King and Newberry Streets, the Vigilant Fire Company, of which Phineas Davis was once a member, has erected a tablet, reading, "On this site, in 1831, Phineas Davis built the first coal-burning locomotive." But perhaps the best memorial of all is the Phineas Davis Junior High School, dedicated almost exactly a hundred years after he began working on his great invention.

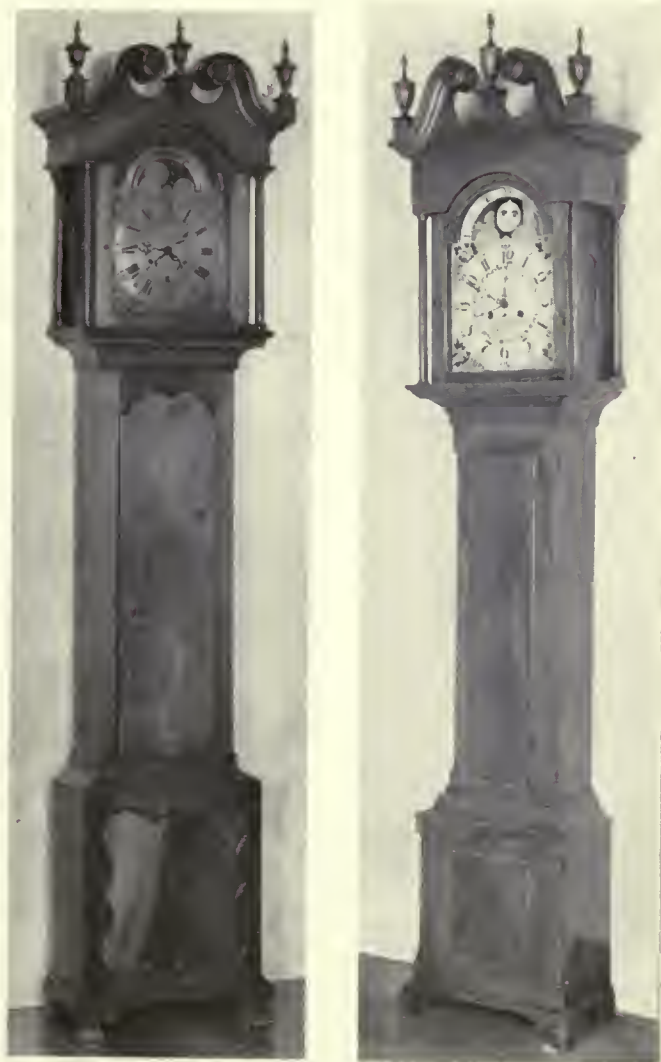
JOHN ELGAR AND THE FIRST IRON STEAMBOAT

Another epoch-making invention, perfected in the Davis and Gardner Foundry, was the first iron steamboat, constructed of sheet iron riveted together at a cost of \$3,000, part of which was subscribed by York's business men. Built by John Elgar (1780-1858), who was a Friend, and employed in the foundry as a master mechanic, the boat had a 60-foot

keel, a 9-foot beam, and was 3 feet high. It weighed 5 tons, drew 12 inches of water and was propelled by an 8-horsepower coal and wood-burning engine.

It was christened the "Codus" and after its completion was loaded on an eight-wheel wagon, to which ropes were attached and was drawn through the streets of York on November 14, 1825, by a number of citizens, while crowds shouted and cheered. Launched near Marietta, with Captain John Elgar in charge, it steamed up to Harrisburg with a hundred people on board. On April 19, 1826, the "Codus" steamed up to Wilkes-Barre where it was greeted by the ringing of bells, the blaring of bands, the shouts of the people and a salute of cannon. By waiting for high water it was able to navigate the Susquehanna as far as the New York State Line. Although the success of the "Codus" was the great event of its day, the Susquehanna, full of shoals and sand bars, proved too shallow for navigation and the "Codus" was sold elsewhere. However, the precedent had been set for building the all-metal ships which form the world's great fleets today.

With the sale of his boat, John Elgar's career was not over. When Phineas Davis went to Baltimore, John Elgar accompanied him. He worked in the shops



Clocks made in York by John Fisher (left) and Jonathan Jessop (right).

of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad where he invented switches, turntables, chill bearings and plate wheels, and assisted Ross Winans in developing the "camel-back" locomotive, the forerunner of modern locomotive design.

YORK AS A CLOCK-MAKING CENTER

York ranked as an important center of clock-making from the middle of the eighteenth century to the middle of the nineteenth. Many fine old clocks made by hand during that period by master craftsmen of York County such as Elisha Kirk, Rudolf Spangler, Godfrey Lenhart, Jacob Hostetter, Jonathan Jessop, Eli, Jacob, and David Gobrecht, Richard Koch, Richard Chester, Peter Schutz, Joseph Taylor, Henry Weigel, F. B. Cook and others, are running today in the homes of York's old families. Others are treasured throughout the country.

John Fisher (1736-1808), friend of Pulaski, made several musical clocks and a beautiful clock embodying numerous astronomical devices which is owned today by Yale University.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

The term *Underground Railroad* is said to have originated in York County. Slave owners declared that as soon as runaway negroes crossed the Susquehanna they seemed to disappear underground. Friendly Quakers in Wrightsville received the slaves and passed them along at night. The Old Valley Inn was used as a "station" on the underground railroad and runaways were hidden there in the wine cellars.

YORK COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

When the news of the attack on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, reached York, the Worth Infantry, under Captain Thomas A. Ziegle, and the York Rifles, under Captain George Hay, immediately responded to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers to maintain the existence of the Union. These companies were sent at once to Maryland to guard railway bridges.

The old York Fair Ground was the site of Camp Scott. The stock stalls, sheds and buildings were used as barracks, and the main building as a hospital. Additional wooden structures were also erected. The fences were removed from around the

race track to make a drill ground. At one time six full regiments were encamped here.

Soldiers from York County served in the battles of Mechanicsville, Antietam, Fredericks, Charleston, in the siege of Petersburg, and at Richmond, Monocacy River, Gettysburg, and in many other important en-



West Market Street in 1830. Engraved by William Wagner.

agements. Some rode with Sheridan and others were with Grant in the Wilderness. Altogether, approximately 3,870 men from York County served in the defense of the Union.

THE CONFEDERATES IN YORK

It was June, 1863, and General Robert E. Lee's ragged Army of Northern Virginia was moving into Pennsylvania, eating the ripe cherries and living off the rich farm lands. The sun shone brightly on the big red barns and the stone farmhouses. The grain stood in the fields in golden shocks, the meadows were green, and there was a fragrance of clover in the air.

The Confederates were coming! The people of York had been alarmed by the wagons filled with women and children and household goods hurrying through the borough as they fled eastward, to cross the Susquehanna. Now bankers and businessmen sent their money to Philadelphia and New York. Throughout the county, people hastily buried their silver and valuables. Horses and cattle were hidden or driven to wooded back pastures.

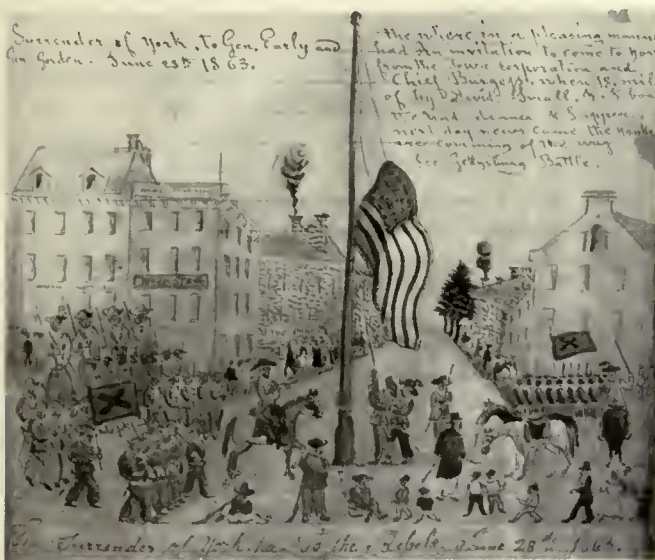
Soon word came that General Lee had set up headquarters only forty miles away at Frederick, Maryland.

In the counting rooms of P. A. & S. Small (now site of Murphy's), a committee of citizens conferred with Chief Burgess David Small. What was to be done? It was decided that Burgess Small, Colonel



York in 1830. Engraving by William Wagner.

George Hay, W. Latimer Small, A. B. Farquhar and Thomas White were to ride up to Farmers' Post-Office eight miles west of York and treat with General Gordon.



The Confederates took down the flag made by the patriotic ladies of York. Drawing by Lewis Miller.

The Civil War was a war between gentlemen. General Gordon received the committee courteously, and reassured them that no property would be destroyed in York, and that his soldiers were under strict discipline and would not molest its citizens. This was on Saturday afternoon, June 27th.

June 28, 1863, was a beautiful Sunday morning. People dressed in their best, were on their way to worship when distant bugle calls began to mingle with the clanging of church bells.

Four brigades of Early's Division, approximately 30,000 men, were advancing on York from the West. As if by magic, Confederate pickets appeared along the streets. Then the main army entered the town. People stopped on the sidewalks and crowded to windows to watch the soldiers go by. Only one clergyman tried to hold services, but when a band struck up "Dixie" right outside the church door, he, too, dismissed the congregation and joined the spectators.

The very first Confederates to appear were on foot and carried instead of guns, shovels, pickaxes and spades. The rest of the companies were well armed, but the men were ragged, dusty and unshaven. No two were dressed alike and many were barefooted. Others were riding two on a horse. In the ranks of the Confederates, some York girls saw their old beaus from Baltimore.

In fact, many Yorkers were openly in sympathy with the South as was only to be expected in a community so few miles north of the Mason-Dixon Line. Some women waved red streamers and as General John B. Gordon (1832-1904) rode on horseback through the streets, a young girl ran out and handed him up a bouquet of red roses. In the center of the bouquet a note was concealed telling him of a secret approach to the bridge at Wrightsville by way of a ravine, and also the number of militia guarding the bridge there.

In the Square, the Confederates took down the Union flag which had been made by the patriotic ladies of York and tore it up and scattered it along the streets as they marched out of the borough. The Stars and Bars floated over York.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, General Jubal A. Early (1816-1898) and his staff took up headquarters in the courthouse. He wore a sword and a field glass dangled at his side. He had 80,000 men within the State of Pennsylvania, and York was entirely at his mercy.

He demanded food, clothing and money for his army and made it plain that if the citizens of York did not supply these things willingly they would be taken by force. The citizens claimed that they could give Early only \$28,000 of the \$100,000 he demanded since much of the money had been sent away. However, he was given all the food and clothing for which he asked and the Confederates, encamped upon the Common, the Fair Grounds and around Loucks's Mill, at once began to butcher the cattle and to roast them over huge fires. A bakery was set up in the United States Hospital on the Common and the flour from Loucks's Mill converted into bread.

But General Early was determined to have more money. He asked for the keys of the courthouse that he might burn the deeds and records as had been done by the Union soldiers at the courthouse in Fairfax, Virginia.

He was persuaded not to burn the records, but he next threatened to burn the car shops along the railroad. The Laurel, Vigilant and Union fire companies were called out to protect the town.

Just as the fires had been started, a messenger, sent by General Lee, came galloping up on a foaming horse and handed General Early a dispatch. Meade's Army was approaching and Early was ordered to Gettysburg. The burning of the car shops was forgotten.

Soon after midnight the Confederates marched away and when York woke up in the morning not one remained, but on their march through York County they commandeered more than 1,000 horses which they rode into the Battle of Gettysburg (July 1, 2, 3, 1863).

When General John B. Gordon and his men reached Wrightsville, the 1,200 Pennsylvania militia there retreated across the Susquehanna and burned the bridge. While the bridge burned no buckets could be found, but when the town of Wrightsville caught on fire, buckets, pails, tubs and pans came out of hiding in a hurry.

BATTLE OF HANOVER

At eight o'clock, on the morning of June 30, 1863, General J. E. B. Stuart, with three brigades of Confederate cavalry, encountered General Judson Kilpatrick with two brigades of Union cavalry near Hanover. With General Kilpatrick was tall, dashing General George A. Custer, who always designed his own uniforms and on this particular morning had on blue velvet and was wearing his hair in flowing curls. Both cavalry units were escorting wagon trains laden with valuable supplies.

For a time the Confederates were in control of the town. Then Major Hammond, of the Fifth New York, rallied his regiment on the Common. Giving their cavalry yell with drawn sabers, the Northerners

dashed through the town, sweeping the Southerners before them. As soon as the Confederates were driven out, the streets were barricaded with wagons, boxes and fence rails to prevent their return.

All around the town fighting was going on with sabers, carbines, pistols and artillery. The battle continued until two o'clock in the afternoon. That night Stuart's cavalry marched on to Carlisle. About fifteen Confederates were killed, and forty-seven captured in the engagement and about thirteen Union men were killed. The sixty wounded from both armies were cared for by local physicians in a church, a hall, and a room in the foundry. A monument in Centre Square, Hanover, commemorates the battle.

INDUSTRIAL YORK IN 1880

Following the Civil War, with the opening of the West, and of world markets, a great new impetus was given to manufacturing. York, as an established community of skilled working people, was caught up in this trend. By 1880, it had attained a popula-



Soda fountain, in the City Drug Store, York, in the 1880's.

tion of 16,500 and its products were being shipped to all parts of the world.

Among the articles manufactured in York then which have since become more or less obsolete were buggies and buggy whips, cottage organs, hand-operated washing machines and clothes wringers, slate mantel pieces, cast iron house fronts, fountains, and statuary, toothache remedies, and photographic marriage certificates.

Along with these, however, were produced many staple products which have been constantly improved upon and which still form the basis of York's industrial prosperity. These include turbine water wheels, steam engines, rope and twine, bricks, flour, beer, candy, condensed milk, soap, cigars and cigar boxes, furniture and agricultural implements such as scales, plows, hay rakes, cultivators, corn planters, sawmills and feed mills.

A. B. FARQUHAR, A TYPICAL INDUSTRIALIST OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Mr. A. B. Farquhar (1838-1926), pioneer manufacturer of farm implements, describes himself in his autobiography as a typical industrialist of the nineteenth century. He was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, of Quaker stock. As a boy of sixteen, under the old apprentice system, he began his training as a mechanic in the farm implement shop of W. W. Dingee and Co., of York. The shop, then considered a large one, employed only ten men and working hours were from seven in the morning until six at night. In the evenings the boy went to night school and learned drafting, bookkeeping and penmanship. At eighteen, he became a partner and set out with a horse and buggy to obtain orders for agricultural implements throughout Maryland.

When Mr. Farquhar went into business for himself, in 1861, for the first four years he worked practically all the time. He was at the office at five in the morning, and went over the books and attended to correspondence for the day. Without any of the modern office conveniences, not even a blotter, as sand was still used, without a fountain pen, a filing system or office machines, keeping track of things was laborious. There was no telephone and only gas lights in the office. Later, he had as secretary a man who could take dictation and write letters only in long hand and could not type . . . because the typewriter had not yet been invented. For this reason many details of business were never committed to paper, and the industrialist of the nineteenth century relied greatly upon his memory. He carried his bank balance, his customers' accounts and even their orders in his head. Most debts were paid in cash and the drawing of a check was considered somewhat of a ceremony. By seven o'clock, Mr. Farquhar had attended to much of the office work and was in the factory to greet the workmen as they came in. He called them by their first names and expected them to address him in the same way, a practice which has not entirely died out in the industries of York even today. He took a paternal interest in their personal affairs and advanced many of them the money with which to start buying their own homes.

In the 1880's, no one thought of living in the country unless he happened to be a farmer so Mr. Farquhar's home was but a few steps from the factory. Men who came from out-of-town on business were entertained there, not sent to a hotel. After supper at home he often went back to the office and worked until ten. But no matter how much his mind was taken up with matters of business during the day, he always managed to spend an hour before bedtime with a good book and in this way became conversant upon many subjects and formed many interesting friendships in fields other than business.

As the years passed, through Mr. Farquhar's tremendous energy and capacity for work, he was always able to keep abreast of his expanding business. Steam power and then electricity; specialization among workmen and modern office methods speeded up production and by the end of the century Farquhar implements were known not only in our own South and West but also in Mexico and South America, South Africa, Australia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Russia. The company, which had been developed largely through the energy, honesty

and integrity of one man, was incorporated in 1889, has survived its founder and is today one of the leading industries of York.

YORK COUNTY IN WORLD WAR I

Over 6,000 men and women from York County served with the armed forces in World War I (1917-1918). The names of the 196 who gave their lives are perpetuated in four bronze tablets on the front of the York County Courthouse.

When the war opened, many people were unfamiliar with the meaning of the word "bond" and an educational campaign had to be conducted before the Liberty Loan Drive could be successfully launched. Speakers visited theatres, churches, and various public meetings to explain the sale of war bonds. Once the idea had been put over, a total of \$30,500,000 was subscribed to five Liberty Loans, an average of \$200 per capita for the county as a whole. A replica of the Colonial Courthouse, called the Victory House, was set up in the Square and \$2,180,000 worth of War Stamps were also sold. A War Chest was created and \$425,000 was subscribed. Victory House reappeared in the Square for the sales of bonds and stamps during World War II.

Heatless Mondays were observed in order to conserve coal and York bakers cooperated in turning out a Victory loaf in which a number of other cereals were used in combination with wheat flour.

When the influenza epidemic struck York the hospitals were soon filled and victims were cared for in emergency hospital tents erected on the Fair Grounds.

York's participation in World War I was concluded with a Peace Parade held shortly after the Armistice.

WORLD WAR II

THE YORK PLAN

"DO WHAT YOU CAN WITH WHAT YOU HAVE"

In 1938, S. Forry Laucks went to Washington, D. C., and obtained the first ordnance contract for World War II: a \$1,600,000 order for 138 mounts for the new three-inch antiaircraft guns, to be turned out within twenty-one months. Mr. Laucks, remembering his conversion experience in World War I, did not attempt to re-equip his factory with new machine tools, when machine tools were not to be had. He had Charles Sioberg make a quick survey of the community, in which he discovered plenty of idle machines. Consequently, more than 45 per cent of the machining operations on the gun mounts were farmed out to subcontractors. This plan of putting to work idle men and machines through subcontracting was taken up by the Manufacturers' Association of York and developed by W. S. Shipley, W. J. Fisher, R. P. Turner, and Warren C. Bulette into a fifteen-point program.

THE FIFTEEN POINTS OF THE YORK PLAN

1. To make use of our present tools. A survey of every piece of machinery in the metal trades uncovered many idle machine tools.
2. To get idle tools and idle men working. Schedules were worked out whereby idle tools could be used; tools being used part-time could be used in shifts; work was cut up so that parts of contracts could be handled by secondary plants.

Individual parts were made in garages, in a tourist cabin converted into a machine shop; in a corner partitioned off from the City Market. Forgotten skills were rediscovered and utilized. For example, a veteran harness-maker was put to work making leather pads for the shoulder guards on antitank and antiaircraft gun mounts.

3. To make a survey of tools outside the metal trades. Paper mills, garages, silk and hosiery mills, and repair shops were canvassed for machine tools ordinarily used in metal trades. Usable machines were found in many unexpected places. For example, a candy factory had a drill press, lathe and emery wheel.
4. To study the type of work that could be done with the facilities at hand. The committee did not attempt to do the impossible. A careful study revealed the fact that housings for 5-inch antiaircraft guns would require too large an investment in new tools, but trench mortars could be manufactured with very little additional equipment. Accordingly, a prime contract for more than \$1,000,000 worth of trench mortars was obtained, and subcontracts let.
5. To explain and sell the plan to the community. Clergy, doctors, lawyers, merchants, and members of civic organizations were invited to hear speakers on the York Plan.
6. To educate workers. The education of new workers and the retraining and refreshing of old workers was admirably carried out through the Cooperative Industrial Course offered by the William Penn Senior High School, the Atrius Wanner Vocational School, and by technical classes held by the Y. M. C. A. Night School and Pennsylvania State College Extension.
7. To study housing. Housing facilities were surveyed and the York Chamber of Commerce launched upon a study of housing.
8. To study workers' health. Discussions on the avoidance of breakdowns of workers under added strain were presented by doctors.
9. To establish the costs of the subcontractor to the prime contractor. In many cases a subcontractor was allowed to accept an order and then determine his costs after manufacturing a number of the actual parts.
10. To insure prompt delivery of finished parts from subcontractor to prime contractor. Subcontractors had to be impressed with the necessity of meeting dead-lines.
11. To impress the need for accuracy in the work so that finished parts would meet Federal specifications.
12. To determine if enough labor were available locally to operate factories on three shifts daily.
13. To study labor potentials in York.
14. To take steps to secure this additional labor when and where needed. Steps were taken to secure the transfer of men skilled in metals trades who had been working in other industries, when needed.
15. To enter into all local activities dealing directly or indirectly with the present emergency. Complete information on the Plan was kept at the Manufacturers' Association. It worked out admir-

ably. Many small businesses which would have had to close for lack of materials for making their peacetime product were converted to war industry; in less than a year employment in the community was up 40% and payrolls had increased 75%. Industrial consumption of electric power had increased by 63%. The dangers of over-expansion were avoided by the use of existing facilities.

The York Plan was given nationwide publicity through the pages of such magazines as *Business Week* and the *Saturday Evening Post*. W. S. Shipley toured the country addressing Chambers of Commerce, Manufacturers' Associations, and civic groups, who adapted the York Plan to needs of their own communities in furthering the war effort.

WELFARE AND BOND DRIVES

During World War II, the city and county of York actively supported the war effort. Ten per cent of the county's population served in the Armed Forces, and by May 1, 1945, 371 had given their lives, 822 had been wounded, 152 were listed as missing, and 92 were prisoners. Quotas for the York County War and Welfare Fund, the American Red Cross, and Bond Drives were consistently exceeded.

YORK COUNTY WAR AND WELFARE FUND

Year	Goal	Amount Raised
1943	\$201,341	\$239,577
1944	\$312,342	\$360,429
1945	\$316,720	\$328,000

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

York County Chapter

Year	Goal	Amount Raised
1942	\$125,000	\$127,233.47
1943	\$135,000	\$155,622.30
1944	\$235,000	\$247,782
1945	\$235,110	\$261,000 (estimated)

WAR BOND SALES

Drive	Chairman	Quota	Sales
1st—Dec., 1942	Philip B. Deane	\$13,000,000	\$14,000,000
2nd—Apr., 1943	Edwin C. Resser	\$16,376,500	\$17,756,400
3rd—Oct., and Nov., 1943	Edwin C. Resser	\$16,382,000	\$21,544,000
4th—Feb., and Mar., 1944	R. J. Diven	\$16,898,000	\$18,584,000
5th—June and July, 1944	R. J. Diven	\$17,455,000	\$23,055,000
6th—Nov., and Dec., 1944	R. J. Diven	\$15,126,000	\$21,867,000
7th—Apr., May & June, 1945	R. J. Diven	\$11,660,000	

AWARDS TO YORK INDUSTRIES

York's industries made an outstanding record. Eighteen per cent of the plants engaged in war work in York, as compared to four per cent in the country as a whole, were awarded the Army-Navy "E" and many have been awarded additional stars. Sixty-five per cent of the employees in York industry were entitled to wear the "E" pin as compared with twenty

per cent elsewhere. Much of York's success in war production was due to the working out of the York Plan.

The date of the awards and the companies receiving them were as follows:

ARMY-NAVY "E"

Date	Plant	Stars
Nov. 4, 1942	York Safe and Lock Co.	★
Nov. 10, 1942	York-Hoover Corporation	★ ★ ★ ★
	American Chain & Cable Company, Inc.	
Jan. 8, 1943	Wright-Manley Division	★ ★
Aug. 18, 1945	Electric Welding Plant	
Aug. 18, 1945	York Malleable Foundry	
Feb. 8, 1943	A. B. Farquhar Co.	★ ★ ★ ★
Apr. 7, 1943	Century Ribbon Mills, Incorporated	★
July 29, 1943	General Electric Co.	★ ★ ★
Nov. 22, 1943	Read Machinery Co., Inc.	★ ★
Nov. 23, 1944	York Corporation	★
May 20, 1944	International Chain & Manufacturing Co.	★ ★
June 5, 1944	York-Shipley, Inc.	★ ★
June 27, 1944	H. J. Freezer Co.	★
July 19, 1944	S. Morgan Smith Co.	★
Aug. 9, 1944	York Corrugating Co.	★ ★
Mar. 31, 1945	American Foundry Machine Co.—Glen Rock	
June 7, 1945	New York Wire Cloth Co.	
June 16, 1945	The Pennsylvania Tool & Manufacturing Co.	
Aug. 28, 1945	Blaw-Knox Co., Operators & Managers, U. S. Naval Ordnance Plant	

"A" AWARD

Date	Plant	Stars
June 10, 1944	Hungerford Packing Co., Glen Rock	★ ★

MARITIME AWARD

Date	Plant	Stars
July 14, 1943	Martin-Parry Corporation	★ ★ ★

GENERAL JACOB L. DEVERS

General Jacob Loucks Devers, York's four-star general, was born on September 8, 1887, in York, of Irish ancestry on his father's side and Pennsylvania German on his mother's side. Jake Devers made an excellent record in both sports and studies at York High School. Recommended by Samuel S. Lewis, he was appointed to West Point at the age of eighteen by Congressman Daniel F. Lafean.

Although he weighed but 140 pounds while at the military academy, he excelled in baseball, basketball and lacrosse, and later became graduate manager of athletics. Following his graduation and three years at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, he returned to West Point as an instructor in mathematics. Three years later he was transferred to Hawaii. During World War I, he was an artillery instructor at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He finally succeeded in being assigned to overseas duty, but only in time to serve as a Colonel for six months with the Army of Occupation.

In 1939, he was sent to Panama to strengthen the defenses of the Canal. Later he was moved to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, where he took a camp ac-



General Jacob Loucks Devers.

commodating 9,000 men and in nine months had facilities for 70,000 by employing 35,000 workers, who completed a new building on an average of every thirty-two minutes.

When the United States arranged to trade destroyers for air bases, President Roosevelt appointed General Devers to select sites for both Army and Navy fields. He flew many thousands of miles on this mission.

As commanding general of the armored forces from August, 1941, until May, 1943, General Devers trained and equipped twelve armored divisions and numerous separate tank battalions which constituted a large part of the strength of this powerful new branch of the American Army. A desk model of one of his tanks was presented to the York Historical Society, together with a number of pictures of his armored battalions.

General Devers was deputy supreme commander of the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean Theatre and commanding general of the American Troops in the North African Theatre of operations.

As commanding general of the European Theatre he reorganized and schooled thousands of troops in the United Kingdom in preparation for D-Day. He was responsible for much of the planning for the landings in Normandy in which he coordinated armor, infantry, airpower and services of supply.

In four and one-half months after the Normandy landing, General Devers's Sixth Army group, composed of the United States Seventh and the French First Armies, liberated more than half of France, captured more than 170,000 prisoners, penetrated the Maginot Line and invaded Germany itself.

General Devers wears the Distinguished Service Medal with an Oak Leaf Cluster; the Croix de Guerre with Palm; the Polish Virtuti Militaire; is Knight Commander of the Bath; Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and holds the Degree of Grand Officer of the Brazilian Order of Military Merit.

CHAPLAIN ALEXANDER GOODE

Press and radio have given nation-wide attention to the heroic death of Chaplain Alexander Goode (1911-1943), brilliant young rabbi of Temple Beth Israel from 1937-1942. Rabbi Goode was known in York not only because of his work with his own congregation and in Jewish community activities, but also by his participation in Rotary, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. When the S.S. Dorchester was torpedoed in the icy waters of the North Atlantic, at one in the morning, February 3, 1943, Chaplain Goode was below decks caring for the sick.

Orders came to abandon ship and all hands who had been huddling in their clothes for hours, because of the danger from submarines, rushed on deck.

In the midst of the stampede to the lifeboats, Chaplain Goode calmly gave his gloves to a coast guard officer, Lt. (j. g.) John J. Mahoney, who later related how they saved his life. The gloves prevented the lieutenant's hands from freezing and enabled him to cling to a lifeboat for eight hours, awaiting rescue, while thirty-eight of the forty men on the lifeboat froze to death or were swept overboard.

Then Chaplain Goode and three other chaplains aboard, two Protestant and one Catholic, gave up their life belts to members of the crew, and stood together on the deck, praying as the ship went down.

Chaplain Alexander Goode was a graduate of Hebrew Union College, held a B.S. from the University of Cincinnati, and a Ph.D. degree from Johns Hopkins. At a ceremony held at Fort Myer, Virginia, December 13, 1944, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, posthumously.



Chaplain Alexander Goode.

The Pennsylvania Germans

THE ART OF THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS

The homes of the Pennsylvania Dutch were more colorful than those of any other of the early colonists. From Europe they brought the gay peasant decoration of their ancestors. They adorned everything they owned with fanciful birds, tulips, hearts and flowers in vivid shades of red, green, orange, yellow and blue. These designs appear on their pottery, their linens, and their furniture. Especially rich were the decorations upon the dower chest. Every girl had one of these in which she stored her precious home-spun linens, awaiting her wedding day.

Great colorful "hex" signs adorned the barns. Some firmly believed that these kept witches away from the cattle. Others no doubt applied them purely as decorations.

Ornamentation brightened almost everything in the kitchen. Corner cupboards had painted panels. Wooden dough trays were decorated. Iron utensils, cast iron stove plates and firebacks were richly ornamented. Tinware was gaily painted. The Pennsylvania Germans loved fancy cakes and cookies and these were cut in fancy shapes or pressed into decorated molds. Even the butter molds were examples of skillful wood carving.

This love of embellishment was also apparent in the *Fraktur* penmanship of the Pennsylvania Germans which was an offshoot of the manuscript illumination of medieval Europe. The *Fraktur* penman, who was usually the local schoolmaster, wrote out beautiful birth, marriage, and death certificates which were framed and hung upon the walls.

REVIVAL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH ARTS

A number of people in York County, cherishing the rich decorative heritage of the Pennsylvania Dutch, are at work reviving the traditional arts.

Elizabeth Hoke, of Spring Grove, who has made an extensive study of all the Pennsylvania Dutch arts, has recently published a pamphlet giving instructions for painting tinware. Margaret Lewis, art supervisor, has made York school children conscious of Pennsylvania Dutch design. She is also responsible for the colorful murals in the Pennsylvania Dutch Canteen. The Nurses' Aides' room in the York Hospital was decorated in gay Pennsylvania Dutch style by Mrs. Perle Brysselbout and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gibbs.

Among others, Darrell Kottcamp and Ralph H. Thomas decorate tinware, furniture and dower chests in their shops on West Market Street. Mrs. James P. Paul's original quilt designs based upon Pennsylvania Dutch motifs have been published in full color in the *Ladies' Home Journal* and *Country Gentleman* and patterns for them have been distributed nationally.

YORK AS A CENTER FOR PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH ANTIQUES

York, in the very heart of the old settled Pennsylvania Dutch country, is a center for collectors of Pennsylvania Dutch antiques. There are fifty-six licensed antique dealers in the city. Dealers and amateurs alike are still able to pick up many interesting items at the auction sales which are so much a part of the community life.



A Pennsylvania Dutch dower chest.

THE YORK ANTIQUE SHOW

The York Antique Show attracts dealers, decorators, and collectors from all parts of the country. It is held twice annually; in March and again during Fair Week at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. Furniture shown includes corner cupboards, high-boys, tables, desks, chests of drawers, clocks, chairs, settees, cobblers' benches and stools. Among the varieties of china displayed are Staffordshire, Gaudy Dutch, Spatterware, Majolica, Lustre, and Dresden, as well as Crown Darby, Haviland, and Limoges. Since Steigel glassware was produced in neighboring Lancaster County much of that is exhibited along with Jersey, Sandwich, Bristol, and Bohemian glass and the later pressed glass. Hooked rugs, quilts, coverlets, samplers, buttons, and dolls attract the ladies. Included



The Bride's Quilt, designed by Mrs. James P. Paul, uses traditional Pennsylvania Dutch motifs.

in the hundreds of pieces of antique kitchenware are butter prints, cookie molds, copper kettles, pewter, teapots, and firetongs. Jewelry and music boxes are also featured. Guns and firearms, many made by

the gunsmiths of early York County, are shown. Mrs. Mabel I. Renner, an outstanding collector and writer on antiques, is the founder and director of the York Antique Show, which is now in its twelfth year.

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH COOKING

"No better and good cooks can be found nowhere," wrote Lewis Miller, of York, a hundred years ago. "They have plenty of raw materials to cook . . . beef, veal, lamb, mutton, pork, fish and oysters, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, milk and honey and all kinds of vegetables and fruits."

These words are as true today as at the moment they were written. York's hotels feature York County farm products upon their tables, and their chefs have adopted as their own many traditional Pennsylvania Dutch recipes. Bear's Cafeteria is listed in guides to good eating as one of the few places in the country where authentic Pennsylvania Dutch cooking may still be obtained.

Many tasty dishes were perfected by early Pennsylvania Dutch housewives through a blending of good German cooking with the novel ingredients available in the new country.

Among these are potpie, which is not pie but squares of rich noodle dough cooked in broth of chicken or meat; and "shoo-fly pie," which is a crumb pie. Funeral pie actually is a pie, a combination of lemon and raisin. Cabbage is prepared as pepper relish, cole slaw, hot slaw and sauerkraut. Scrapple, schnitz and knepp (ham, dried apples and dumplings), vegetables prepared "sweet and sour," chicken corn soup, red beet eggs, chow-chow, and pretzels are all characteristic Pennsylvania Dutch fare.

Certain foods are traditional at certain seasons of the year. On Shrove Tuesday, raised doughnuts called "fastnachts" are eaten, and Christmas is the season for baking innumerable sandtarts, nut kisses, gingernuts, and other fancy cookies. Fifty dozen is considered but a niggardly number for the entertainment of callers over the holidays. Oyster bakes and sauerkraut suppers are held by social organizations and churches during the fall and winter months.

The Pennsylvania Dutch proverb, "Them that works hard, eats hearty," is still relied upon in York County.



"Them that works hard eats hearty" is a Pennsylvania Dutch proverb still honored in York County.



Loading for market. Note the variety of produce.



George Striebig, R. D. 2, has "stood market" at this same location for fifty-five years.



Old bake ovens in the Ellen Fahs home.



Men, women and children patronize the market.



Mother and daughter confer over a selection at the stand of Mrs. H. B. Markey.



Pussy willows and garden flowers in season are also sold in York's markets.

CITY MARKETS

"For supplying and accommodating the citizens with good and wholesome provisions," reads the charter of the Colonial market house established in Centre (now Continental) Square in 1755. Wednesday and Saturday were established as market days and thus early began the trade between the town and country folk of York County, which has contributed toward a steady prosperity and a high standard of living.

Two market sheds, one built in 1840 and one in 1842, stood in the Square until 1887 when they were torn down to make way for increasing traffic.

At present, York has four markets: the Farmers' Market (1866), 380 West Market Street; City Market

(1879), 211 South Duke Street; Central Market (1888), 35-47 North Beaver Street; and the Eastern Market (1885), 480 East Market Street.

Each market is owned by a corporation and is in charge of a market master who sees to the renting of stalls and makes collections quarterly. In the good old days, market wagons used to be in the Square at 5 a.m., but the modern farmer arrives at about 8 o'clock and with the help of his wife and daughters begins setting up his stall. Some families maintain stalls in three of the city's markets. Probably half of the stall holders are Dunkards from a community south of York, where fine fruits and vegetables are raised. Some sell their own products exclusively; others also retail out-of-season products trucked in from Baltimore. With their hair modestly covered, their naturally lovely complexions untouched by cosmetics, the young Dunkard girls assist their business-like mothers. Quaint Mennonite costumes may also be seen at market.

Business is conducted on the principle of "Good value given for money received." Produce is kept in prime condition by constant spraying, and the buyer is allowed his choice. Often an extra handful, in accordance with the Biblical injunction to "Give good measure, packed down and running over" is added.

Rich and poor, old and young, men, women and children flock in with their market baskets. The big crowded room is remarkably quiet as each one concentrates on making the best selection from the bewildering array of commodities.

On the farmers' stands there are fat chickens and ducks, garnished with green parsley, fresh eggs, home-baked cakes, pies and cookies, parsnips, turnips, tomatoes, potatoes and onions and other fruits and vegetables. Almost all stands show garden flowers in season. In the Spring there are pussy willows and in the Fall bunches of bittersweet. Stalls specializing in herbs offer mint, dill, sage and water cress at a mere 5 cents per bunch. Young plants, already started are available to gardeners. Such typically Pennsylvania Dutch fare as red beets, pickled eggs, Lebanon bologna, sauerkraut, cottage cheese, scrapple, "puddin'" and apple butter are displayed in abundance. Housewives offer handmade potholders, aprons, baby garments, braided rugs, and stocking dolls for sale. Visitors from out-of-town delight in such old-fashioned items as home-made bread and doughnuts, horehound candy, cinnamon drops, buckwheat flour, honey in the comb, horse radish, dandelion greens, and home-cured meats. Potato salad, jellies, baked beans, cooked hominy, and other prepared foods appeal to the busy homemaker.

Around Easter time, the market is filled with the peeping of baby chicks and the gay yellow of daffodils. At Christmas time, it is fragrant with evergreen and crowded with prime turkeys.

Besides the stands of the farmers, a typical market may include the stalls of as many as seven butchers, three delicatessens, two restaurants and three bakers, as well as a grocery store, and special stalls occupied by fish and fruit dealers and vendors of potato chips, candy and pretzels. At all seasons of the year the markets of York present an ever-changing panorama of plenty.

Perhaps half the holders of stalls in the markets as they carry on trade, exchange news, and renew old friendships, speak Pennsylvania Dutch, as well as English.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL YORK



The York Academy in 1850. The masters were university graduates, well versed in classical learning. A number of them achieved fame in education, science, mathematics and statesmanship. Among the alumni of the Academy, founded in 1787, have been some of York's most outstanding men and women.

Educational and Cultural York

EDUCATION

The first schools in York were parochial schools connected with various churches and since most of the early settlers were German, these schools were conducted in German and text-books imported from Germany were used. Soon after 1743, the First Evangelical Lutheran Church established a school taught by Bartholomew Moul in a log building at the rear of the church. Another log building housed the school connected with the German Reformed Church. The Moravian Church also conducted a school in its church house.

The first English school was opened in 1750 by William Matthews, a surveyor for the Penns, and was attended by children of the Quakers and English Episcopalians.

In 1834, through the influence of Thaddeus Stevens and others, an act of the legislature made provision for a system of public schools for Pennsylvania. A special levy was enacted to pay for these public schools, but when the collector called upon citizens for their share of the tax, he was cursed and driven away if not actually assaulted. This was especially true of the Germans who preferred to support their own parochial schools rather than public schools taught exclusively in English.

However, during the winter of 1834-35, three or four public school were opened in York. In these early schools the pupils sat on benches at long, sloping, plank desks built around the walls. The master cut the quills to serve as pens and "set the copy" for writing. Spelling was taught from Webster's Blue-Backed Spelling Book, and the victor in a spelling match was a local hero or heroine. Arithmetic was known as cyphering and it was every bright pupil's ambition to be the first to work out all the sums in the book. The reader, an English grammar, the New Testament, and any United States history completed the list of text-books. Schools were small, the term lasted only three or four months, and teachers were paid about \$15 a month.

Gradually, after 1848, the parochial schools declined and enrollment in the public schools increased.

In 1870, the first public high school in York was opened in the Duke Street school building. In 1872, a high school building was erected on Philadelphia Street and that year the first class consisting of two students, one boy and one girl, graduated from the college preparatory course, the only course then offered. Contrast this with the 753 students graduated from the college preparatory, general academic, business education and industrial education courses of William Penn Senior High School in 1945!

YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Approximately ten thousand pupils attend York's public schools each day.

The program of the schools is adjusted to meet the needs of each individual child, and the requirements of the community. It is also designed to instil an

understanding of, and loyalty to our democratic form of government.

Six years of elementary education, three years of junior high school and three years of senior high school are offered. Text-books and supplies are furnished free of charge.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Five thousand elementary school pupils are enrolled in twenty-one elementary schools, located within convenient walking distance of any residence in York. A friendly, informal classroom atmosphere, an enrichment of subject matter through projects, art, music, dramatizations and excursions embody the best features of modern education, while a proper emphasis on fundamental subjects is also retained. The child's ability and achievement is scientifically measured through a program of standardized tests. Each pupil is studied as an individual and his case history goes with him from teacher to



Library period in Madison Elementary School.

teacher. Much attention is given to the health of the child and physical defects are attended to through cooperation with local health and welfare agencies. Elementary school pupils, at an early age, assume responsibility and leadership in safety squads and home room organizations.



Franklin Elementary School Annex.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

York's junior high schools are designed to challenge the energy and curiosity of teen-age boys and girls. In addition to formal studies, there are clubs as numerous and varied as the pupils' interests, choral groups, bands, and orchestras. Dramatic performances are given each year. Athletics, both inter- and intramural, give all an opportunity to participate. Through organized student government, pupils practice the fundamental principles of democracy.

Hannah Penn, York's first junior high school, was opened in 1927. In 1931, two more junior high schools named for famous Yorkers, Edgar Fahs Smith and Phineas Davis, were dedicated. All buildings are well equipped and contain excellent shops, laboratories, special classrooms, gymnasium, auditorium, cafeteria, library, and other features of the modern junior high school.



Phineas Davis Junior High School. Edgar Fahs Smith is built on exactly the same plan.

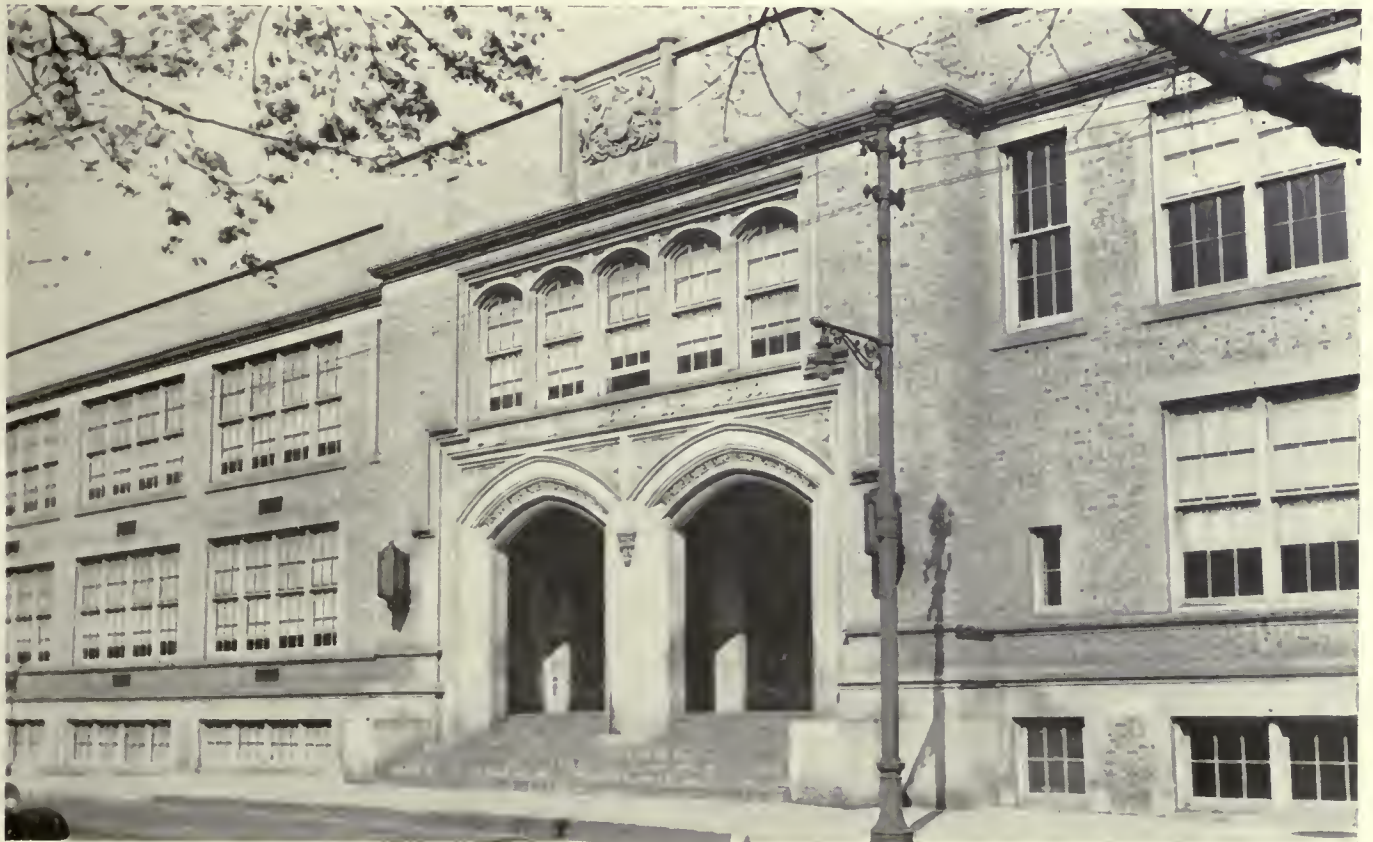
WILLIAM PENN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

The William Penn Senior High School with an enrollment of 2,400 is housed in the main building erected in 1927, the annex erected in 1940, and the Atreus Wanner Shop Building erected in 1941, constituting one of the most complete and modern high school plants in Pennsylvania, and representing an outlay of two million dollars for land, buildings and equipment.

WAR PRODUCTION TRAINING AT ATREUS WANNER

The Atreus Wanner Shop Building was erected at the cost of \$60,000, for the purpose of training workers for York's war industries. The federal government made grants totaling \$168,000 for machinery to further this program. Actual manufacturing methods were used on standard machines, and within a period of two years \$23,000 worth of tools, meeting most rigid specifications, were made and supplied to industry and to other vocational schools. For a time, the shop operated on three shifts, running twenty-four hours a day. In emergencies when small parts could not be obtained by local industries, the Atreus Wanner Shop turned them out and kept war production moving.

From July 1, 1940, to January 12, 1945, 3,646 trainees, some of them high school students and other adults, both men and women, were enrolled in the Wanner Shop, and 2,424 were placed in York's industries. Such is the reputation of the school that a number of trainees are sent there from plants, and are paid while learning. The cooperation of the York



William Penn Senior High School.

Manufacturers' Association and the Advisory Committee, with an equal number of representatives from labor and industry, have given this program excellent support and leadership.

In the industrial education department of the senior high school, pupils spend half-time in school and half-time in industrial plants. This cooperative industrial course was launched in York in 1911. Since that date student-apprentices have earned more than \$700,000 while attending school and 1,105 boys have been awarded diplomas.

OTHER COURSES

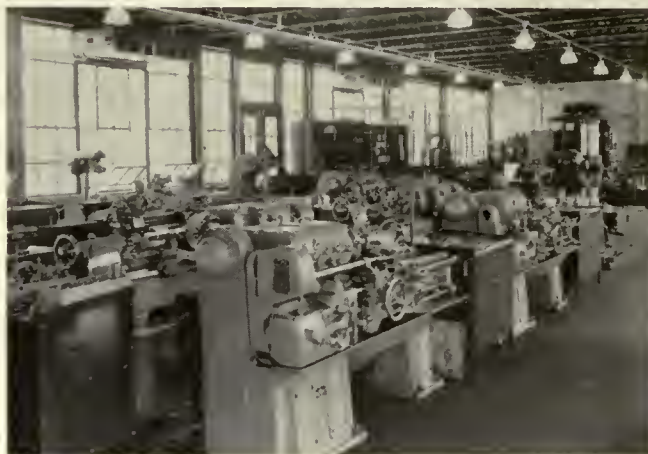
Two cooperative courses are maintained in the business education department: the cooperative business course in which students alternately spend one week in school and one week in offices, and the distributive education course in which students spend the morning in school and the afternoon in stores.

During the school year 1943-1944, 294 students enrolled in the three cooperative courses, served seventy-eight employers and earned \$100,721.99. Much of the success of the cooperative plan of education in York is due to the support of advisory committees composed of industrialists and businessmen from the community.

William Penn Senior High School offers also a general academic and a college preparatory course. Graduates from the college preparatory section have made consistently good grades in colleges and other institutions of a collegiate grade. On the annual College Night pupils and their parents confer with representatives of some fifty colleges. As soon as a student has chosen a college, a member of the high school guidance department assists him in planning a course of study to meet entrance requirements.

An annual Vocational Conference is held each Spring to acquaint students with various vocations

oration, journalism, law, medicine, metal trades, ministry, music, nursing, radio, salesmanship, secretarial work, social work, teaching, F. B. I., merchant marine, armed services, and other fields, address groups of interested students, and answer their and to aid them in choosing a life work while they are still under-graduates. Outstanding leaders in advertising, aviation, banking, beauty culture, commercial art, drafting, dramatics, dress design, engineering, forestry, home economics, interior decorations.



Some of the \$169,000 worth of machinery in the Atrius Wanner Vocational School.

William Penn Senior High School has offered a course in preflight aviation since 1942 and has trained many Naval and Army Air Forces' cadets in ground school subjects before induction.

HEALTH PROGRAM

The York school district employs two full-time school physicians, five school nurses, a full-time school dentist and three dental hygienists. In addition to this, health and physical education are taught in all twelve years of the school course.

YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE WAR EFFORT

Teachers and pupils of the York schools were mobilized for the war effort immediately after Pearl Harbor.

From December 7, 1941, to March 9, 1945, pupils in York public schools have sold \$1,650,260.85 in war stamps and bonds, and have collected 1,168 tons of scrap. During the school year of 1943-44, they collected 925,114 tin cans. In the same year, the wood-working shop in William Penn Senior High School made 25,000 beautifully finished items for the Junior Red Cross to distribute in hospitals and army camps.

The National Education Association sent one of its editors to observe the activities in the schools and a four-page article, illustrated with fifteen photographs, entitled "York Schools Serve in Wartime," appeared in the *Journal of the National Education Association* for March, 1942.

Outside school hours, teachers have given their time and energy to rationing, Red Cross, drives for War Loan and War Fund and to first-aid courses.



Making precision cutting tools for milling machines at the Atrius Wanner Vocational School.

TEACHING CURRENT EVENTS

Throughout the school system, one period each week is devoted to studying the problems of peace. Weekly news magazines suited to each age level



Girls, too, train for industry in the Atrous Wanner Vocational School.

form the basis for these classroom discussions. Library tables and bulletin-boards are kept up-to-date with the latest maps, cartoons, pictures, and articles. Visitors to the York schools have been greatly impressed by the knowledge and intelligent understanding which York youngsters have of current world events.

YORK COUNTY SCHOOLS

Besides York's fine city schools, there are two additional high schools in the Greater York area: the

West York and the North York High School. Mount Rose Junior High School offers seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth grades.

In the county as a whole, there are 274 one-room elementary schools, 26 two-room elementary schools, 12 three-room elementary schools, 16 four-room elementary schools, and 21 high schools. Forty-seven school buses are used for the transportation of rural pupils.

The office of the county superintendent of schools is conveniently located in the Schmidt Building on Continental Square. A Teachers' Institute is held each fall.

YORK CITY COUNCIL OF PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS

There are ten thousand pupils in the York Public Schools and a membership of 6,600 in Parent-Teacher organizations! Considering that some families have several children of school age, this approaches very nearly a 100% enrollment!

This enrollment reflects the active interest taken by Yorkers in their schools. Organized in the fall of 1921, in the Parents' Room of the Martin Library, the association has called upon many speakers to aid in its study of the problems of children today.

The York City Council of Parent-Teacher Associations assisted in a survey to determine the need for a child-care center, sponsored the fingerprinting of all children in the city, has aided in all types of war and welfare work, and sponsors a summer round-up, at which children about to enter school are examined in order that physical defects may be remedied before school begins.

The objects of the association are: "To promote welfare of children and youth, in home, school, church and community; to raise the standards of home life; to secure laws for the care and protection of children and youth; to bring into closer relationship the home and the school; to secure for every child the highest advantages in physical, mental, social and spiritual education."

YORK CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

In September, 1927, the Very Reverend George J. Breckel, V. F., pastor of St. Mary's Church, founded



West York High School.

the Catholic High School of York. In the beginning, student enrollment was restricted to the pupils of St. Mary's Parish and those of other parishes who sought admission. The courses of study were approved by the State Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa., and the school was granted authority to award diplomas.

The first class, comprising three students, was graduated on May 10, 1929. In 1931, at the request of the late Bishop of Harrisburg, the Most Reverend Philip R. McDevitt, D.D., a central high school was established to accommodate all Catholic pupils of York and Dallastown. The newly-formed school continued to use the facilities of St. Mary's parochial school.

In 1940, Most Reverend George L. Leech, D.D., J.C.D., successor to Bishop McDevitt, purchased from the City School Board the abandoned Burrowes School Building situated on West King Street. The rapidly increasing enrollment made expansion necessary. From sixty-four students, in 1929, to three hundred and nine, in September, 1941, gives some idea of the growth of the school. The purchased building was remodelled and enlarged; six classrooms were erected at the front of the old building and a large combination auditorium-gymnasium in the rear. Bishop Leech blessed the new high school privately on September 7th, and the doors of the new high school were thrown open to the Catholic pupils of York and vicinity on September 29, 1941.

One priest, thirteen Sisters representing four religious orders, and two laymen comprise the faculty. Four courses of study are offered: Classical, Scientific, Commercial and General.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

There are four parochial schools in York: St. Patrick's, at 231 South Beaver Street; St. Mary's, at 321 South George Street; St. Rose's, at 15 South Richland Avenue, and St. Joseph's, at 260 Norway Street. Enrollment for the school year of 1944-45 totalled 800.

CHRISTIAN DAY SCHOOL OF ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Christian Day School of St. John's Lutheran Church is conducted in the Parish Hall at 140 West King Street. In operation since 1874, the school teaches in addition to the regular subjects of the first eight grades, Bible stories, Bible texts, and catechism. Sixty-two pupils are in the charge of two teachers. All books and educational supplies are furnished free to the children of church members. Children of non-members pay two dollars per month. Pupils are served a hot lunch at noon, at cost, by the Parent-Friends' Association connected with the school.

YORK COUNTY ACADEMY

The York County Academy, one of the earliest secondary schools west of the Susquehanna, was incorporated under the charter of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Saint John in 1787, and a building erected that same year. An act of the Legislature, of March 1, 1799, established the institution as a county school or academy, governed by a Board of Trustees. James Smith, York's signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the first president of the Board of Trustees, a position now held by George Hay Kain, an alumnus of the school.

During the years when there were no public high schools, York Academy provided secondary education for the young people of the community. Young men intended for the professions, after completing a classical education at the Academy, went on to read law in an attorney's office or study medicine with a doctor.

As was typical in the ungraded schools of the period, the master sat upon a platform and heard lessons from the primer, on up through Latin, Greek, English and moral, mental, mathematical and physical science. Practical subjects such as bookkeeping and surveying were also taught if requested.

Corporal punishment, for boys at least, was common. In fact, Robert Adrain, Irish and hot-tempered, later a celebrated mathematician, used the ruler with such violence that the trustees had to interfere. Girls, however, were generally let off with a severe lecture.

The student body was drawn from the English families in the community and also from the German settlers who wished their children to learn English.

A few boarding pupils were accommodated at the home of the principal where tuition, board, washing and mending were to be had for \$60 per session. Pupils furnished their own light and fuel, however.

Although originally opened as a school for boys, the academy admitted girls as early as 1820, and the Young Ladies' Department continued until 1870 under the leadership of David B. Prince, an able teacher, and after 1866, of George W. Ruby (1824-1880), who had been principal of the boys' school.

An early catalog states that "York has always been proverbial for its excellent health, and for the strict moral character of its inhabitants, and the country around is rich in varied and beautiful scenery, while its numerous churches offer accommodations to Christians of almost every creed. The academy itself occupies one of the most beautiful and healthful sites in town. While it is sufficiently near to enjoy the benefits of the pavements and thus to save the young ladies from exposure, it yet lies open to the country, but a few rods from green fields and meadows."

The young ladies were "trained with a view to domestic duties" through a stiff course in English, geography, history, astronomy, botany, mathematics, evidences of Christianity, and ancient and modern languages, as well as "those ornamental accomplishments of a female education"—drawing, painting and music.

Learning to write a beautifully-shaded Spencerian hand was considered of such importance that a special instructor was employed.

On Friday afternoons, books were laid aside and the pupils "spoke pieces" and witnessed scientific demonstrations.

Although there is an early record of a bowling green at the academy, there were no organized sports nor playground apparatus, but the pupils played ball, rolled hoops, spun tops, and had games of marbles and mumble-peg in the school yard. The older boys often formed military companies and practiced drills.

For many years the Academy Building, now loaned to the York Recreation Commission, was one of the largest in the community and was used for exhibitions and the performances of traveling play-

ers. Student literary and dramatic societies used the third floor.

Here also were held Normal Schools for six weeks after rural schools closed in the spring.

Recently, at the 150th Anniversary Celebration, held in the Edgar Fahs Smith Junior High School, the opening service from a quaint old book of prayers, compiled for the masters and scholars of York Academy and dated 1786, was again used.

In June, 1929, the Trustees of the Academy entered into an agreement with the York Collegiate Institute whereby the Academy is now conducted in the buildings of the Institute and the students of both schools receive the benefit of the teachers employed by each institution, and a joint diploma is awarded upon graduation.

YORK COUNTY ACADEMY'S FAMOUS TEACHERS

One of the earliest teachers in York was *John Andrews* (1746-1813), Episcopalian rector, who was later provost of the University of Pennsylvania (1810-1812).

The masters of the academy were university graduates soundly versed in classical learning.

Robert Adrain (1775-1843), principal of York Academy in 1800, became in turn professor of mathematics at Rutgers College and Columbia College, and vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania (1828). He contributed to Bowditch's Tables a law for determining drift at sea.

Another teacher, *John F. Livermore*, a native of Massachusetts, died in York "in the bloom of youth," April 14, 1812, and was buried in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church, where still may be seen the stone placed over his remains "by his pupils and friends."

Samuel Bacon (1781-1820), a teacher in York Academy, in the year 1812, captained the York Volunteers and was married to Anna Mary Barnitz. In his youth his wealthy but miserly father denied him higher education, even though Samuel was so bright that he memorized all the rules of English grammar in three days and all the rules of Latin grammar in five days. He worked his way through Harvard University by ringing the bells for classes, kindling fires in the recitation rooms and waiting on table. During vacations he taught a district school. However, his health was impaired by his struggles. He organized the first Sunday-schools in York County in 1817, and opened a school for colored people. Through this he became interested in colonizing Liberia with free negroes. He took over a shipload in 1820, but both he and his colonists perished of fever.

Thaddeus Stevens (1792-1868), a graduate of Dartmouth, read law in the office of David Cassat in 1816, while teaching in the academy. He was admitted to the bar in Maryland, moved to Gettysburg and later to Lancaster. He became a Congressman and was an ardent abolitionist and a champion of free schools in Pennsylvania.

Stephen Boyer (1783-1848) was for many years head of the Boys' School and served as principal of the academy from 1823-1848.

Daniel Kirkwood (1814-1895), first a student and then a teacher at the academy (1834-1843), served as president of Delaware College, and later was pro-

fessor at the University of Indiana for thirty years. He was the first astronomer to demonstrate the relationship between comets and meteors.

EDGAR FAHS SMITH

Edgar Fahs Smith (1854-1928), an alumnus of the Academy, was honored in 1926 by a bronze statue erected on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania. Born in York, son of Gibson and Susan (Fahs) Smith, he attended York Academy, and then entered Gettysburg College from which he graduated in 1874. At the advice of his science teacher, he went to Germany where he studied chemistry and mineralogy at the University of Göttingen. He received his Ph.D. degree in 1876.

Upon his return to Pennsylvania he became assistant in chemistry at the University, then professor (1881-83) at Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, and at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio (1883-88). In 1888, he returned to the University of Pennsylvania. Four years later he became head of the department of chemistry. In 1898, he was appointed vice-provost and in 1911, provost of the University. During his administration millions of dollars were raised for the University. He also completed revised courses in science and made the school of science one of the best in the country.

He was a pioneer in electrochemistry and made many original discoveries in analyzing metals by electrolytic tests. He also added much to the science of atomic weights and inorganic acids. His researches on tungsten led to its use in electric light bulbs and many other commercial uses. The steel industry was benefited through his studies of molybdenum.

He wrote thirteen chemical text-books, five of which were translations of basic German text-books; seven volumes and thirty-six pamphlets on historic-chemical subjects, many of them biographies of eminent chemists, and 169 chemical papers which were published in American and German scientific journals. His most widely-read book was "Electrochemical Analysis," which went into six editions and was translated into French, German, and even Chinese.

His collections of prints, autographs, letters, medallions, rare books and other relics of eminent chemists is preserved as the Edgar Fahs Smith Collection at the University of Pennsylvania.

During his lifetime, he was awarded many honorary degrees and scientific medals, and was three times president of the American Chemical Society.

Doctor Smith was a friendly, approachable person noted as an entertaining conversationalist, lecturer and public speaker. He was a great teacher and many of his students became eminent teachers and experts in scientific fields.

He died of pneumonia in Philadelphia, May 3, 1928.

In 1931, the splendid new Edgar Fahs Smith Junior High School of York, named in his honor, was dedicated.

YORK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

The York Collegiate Institute, located at Duke Street and College Avenue, is a private college preparatory school founded in 1873 under a charter granted to Mr. Samuel Small and associates. Mr. Small conveyed to the Institute the tract of land

which it now occupies together with a fully-equipped building and a liberal endowment fund. In 1885, shortly after Mr. Small's death, the original building was destroyed by fire. The present structure was erected in his memory by his nephews, George Small, W. Latimer Small, and Samuel Small.

The Institute is co-educational and includes a kindergarten, junior and senior high school, and a two-year junior college. Classes are small and students receive the benefit of individual attention from qualified instructors.

The buildings include classrooms, offices, a chapel, a large well-lighted library of 5,000 volumes, modern well-equipped biology, chemistry and physics laboratories and a beautiful new auditorium-gymnasium.

The York Collegiate Institute-York County Academy is fully accredited by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction and also by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Ninety per cent of its graduates go to college.

The program of the school stresses literature, history, languages, mathematics and science. Provision for sports and physical education and student activi-



The beautiful auditorium-gymnasium of the York Collegiate Institute.

ties is also made. Individual instruction in music during school hours is allowed. A school nurse is in attendance daily.

YORK JUNIOR COLLEGE

The York Junior College offers to young people either vocational training on a college level leading directly to employment in the community, or two years of work toward a degree in any of the country's leading colleges or universities.

With the cooperation of civic, professional and industrial leaders, courses have been set up to meet the demand for trained personnel in several technical fields.

Through a committee appointed by the Engineering Society of York, a two-year course in *Engineering Technology*, including specialization in either *Mechanical* or *Production Engineering*, is offered to supply trained assistants to graduate engineers.

Graduates of the Junior College's two-year course in *Industrial Laboratory Technology* with their prac-

tical training in chemistry are welcomed in the laboratories of industry.

Worked out at the request of the doctors of the city, a one-year course, taught jointly by the Thompson Business College and the York Junior College, is designed to meet the demand for qualified *medical secretaries*.

Courses leading to admission as a junior at any of the country's liberal arts colleges or professional schools are also given. Among these are the regular liberal arts course and the first two years of scientific work required by all schools training doctors, nurses, and laboratory technicians.

The Junior College uses the library, laboratories, and auditorium-gymnasium of the Institute. Its sports program includes football, tennis, badminton, golf, riding, swimming, basketball, boxing, gymnasium, folk dancing, archery, and deck tennis. A student council assists in the government of the school.

The Conservatory of Music offers training in all grades and branches of music. In the Department of Fine Arts, instruction in drawing, painting, and sculpture is offered.



The York Junior College, of the York Collegiate Institute, has one of the best-equipped chemistry laboratories in the State.

The Junior College makes it possible for young people of limited income, those too young to go away to school, or those who wish to remain at home for any other reason, to complete either a practical vocational course or their two first years toward a college degree.

ART CLASSES

Ethel Stum, whose painting, "Ye Old Country Store," was recently exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy in Philadelphia, conducts art classes in her studio at 146 East Market Street. The hours from 7 to 9 on Monday nights are reserved for children and the same hours on Thursday for adults. Lessons are given in charcoal, pastel, water colors or oils as suited to the individual ability of the student.

A sketch class will be conducted at Miss Stum's cottage near Accomac this summer. A Susquehanna Summer School of Art is planned at this location as soon as transportation will permit.

BEAUTY CULTURE

Beauty Culture has developed into a business running into many millions of dollars annually. York has two schools at which girls may train for this work. Beauty schools operate under the State Department of Public Instruction, and one thousand hours of training are required before a student is eligible for the State examination. When this examination is passed, a license is issued, which must be renewed annually. The complete course is as follows: Theory, 200 hours; hygiene and sterilization, 25 hours; facials, 75 hours; fingerwaving, 125 hours; hair cutting, 75 hours; hair tinting, 75 hours; manicuring, 100 hours; marcel waving, 150 hours; permanent waving, 125 hours; and scalp treatments, 50 hours. Six months are required to complete the course in day classes and one year in evening classes.

YORK SCHOOL OF BEAUTY CULTURE

The York School of Beauty Culture is centrally located in the Schmidt Building on the Square. Both day and evening classes are conducted.

YORK SCHOOL OF HAIR AND COSMETOLOGY

The York School of Hair and Cosmetology, located at 17 West Market Street, is one of the oldest schools of beauty culture in the State, having been founded in 1921 by Bertha E. Rosenfield.

BUSINESS COLLEGES

THE PROWELL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

The Prowell Commercial School, located on Continental Square, has been in existence for forty-one years and hundreds of successful graduates testify to its competence. Through the individual instruction method each student is allowed to progress as rapidly as possible. Gregg shorthand, stenograph, accounting, touch-typing, business arithmetic, business English, including punctuation, capitalization, spelling and letter writing, penmanship, advertising, salesmanship, business law and business efficiency are taught by trained, experienced teachers.

Dean Prowell, principal of the school, who has transcribed more than one hundred national conventions during the past twenty-five years, gives a special course in reportorial practice.

The school, which is affiliated with the National Council of Business Schools and the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association, has been awarded a Certificate of Approval by the Pennsylvania State Committee on Standards for Private Business Schools.

THOMPSON COLLEGE

The Thompson College, established in 1921, is a member of the American Association of Commercial Colleges and is fully accredited. C. M. Thompson, president of the college, is International President of the American Association.

The college rooms are well lighted and ventilated and the latest model typewriters and other office machines are used. Both day and evening classes are conducted. Speakers and prominent business people address the school assemblies.

Glee clubs, sororities, fraternities, literary socialities and social affairs throughout the year contribute to the interesting student life of the college.

A Stenographic Course, Secretarial Course, Executive-Secretarial Course, Accounting and Higher Accounting, and Business Administration are offered. Special courses in Civil Service, Salesmanship and Advertising, Economics, Filing, Office Practice and Appliances, Ediphone and Dictaphone Transcription, Key Punch Accounting, Shorthand for Medicine, Law or other specialized occupations, and Mimeographing and Multigraphing are also given.

Part-time, self-help positions for students at the Thompson College are available in cafeterias, stores, hotels and homes.

CHILD CARE CENTERS

York has three nursery schools which receive Federal funds, and which care for children from the ages of two to six. The Holy Child Nursery, 320 East Market Street, conducted by the Daughters of Our Lady of Mercy, leads in enrollment with fifty children. The Visiting Nurse Association provides nursery care for thirty-two children, and the Yorktowne Homes for fourteen. There are also a number of small nurseries conducted in private homes.

THE HARRISON SCHOOL OF DANCING

The Harrison School of Dancing, located at 615 East Market Street, was opened in 1929 under the direction of Stella Harrison. Mrs. Harrison is a graduate in physical education from Panzer College, of the Chalif School of Dancing in New York City, and also studied privately with many well-known teachers. The Harrison School offers day and evening classes for adults and also a graded course for children, including ballet, modern, tap, and ballroom dancing.

KINDERGARTENS

York Collegiate Institute conducts a private morning kindergarten for approximately sixty children. Tuition for the year is \$70.00.

The Crispus Attucks Association provides a paid supervisor for its group of preschool children meeting four afternoons weekly.

The Opportunity Center at 34 West Princess Street conducts a kindergarten five afternoons each week from 1 to 3.

YORK HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING

Established in 1894, the York Hospital School of Nursing has trained nurses for service all over the world as public health nurses, missionaries and as members of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps. The school is now part of the Cadet Nurse Training Program.

A three-year program, including both theoretical and practical work, leads to a diploma. The students take English, biology and chemistry at the York Collegiate Institute, go to the Y. W. C. A. for swimming, and to the Visiting Nurse Association for instruction in Public Health Nursing. Neuropsychiatry is studied at the Pennsylvania Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases and through assignment to the wards and private services of the York Hospital experience is gained in medicine, surgery, urol-

ogy, obstetrics, gynecology, and pediatrics. The classes are taught by qualified instructors and staff physicians.

Provision is made for recreation and social life and the chorus of the school is often called upon to sing before church and community groups.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

The Pennsylvania State College in conjunction with the United States Government offers timely free extension courses in its evening school, at the William Penn Senior High School, in chemical laboratory techniques, corporation and manufacturing accounting, chemistry of pulp and paper, electric motors, engineering drafting, engineering, electronics, industrial supervision, plastics, etc.

Y. M. C. A. NIGHT SCHOOL

The Y. M. C. A. Night School, York's oldest night school, has been operated successfully for over fifty years. During the season of 1944-45, 344 students, both men and women, completed courses. Among the subjects offered were accounting, blueprint reading, benchwork, electrical engineering, effective speaking, foremanship, machine shop mathematics, milling machine practice, sheet metal drafting, shop engineering, taxation and time-and-motion study.

These classes meet once or twice a week for twenty weeks in modern classrooms located in the Y. M. C. A. Building. Through them, many young people have acquired valuable new skills and have been able to continue their education though employed.



The Y. M. C. A. has conducted a Night School for more than fifty years.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

The People's Forum, a non-profit organization founded in 1937, now has 285 members. Panel discussions on current issues are held the last Sunday night of each month at the old York Academy Building. Several lectures to which the public is invited are presented at popular admission prices each year, either in the Yorktowne Hotel Ballroom or the Auditorium of the William Penn Senior High School.

OPPORTUNITY CENTER

York has less than two per cent foreign-born population and these are being assimilated rapidly, mainly through the work of the Opportunity Center operated by the Federation of Church Women of

York City and County and located at 34 West Princess Street. Since 1916, the center has been preparing York's foreign-born for citizenship.

Adult classes, held in the evening, offer instruction in English, American customs, and preparation for American citizenship. Emphasis is laid upon the honor of becoming a citizen. During the superintendency of Hester Aldinger, many men and women have attained citizenship. During the years the following nationalities have been represented in the school: Austrian, Chinese, French, Germans, Greeks, Hungarians, Italians, Polish, Russians, and Syrians. Private instruction is also given in the homes or at the center, upon request.

The enrollment in the kindergarten, meeting five afternoons a week from 1 to 3, was twenty during the past year of 1944-45. This renders a valuable service in helping children to overcome language difficulties and prepares them to do better work in the first grade of public school.

THE COLLEGE CLUB OF YORK COUNTY

Aiding girls to obtain higher education is the purpose of the York College Club. Since 1920, this organization, now numbering 250 members, has helped 58 girls, 34 through scholarships, and 24 by special gifts and loans. The club has also aided the Bryn Mawr Summer School, provided the York Junior College with a fund for a worthy student selected by the college, and helped the Clio Literary Society, of William Penn Senior High School, to complete its scholarship. The organization meets monthly at the Woman's Club Building.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF YORK COUNTY

The Historical Society of York County was organized in 1895 and incorporated in 1902, primarily for the purpose of preserving the history of this region and its people. The Society building at 225 East Market Street in York was purchased, remodeled and equipped by public subscription.

The reference library and museum are free to the public, and are open from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., except on Sundays and major holidays.

The library includes at present about 6,000 volumes and 8,000 pamphlets. Another important division is the collection of local imprints, works of local authors, and sources on the history of York and Adams Counties—particularly the files of local newspapers from 1777 to date.

The museum contains many archaeological and historical relics and several thousand local views, portraits and maps.

The Manuscript Collections include translations, copies and abstracts of the registers of more than fifty local churches; unpublished monographs on local history and genealogy; abstracts of 250,000 inscriptions in the 445 cemeteries of York and Adams Counties; original letters, sketches, muster rolls, legal papers and the like, to the extent of 10,000 pages; microphotographs and photostats of papers in other repositories, 30,000 pages—all relating to special phases of the life and history of York County. The Director and a small staff are constantly engaged in adding to these collections and volunteer helpers assist them in preparing indexes.

All who are interested in the preservation of the local records are urged to become members. There is no admission fee; the dues are:

Annual Members\$2.00 a year
 Contributing Members\$5.00 a year
 Sustaining Members\$10.00 a year
 Life Members\$100.00 (one payment)

All members receive the Annual Report of the Director and the Annual Report of the Treasurer. Contributing, Sustaining and Life Members receive also the Year-Book, a compilation of source materials on York County history found in the world's principal libraries and archives.



Historical Society of York County.

The Society welcomes all donations that will further its program. An endowment fund is sorely needed for salaries, maintenance, books, equipment, photocopying, binding, and many other purposes. Local books and pamphlets, old newspapers, maps, manuscripts of all sorts, and identified local views and portraits will be acknowledged and appreciated.

INDIAN STEPS MUSEUM

In 1941, the Pennsylvania Water and Power Company, in cooperation with the Conservation Society of York County, dedicated Indian Steps Museum on their Holtwood property as a memorial to the Indians who formerly dwelt in the vicinity. The museum is located on a rugged, beautifully wooded tract forty acres in extent, with a long shoreline on the Susquehanna. The grounds are being developed as a wild flower preserve by the Garden Club of the Conservation Society.

The building itself houses many thousand specimens of Indian handicraft. Ten thousand stone arrow-heads, spear-points and axe-heads are imbedded in the walls in designs representing birds, snakes, animals, Indians, etc. More than 5,000 persons visit the museum each year and it furnishes an ideal place for the school children of the community to learn about the earliest inhabitants of the county.

EARLY LIBRARIES IN YORK

In pioneer days, many families were content with the Bible and the almanac as reading material, but as interests broadened a demand for libraries arose.

The first circulating libraries in York were small book collections maintained in connection with Sunday schools.



Indian Steps Museum, built by J. Edward Vandersloot.

In 1874, the United Library Association organized a library which was open to Odd Fellows free of charge and to other borrowers upon payment of a fee of \$2.00 annually. In 1897, this library was discontinued and the books turned over to the school board, who placed them in the Senior High School (now Hannah Penn) and made them available to the public.

In 1885, St. John's Parish opened a library which served the public for fifty years until merged with the Martin Memorial Library in 1935.

MILTON D. MARTIN

Milton D. Martin (1859-1912) was born in Lower Windsor Township, York County.

During his youth he attended a country school where all grades and subjects were taught by one teacher. He was eager to learn but the school term lasted but five months, and since he was the second eldest of seven children he often had to stay home in order to help with threshing, tobacco stripping and the early spring farming.

As a young man he came to York and became a successful manufacturer and president of the Martin Carriage Works (now the Martin-Parry Corporation). Even though Mr. Martin occupied a handsome residence on East Market Street, was a member of the Lafayette Club, a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, and president of the Guardian Trust Company; even though he rode forth in a fine carriage with a liveried coachman, driving two beautiful black horses; he still regretted that he had lacked opportunities for education and self-improvement when young.

Desiring to provide these advantages for others, Mr. Martin provided that after his death and the death of his wife \$125,000 was to be set aside for the incorporation of a library for the city and county of York, and a trust fund of \$60,000 was to be established for the maintenance of the building. The library was to be "a place of welcome, instruction, cheer and delight."

After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Martin the directors of the library discovered that \$125,000 was in-



Looking into the reading-room of the Martin Memorial Library.

sufficient to build, equip and maintain a suitable library for York, so the money was invested and the interest allowed to accumulate until 1934.

In 1920, the lot at the corner of Queen and East Market Streets was purchased in accordance with Mr. Martin's wish that the library be located near his former home.

On November 2, 1935, the library was ready to be opened to the public with a book collection of 22,000 books and a staff of eight persons, four of whom were trained librarians, and at an impressive dedication ceremony the new library was formally presented to the citizens of York and York County.

MARTIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The Martin Memorial Library, designed in Colonial style by Frederick G. Dempwolf, of York, was completed at a cost of \$100,000 and was dedicated November 2, 1935. The exterior is of Colonial brick with white Indiana limestone trim.

In the Memorial Lobby, in which hangs a portrait of Mr. Martin, the woodwork is similar to that of Independence Hall, but some detail used in early York woodwork has also been incorporated. The chandelier is a copy of one that formerly hung in Gadsby's Tavern in Alexandria, Virginia, and is now in the Metropolitan Museum in New York. The woodwork of the Main Reading Room and Children's Room is finished in knotty pine, and the walls are painted in soft restful colors.

In the Music Room on the second floor, where annual art exhibitions are held, the fine panelling, cupboards, doors and mantel piece of the Hahn House,

which formerly stood at 158 West Market Street, have been incorporated into the decoration.

The Parents' Room on the same floor contains a collection of beautiful children's books and also books on the care and rearing of children.

The Martin Library is noted for its attractive and educational window displays. Material is furnished by individuals and organizations, by government agencies and from the wealth of interesting material owned by the library itself.

On March 1, 1945, the library owned 57,861 books of which 10,254 were children's books, 11,065 pamphlets and 9,317 mounted pictures, besides back files of some 50,000 standard and technical magazines. Approximately 5,000 new books are added each year, and the total book collection is valued at about \$60,000. The library also has a listening collection of 675 fine records, 500 books in Braille, and a puppet stage and a large collection of puppets representing characters from literature. Throughout the city and county 37,848 persons are registered as borrowers.

Service is also given to schools throughout the county, 585 classroom collections having been borrowed by the rural schools alone during the past year. Fourth and fifth grade classes from the city schools make scheduled visits to receive instruction in the use of the library. Books are supplied to playgrounds, to the Girl Scout camps, the Y. W. C. A. camp, to York Collegiate Institute, and many neighborhood groups and libraries. Bedside book service is provided twice a week to the patients and staff at the York Hospital.

The staff of thirteen members, under the supervision of Katharine Shorey, head librarian, who has been with the Martin Library since it opened, gives friendly and intelligent service to the library's many patrons.

LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library, located on the third floor of the Courthouse, was created by a special act of the legislature April 5, 1867, and April 11, 1868. The library is administered by a full-time librarian and by the Law Library Committee consisting of three judges and four members of the bar headed by Judge Harvey A. Gross, chairman. Judge Nevin Wanner, after his retirement from the bench, devoted the last ten years of his life to building up the book collection. The library now includes all important law texts and reference works, reports of all the States, and the English reports. It is financed by the income from certain fines and penalties.

LEWIS MILLER AND HIS "CHRONICLES OF YORK, PENNSYLVANIA"

Lewis or "Louie" Miller (1796-1882) left to this city a unique and precious heritage in his "Chronicles of York, Pennsylvania," and a number of other sketch books, depicting life here between the years of 1790 and 1870.

Lewis Miller, a bachelor carpenter, with an insatiable passion for observing and sketching his fellow men, lived for many years on South Duke Street. These observations were recorded in India ink and water color in a style similar to that of a modern comic strip. Ordinary lined notebooks, backs of envelopes and stray pieces of paper were rendered



Martin Memorial Library.

priceless by his genius. The text accompanying these sketches is in a quaint mixture of English, German and even Latin, for the artist-carpenter was well educated.

His father, John Ludwig Miller, after having received a classical education in his native city of Nuremberg, migrated with his family first to Philadelphia and then between 1784 and 1787 to York. Here Lewis, their tenth and youngest child, was born and educated in the German Lutheran Parochial School taught by his father in the log building to the rear of the church.

Upon completion of his schooling, "Louie" was apprenticed to his brother, John, to learn the "art and mystery" of housecarpenter. So well did he learn his trade that during the forty years that he worked in York he helped with the erection of practically every principal public and private building.

But he still found time to "take-off" his friends and neighbors in no less than 800 closely-written pages and 1,500 drawings. What he lacked in anatomy and perspective, he made up in vigor and detail.

In group pictures he numbered each person and identified him by name. Many ancestors of present Yorkers can be seen as they were in every-day life.

If he portrays a family at table he specifies whether they were dining on noodle soup, potpie, or pretzels, gingerbread and small beer. He was always careful to note dates and places and thus made a valuable contribution to local history.

No incident was too overwhelming or too trivial to be recorded by Lewis Miller's pen and brush. In 1812, he depicted the 6,000 men encamped upon the Common; in 1825, Lafayette's visit to York; and in 1863, the Confederates taking down the flag in the Square. He thriftily filled in the space around the edges of the pages, with such incidents as a dog stealing sausages out of a frying pan, the High Constable chasing some boys who had put a wagon on top of the market house, or two women in a hair-pulling match. "Caps did fly," "Louie" notes under this one.

That Miller had a sense of humor is proven by his accounts of practical jokes and witticisms that passed among his friends, and also by his many humorous drawings. One of them shows a mounted deer's head on the wall looking askance at a pair of buckskin breeches in the hands of a tailor.

Lewis Miller also enjoyed the grotesque. Public hangings, body-snatchings and violent deaths of all

kinds are depicted with gusto. He kept careful lists of those who drowned in the Codorus or the gutter, and even those who were "too fond of liquor" on South Beaver Street.

He sketched in great detail craftsmen at work surrounded by their tools. He drew the brickmaker, the ropemaker, the mason, the brewer, the cook, the tailor, the stocking weaver, and many others. He also portrayed, individually, no less than three hundred of the leading men of York, among them James Smith and Phineas Davis.

He shows many by-gone places and customs of York, the covered bridges, the toll-gates across the roads, the Fair held in the Square, the religious camp meetings, and housewives gathering at the brewery to obtain yeast for their weekly baking.

Because of their wealth of detail on the life of the time, many historians have visited York to study the Lewis Miller books. Specimen pages have been reproduced in a number of general works on American history, but never before in a book on York.

Manuscripts by Lewis Miller are owned by George Hay Kain and by the Historical Society of York County. Because of their fragility they are not accessible to the public, but colored slides are being made to bring the *Chronicles* to everyone. Charles Scribner and Son are contemplating the publication of the Lewis Miller books in full color as soon as conditions permit.

In company with two other Yorkers, in 1840, Lewis Miller visited Europe and traveled through Germany, Switzerland, Austria, France and Italy, on foot, setting down all he saw. On his return in 1841, he resumed his work as carpenter and his recording of life in York. Later, he visited Virginia, faithfully depicting everything. In 1851, he undertook an ambitious pictorial history of wars since the beginning

of history, but his gossipy, intimate local *Chronicles* will always be the Lewis Miller book most treasured by Yorkers.

His last years were spent in Rockingham County, Virginia, where he died in 1882.

SOME OF YORK'S ARTISTS

HORACE BONHAM (1835-1892) was born in West Manchester Township, York County, and educated as a lawyer. After practicing law for ten years and editing the *York Republican* and *York Recorder*, he went abroad to study painting in Munich. He returned to York and devoted himself to art. His work was exhibited in Boston and Philadelphia and excited much favorable comment. His "Nearing the Issue," a painting showing a group of men witnessing a cock fight, hangs in the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D. C.

A. A. BOSSHART (1880-...), landscape and portrait artist, and photographer, was born in Zurich, Switzerland, and came to York County with his parents in 1883. He studied art at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore, at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and later under Robert Henri in New York City. He worked in stained glass for eleven years with J. Horace Rudy. For forty years he has been the instructor and critic of the York Art Club, of which he is a charter member.

His paintings of Robert Morris, James Smith, Bishop White and the York Rifleman hang in the Historical Society of York County; his portrait of Judge Bittinger in the York County Court Room, No. 1; and one of George Rudy, Senior, in the Directors' Room of the York Telephone and Telegraph Company. During 1945 his portrait of *An Old Man* and his landscape, *The Old Mill*, were shown in the Pennsylvania Academy Exhibition.

STEPHEN ETNIER (1903-...), born in York, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Carey E. Etnier. He was a student at Yale, class of 1926, and studied for four years at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, and later with Rockwell Kent and John Carroll. His home is on Gilbert Head, an island at the mouth of the Kennebec.

Mr. Etnier has served for the past three years as a Lieutenant in the U. S. N. R., in command of convoy escort vessels, and has only recently been released to inactive duty. He is represented in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum; Boston Museum; Phillips Memorial, Hartford, Connecticut; The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia; Vassar College; New Britain Museum, New Britain, Connecticut; as well as in many private collections.

J. HORACE RUDY (1870-1940). Many of York's churches and public buildings owe their beautiful stained glass windows to the genius of J. Horace Rudy (1870-1940), designer and master craftsman. He attended the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and later worked as a wood carver and engraver in the Godwin Glass Works in Philadelphia.

Rudy Brothers' Stained and Leaded Glass Company was located in York from 1906-1930. During its fifty years of existence in Pittsburgh and York, this firm produced more stained glass than any other company in the country. Windows were made for hospitals, 500 churches, numerous schools, colleges, and private homes in the Southeast and Middle Western States.



"Better that dogs should come to church than that the church should go to the dogs," said Reverend Jacob Goering. Drawing by Lewis Miller.

Some of Mr. Rudy's finest works are in York. He executed the altar window in the Moravian Church; the windows done in European style in the Sunday School and Chapel of the First Methodist Church; windows in the Christ Lutheran Church; the Trinity Lutheran, Zion Reformed and St. Matthew's Chapel; St. Mark's; St. Paul's; Church of God; United Brethren Church and Beth Israel; three windows at the rear of the First Presbyterian Church; and the historical windows in the Directors' Room of the First National Bank, and others. He designed the seal of the York Collegiate Institute, the seal of the City of York, and was one of the founders of the York Art Club.

Mr. Rudy was known widely outside of York. He did the windows in the H. J. Heinz residence, office building, community building, theatre, museum, and mausoleum in Pittsburgh. At Hershey he did the windows in the residence, bank, community building, hotel, and theatre. He also designed and made the windows for the Francis Scott Key Mausoleum in Frederick, Maryland. Besides being a great creative artist and a master of color effects in stained glass, Mr. Rudy was a natural teacher and a number of men who started with him are now widely recognized as masters of the craft. Among these are George Sotter, glass designer and landscape painter; Charles J. Connick, who designed many of the windows at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York City; and Lawrence B. Saint, who has made thirteen windows for the National Cathedral in Washington, D. C.

The Rudy Glass Company, 631 West Market Street, and Meldrum and Landis, at 256 West Philadelphia Street, whose designers were trained by J. Horace Rudy, carry on the tradition of stained-glass work in York today.

CHARLES RUDY (1904-...), sculptor, received his first art training in the stained glass shop of his father, J. Horace Rudy, in York, and in the York Art Club. He later studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He twice won the Cresson Award which entitled him to two summers of travel in Europe and was also awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship. He taught at Cooper Union, and his figure, Noah, won a competition in sculpture for the Bronx, New York, Post-Office. Some of his work was also featured at the World's Fair. He is rapidly gaining recognition as one of the country's leading sculptors. Recently, *Life* magazine devoted several pages to a number of his small figures in welded metal.

B. HAY GILBERT has done many religious paintings. His painting of Count Pulaski hangs in the Historical Society of York County. He also illustrated Archibald Hamilton Rutledge's poems, *It Will Be Daybreak Soon*, published by the Fleming Revell Company of New York in 1938.

HOWARD COLEMAN IMHOFF, advertising design and illustration, who studied at the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts and the Carnegie Institute of Technology, was formerly head of the Department of Advertising Art in the Newark School of Fine and Industrial Arts and art director for New York advertising agencies and department stores. His work has appeared in top-ranking magazines here and abroad and has been recognized by the American Institute of Graphic Arts and other organizations.

MARGARET SARAH LEWIS (See also Revival of the Pennsylvania Dutch Arts.)

MRS. GEORGE RUBY, who studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts with Daniel Garber, does charming pastel portraits and landscapes in water color.

BETTY SMYSER (Mrs. F. M. Hessemer) for two years conducted a column called "We See" for the *Gazette and Daily*, devoted to sketches of local subjects. At the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts she won the Cresson Traveling Scholarship in illustration. She illustrates many school text-books and also children's stories for church publishing-houses.

SAMUEL ENDREDI STETTINIUS (1768-18..), publisher and water color artist, painted quaint portraits of Yorkers during the early 1800's.

ETHEL STUM (See Art Classes.)

WALTER C. TROUT has made a series of interesting water color paintings of historic buildings and sites in York.

WILLIAM WAGNER (1800-1869), engraver, designed more than fifty seals of states, cities, and towns. Before 1830, he made many sketches and engravings of York's streets, thus leaving a valuable record for posterity. Through the generosity of his granddaughter, Margaretta Wagner, thirty-two of these views were reproduced for the first time by the Conservation Society of York County in the *Memorial Souvenir*, published in 1927.

A York County landmark, "The Old Mundis Mill," was the subject of MRS. LETHA CHURCHILL-WALKER'S etching which has been displayed in both the Philadelphia Academy and the Library of Congress. Mrs. Walker has also done much other work of recognized merit.

SOME OF YORK'S AUTHORS

Yorkers write and talk well about their work and their hobbies, and many contribute to technical and hobby magazines, and are frequently called upon to address groups with similar interests.

The list which follows includes a number whose works are of general interest.

LEE ANDERSON'S poem, *Prevailing Winds*, illustrated by Arnold Blande, and published in a limited edition by William E. Rudge's Sons, required seven years of work. It has been reprinted in the current Modern Library edition of *Twentieth Century American Verse*, edited by Conrad Aiken.

RACHEL BAHN'S Poems, published in York in 1869, are one of the few examples of literature in Pennsylvania Dutch.

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK wrote *Two Great Careers, the Lives of Grover Cleveland and Thomas S. Hendricks*, published in Harrisburg by Pennsylvania Publications in 1884.

LYDIA CAPLAN has published several educational and religious plays and contributes feature stories to magazines and newspapers.

CAROLINE DYER, in private life Mrs. Charles Rudy, is a newcomer in the field of children's books. Her *A Tale of Two Houses*, a picture-book for small children, was published in 1944.

HENRY L. FISHER'S *S Alt Marik-Haus Mittes in D'r Shtadt un die Alte Zeite*, written in Pennsylvania Dutch, was published in York in 1879.

ANNA DILL GAMBLE, historian, wrote *An Introduction to Mexico*, published in Washington, D. C., in

1936, and of particular interest to Yorkers, *Colonel James Smith and the Coughnawaga Indians*, Philadelphia, 1938. She also contributes to various historical periodicals.

LAMBERT GREENAWALT is the author of *Pennsylvania History, School Press Management and Style*, and other texts on journalism—all published by the McGraw Hill Company, New York. He also contributes to many magazines.

T. EVERETT HARRÉ (1884-. . .) has recently sold to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer the motion-picture rights to his novel, *The Heavenly Sinner—The Romance of Lola Montez*. His *One Hour and Forever*, a best seller in 1925, was set in York County. Mr. Harré first published the account of Admiral Peary's *The Discovery of the North Pole*, and also the story of Dr. Frederick A. Cooke, a rival claimant. Among his other works are *Behold the Woman*, also a best seller; *The Eternal Maiden*; and two anthologies, *Beware After Dark* and *The Bedside Treasury of Love*.

ALICE CROWELL HOFFMAN (Mrs. John C.), who also uses the pen names of Caroline Crane and Hortense Horton, writes inspirational articles, juvenile stories and verse, much which has been reprinted in school readers and anthologies. A number of her poems have been selected by Ted Malone for "Between the Book Ends," and much of her work has been syndicated.

EMMA JOHNSON (1880-1944) was for fifteen years a teacher in the York public schools and at the time of her death was professor of Elementary Education at Temple University. She was co-author with Helen C. Goodspeed of the *Care and Guidance of Children*, published in Philadelphia by Lippincott's in 1938. This book is widely used as a text in high schools and more than 3,000 copies were distributed in war-torn countries where child-care centers were being established. Her *Programs and Equipment for Child-Care Centers* was published and used by the Bureau of Child Care, State Council of Defense of Pennsylvania.

WALTER KLINEFELTER'S book, *The Fortsas Bibliothox*, printed in a private edition for the Carteret Book Club of Newark, New Jersey, by the press of the Woolly Whale, was chosen as one of the fifty most beautiful books of 1943 by the American Institute of Graphic Arts. His other works include *Maps in Miniature; Notes Critical and Historical on Their Use on Postage Stamps; Illustrations in Miniature; Postal Designs from Books and Manuscripts*, and several bibliographies of Christmas books.

THEODORE KRAFT is author of *The Future of the British Commonwealth of Nations*, published by the American Council on Public Affairs, Washington, 1940, and contributes articles on political science to the *Christian Science Monitor*, the *American Political Science Review*, and other periodicals.

PEGGY LONDON, who, while on the staff of the Writers' Syndicate of America wrote the *History of Neon Lighting* and much other varied work, has also supplied radio continuities for such well-known serials as *Helen Trent* and *Backstage Wife*. Since moving to York, she has written *Gertie Goes Plain*, about a Brooklyn girl who finds herself among the "plain people." Another play, *Youth and Consequences*, will be published soon by Samuel French and Co.

JOHN LUTHER LONG (1867-1927), born in Hanover, wrote *Madame Butterfly* which first appeared as a

short story in *Century Magazine* in 1898; was produced by David Belasco in 1900; was made into an opera by Puccini, and first given at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City, November 12, 1906.

GUY MCCONNELL, writer of magazine articles, short stories and movies, attracted nation-wide attention in 1904 with his article published in *World's Work*, "What Has Followed the Coal Strike?" This was used in connection with the formation of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. He also wrote the first story of labor, "The Great Labor Unions and Their Leaders." Prior to the outbreak of World War I, Mr. McConnell won a prize of \$15,000 for his movie script, "Pearl of the Army." This movie, starring Pearl White, was shown to 34,000,000 movie goers and the story was translated into eight languages. He wrote the script for the first technicolor film entitled *Putting the Flag to Bed*, and the first educational short, and scripts for many other movies and serials, as well. Concerning the Pennsylvania Germans, he has written "The Peace People of Pennsylvania," and "As It Was in the Beginning."

A first novel, *God Bless Our Aunts*, written by RACHEL (Greenawalt) MEISENHELDER, has been accepted for fall 1945 publication by Whittlesly House, New York City. The story is set in York and concerns an Irish and a German family who are intermarried. Mrs. Meisenhelder is a graduate of William Penn Senior High School and Swarthmore College and worked on the *York Gazette and Daily* and her college paper. Her book reviews appear frequently in the *New York Herald-Tribune*.

HELEN L. MILLER contributes monthly to *Plays* magazine and is co-author with BEULAH M. BRADLEY of a number of juvenile plays published by the Circle Book Company. She is co-author with Olive I. Carter and Henry Seidel Canby of the *High School English Series*.

BETTY PECKHAM (Mrs. Howard Coleman Imhoff) is the author of *Sky Hostess, Other People's Children and Women in Aviation*, published by Thomas Nelson and Sons, New York. She also contributes to young people's magazines.

GEORGE S. SCHMIDT was the author of the two books of poems, *Vagrant Verses*, 1926, and *Random Rhymes*, 1928.

ELIZABETH HOUGH SECHRIST (1903-. . .) through education and experience understands the problems of teachers and librarians and has written and compiled a number of books helpful to them. *Who's Who in America* for 1945 lists her works as follows: *Christmas Everywhere; A Little Book of Hallowe'en; Rufie Has a Monkey; Red Letter Days; Thirteen Ghostly Yarns; Pirates and Pigeons; and Merry Meet Again*. She also contributes to magazines.

EDWARD W. SPANGLER was the author of *The Annals of the Families of Caspar, Henry, Baltzer and George Spengler*, York, 1896, and *My Little War Experience*, York Daily, 1904.

KATHERINE HAVILAND TAYLOR (1891-1941) wrote more than twenty books of light fiction of which at least two, *Yellow Soap* and *The Nine-Hundred Block*, were set in York. One of her many short stories, *The Failure*, was made into the movie in 1933 entitled *One Man's Journey*, starring Lionel Barrymore and May Robson. It was produced again in 1938 as *A*

Man to Remember and was again an immediate success.

H. C. ULMER has recently published a pamphlet on the *Seneca Indians, Their Home Life and Culture*.

PRINTING

Among the pioneer printers and publishers of York, Pennsylvania, from 1777 to 1820, were Richard Abbot, Matthias Bartgis, Andrew Billmeyer, John Dunlap, James Edie, John Evans, William Gemmil, David Hall, William Hall, William C. Harris, Daniel Heckert, Adam King, Eli Lewis, James Lewis, Robert McClellan, Daniel Mallo, Salomon Mayer, Charles T. Melsheimer, Thomas Roberts, William Sellers, Daniel Updegraff, James B. Webb, and Henry Willcocks.

Howard N. King, typographic designer of the Maple Press, York, Pennsylvania, has designed such outstanding books as *The Country Lawyer*, chosen as one of the Fifty Books of the Year by the American Society of Graphic Arts; *The Dickens Digest*, chosen as a book-dividend by the Book-of-the-Month Club; *Effective Advertising*; *Graphic Design*; *The Arts and Man*; and many others.

AMERICA'S FIRST ENTOMOLOGIST

Frederick Valentine Melsheimer (1741-1814), of Hanover, is called "The Father of American Entomology." In 1806, he published "The Insects of Pennsylvania." After his death his collection of insects was sold to the scientist, Agassiz, who presented them to the Museum of Harvard University.

DISCOVERY OF THE USE OF OXYGEN IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA

"I didn't do it as a scientific experiment. I did it to help my patient," says Doctor George E. Holtzapple, in telling about his discovery of the use of oxygen in the treatment of pneumonia, March 6, 1885.

George E. Holtzapple was born in West Manchester Township in 1862; attended York County Academy and York Collegiate Institute. Then, for two years, he read medicine in the office of Dr. G. P. Yost, of Loganville, Pennsylvania. On borrowed money, he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City. While there, desiring to take



Young Doctor George E. Holtzapple administers oxygen for the first time to relieve the sufferings of a pneumonia patient, March 6, 1885. His observation of its beneficial effects led to the development of the modern oxygen tent.

a course in chemistry which was then classed as an elective, he wrote to his father who sent him the ten-dollar fee for the course.

After his graduation in March, 1884, he began the practice of medicine in Loganville. On March 6, 1885, he was called to a farmhouse to attend Frederick Gable, then sixteen, who had been ill six days with pneumonia.

"Give me breath! Give me breath," the young man appealed to the doctor, his face turning blue as he struggled for air.

Oxygen! That was the vital element in the air which the boy must have if he were to survive. Assuring the tearful family that he would be back, the young doctor hurried out to his buggy, whipped up his horse and sped back to town.

There he obtained the materials for making oxygen: chlorate of potash and black oxide of manganese, large test tubes, corks, rubber tubing, and a spirit lamp.

When Doctor Holtzapple again reached the bedside his patient was still gasping for breath. The doctor knew if the young man's distress were not soon relieved, his overburdened heart would cease functioning and that would be the end.

Carefully, the young doctor mixed the explosive chemicals, meanwhile giving rapid directions to the members of the family to fetch a bucket of water and place it near the patient's head. Curious friends and neighbors crowded into the room, anticipating the young man's death. The doctor rigged up the apparatus and heated the chemicals over the spirit lamp. As the oxygen traveled up the tube into the bucket of water and bubbled to the surface, one of the men present fanned it into the patient's face. Within twenty minutes his breathing was noticeably easier. Doctor Holtzapple remained with him from ten in the morning until late that night administering oxygen every few hours, and the young man made an excellent recovery.

An account of his discovery, written by Doctor Holtzapple, appeared in the *New York Medical Journal* for September 3, 1887. And by 1890, the use of oxygen in the treatment of pneumonia began to be generally adopted. Gradually the present elaborate

equipment for the administration of oxygen was developed.

Both the American Medical Association and the American Therapeutic Society have recognized Doctor George E. Holtzapple as the discoverer of oxygen therapy. This is substantiated by records in the Surgeon General's office in Washington, D. C., and the story has also been dramatized over the radio. In 1925, he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree by Susquehanna University.

In 1896, Doctor Holtzapple moved to York and established an office at 203 South George Street which he has maintained ever since. He has also served on staff of the York Hospital for more than fifty years as advisor, teacher and physician.

A portrait of Doctor Holtzapple painted by Nancy M. King, a York artist, hangs in the building of The Historical Society of York County.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB OF YORK, PENNSYLVANIA

The University Club of York, Pennsylvania, chartered May 4, 1931, has a membership of 180 men, graduates of various colleges and professional schools throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. The club provides a congenial setting in which to maintain college friendships and to form new ones. It aids and encourages local students to pursue higher education through a scholarship fund. A well-organized vocational guidance program provides an annual Guidance Conference to aid boys and girls in choosing a life work during their last two years of high school. Representatives of many skills and professions act as expert counsellors. Summer experience work for young people has also been provided in the past and may be revived again.

A yearly program is carried out, featuring speakers familiar with latest developments in industry and the professions, as well as purely social functions, such as smokers, bridge tournaments and dances. Club rooms for social affairs and conferences are centrally located in the Niles Building at 124 East Market Street.

CIVIC AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF YORK



James Smith arrived from Philadelphia with the Declaration of Independence, July 8, 1776. While the town crier started out to spread the news, Archibald McLean prepared to hang York's Liberty Bell in the steeple of the Colonial Courthouse.

Civic and Public Institutions

YORK'S GEOGRAPHY

York is 50 miles from Baltimore, 25 miles from Harrisburg, 90 miles from Philadelphia, 90 miles from Washington, 196 miles from New York City, and 200 miles from Pittsburgh.

It is, therefore, the center of one of the most densely populated sections of the United States. York is within a night's ride of 20,000,000 people. This is an important factor in the distribution of manufactured products.

York averages 400 feet above sea level.

The average winter temperature is 34°.

The average summer temperature is 76°.

The annual rainfall is about 38½ inches.

The city proper had 56,712 people according to the 1940 census. Greater York, which includes the adjacent built-up sections, has a population of 83,000, while the figure is 92,000 for the metropolitan area. While 35 nationalities are represented among York's foreign-born citizens, they number only 998 or 1.8% of the population.

The area of the City of York proper is 4.136 square miles.

YORK INCORPORATED AS A BOROUGH, 1787

In 1787, the town of York, with a population of 2,000, was incorporated as a *borough*.

HENRY MILLER, YORK'S FIRST CHIEF BURGESS

Henry Miller (1751-1824), who, in 1787, was chosen first *chief burgess*, was born in Millersville, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was educated as a lawyer. Under Washington, he served in more than a dozen important battles of the Revolution, including Princeton, Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He wintered at Valley Forge and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis in Yorktown, Virginia.

In 1780, Colonel Miller was elected sheriff of York County; he represented York County in the State Legislature from 1783-85, was prothonotary and one of the court justices for the county in 1785. When the War of 1812 began, he again offered his services to the government and with the rank of brigadier-general was put in charge of the defense of Fort MCHenry and was present at the bombardment dur-



The City Hall.

ing which Francis Scott Key composed the "Star-Spangled Banner." General Miller, after a life of public service, died at Carlisle in 1824.

YORK INCORPORATED AS A CITY, 1887

Approximately a hundred years after its incorporation, having attained a population of 20,000, York became a city, September 24, 1887.

DANIEL K. NOELL, YORK'S FIRST MAYOR

A native of York, Daniel K. Noell (1820-1898), taught school for twelve years, and then became superintendent of schools for Cumberland County. He was elected first Mayor of York, in 1887, and was re-elected twice and served six years in all. He was intensely interested in education, always took part in the York County Teachers' Institute, and served as a member of the York School Board for twenty-five years. Noell School, located at 228 East College Avenue, was named in his honor.

CITY HALL

Construction on the new City Hall was begun in 1941 in commemoration of York's two hundredth anniversary. The building of Colonial brick with white Georgian marble trim and slate roof, designed by Robert A. Stair and F. G. Dempwolf of York, was erected at a cost of \$225,000, and dedicated May 30, 1942. The lobby is a replica of that in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and the cupola is designed to recall the one on the Colonial Courthouse. The interior woodwork, lighting fixtures and furnishings are also carried out in the Colonial spirit.

The three branches of city government, administrative, financial and law-enforcing, are accommodated in the three wings of a T-shaped floor plan. In the west end is located the mayor's office, the mayor's clerk's office, the office of the mayor's secretary, and the city clerk's public and private offices. At the rear of the building in the financial wing are the tax collection office, the assessor's office and the private office of the city treasurer. The eastern end of the building houses the police department, with a sergeant's room, private offices for the chief of po-

lice and city detective, radio room, police court and cells for fifteen male and six female prisoners. In the basement are police lockers, showers, recreation room and a six-car garage. The driveway permits an ambulance or police car to be driven completely around the City Hall.

On the second floor are the offices of the controller, the four private offices of the city councilmen and the council chamber. Offices are also provided for the fire chief, the city plumbing inspector, milk inspector, inspector of weights and measures, and the director of public recreation. The office of the city engineer is connected with a large drafting-room. Fireproof vaults are provided throughout the building for the storage of money and important records.

The City Hall is heated by city steam, and has a complete intramural telephone system.

CITY GOVERNMENT

York is governed by a mayor and four councilmen. All are elected for four-year terms, two councilmen being elected every second year. Council meetings are held weekly. Each councilman is responsible for a definite division of the city government.

The *Director of Accounts and Finance* is in charge of the city's financial records and oversees the work of the City Assessor and the City Clerk.

Under the jurisdiction of the *Commissioner of Public Safety* are the Fire Department, the Electrical Department, Health Department, milk and meat inspection, the sanitary sewers and the Sewage Disposal Plant.

The *Commissioner of Streets and Public Improvements* is responsible for the Street Cleaning Department, street repairs, city engineering projects, storm water sewers, and garbage collection.

The *Commissioner of Parks and Public Property* is in charge of the city parks and public buildings including the City Hall, the fire-engine houses and the Comfort Station. Under this department is also the city ambulance service.

The *City Treasurer and City Controller* are also elected for four-year terms.

The *City Treasurer* collects and keeps all money for the city such as taxes, licenses, etc. He pays out all money for the city.

The *City Controller* must approve all bills before they may be paid.

York is divided into 15 wards and has a total of 250 city employees.

York as a city has always been financially sound. The tax rate is 12¼ mills, and there are no additional assessments for special services. This flat rate covers organic and inorganic garbage collection, sewage, street cleaning, fire and police protection. The city's present low indebtedness of \$1,000,000 represents less than 2% of its assessed property valuation. Property is assessed at approximately 50% of its actual value, and while York's total real estate assessment has gone up during the past few years, this has been due to an increase in building and not to an increase in valuation of specific properties.

The city has always met its financial obligations promptly. Bond issues are retired in approximately 8½ years. There has never been any necessity for borrowing money on short-term loans for the operation of government. This financial stability is largely



The lobby of the City Hall is a replica of that in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

due to the fact that York is not a one-corporation city. It ranks third among Pennsylvania's cities in diversification of industries, and no one corporation or partnership is responsible for more than 1% of the city's taxes.

YORK CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT

York is the largest city in the country still having a volunteer fire department but its low insurance rate testifies to the efficiency of that department. Because of its excellent work in fire prevention, York has also received national recognition during Fire Prevention Week.

York's volunteer fire department dates back to pre-Revolutionary days. In 1772, the Sun Fire Company of York Town was organized "for better preserving our own and fellow townsmen's houses, goods and effects from fire," since the open fireplaces and log construction of many of the houses of those days presented a real fire hazard. Each member supplied at his own expense, "one leather bucket, one bag and one convenient basket." Property was

carried from the burning building in the bags and baskets placed at a safe distance and guarded by one of the firemen. The leather buckets (which were made by a local shoemaker) were filled with water and passed rapidly from hand to hand by men, women, and children.

As the city grew, additional companies were organized. There is some dispute as to whether Laurel or Vigilant is the successor to the original Sun Fire Company, but the dates are usually agreed upon as follows: Vigilant, No. 1, 1780; Laurel, No. 1, 1790; Goodwill, No. 5, 1839; Union, No. 3, 1855; Rescue, No. 4, 1872; Rex Hook and Ladder, No. 1, 1886; Royal, No. 6, 1901; Eagle, No. 7, 1904; and Lincoln, 1942.

The city owns the nine firehouses and twenty-three pieces of apparatus belonging to the department, but boots, gum coats, and uniforms are purchased and maintained by each company. Approximately 5,000 men in York belong to Volunteer Fire Departments. More than 100 alarms connected by an independent battery system with the firehouse, chief's office, and police department are installed in homes, shops and plants where there are key men.



The romance of the horse-drawn steam fire engine. When the alarm went off, the stall doors slid open and the horses dashed to their places in front of the fire engine. The harness dropped down upon their backs, and they were off in a cloud of dust.

When an alarm is received, firemen are automatically excused from work and are paid at the usual rate during their absence. However, not more than six or eight hours are lost annually by each man.

Contributory members do not engage in actual fire fighting but pay an honorary membership fee of from one to five dollars yearly, which goes to maintenance of the department.

The Fire Department is organized under Fire Chief Ellis Wagner, who has completed the advanced course in fire fighting given by the International Association of Fire Chiefs, and also the course in fighting chemical fires given at the Edgewood Arsenal. There are two assistant chiefs; each company has its own foreman and assistant foremen, chief operator, assistant operator, chief pipeman, assistant pipemen, chief hose director, assistant hose directors, chief chemical man and assistant chemical men. There are forty paid fire drivers for the city, and from six to ten men sleep at each firehouse nightly. A number of young single men are allowed to make the firehouses their home in exchange for this service.

In the firehouses are housed the engines and also many interesting relics of earlier days. There are Currier and Ives prints of old horse-drawn engines, fire trumpets, old leather buckets, loving cups and steins, badges, and other trophies given by visiting fire companies or won in parades and competitions. York has been host to the State Firemen's Convention every twenty years. There has always been local and state-wide rivalry among fire companies. In 1850, at Lancaster, the Laurel Company, pulling its hand-pumped engine, "Big Six," was voted the "dandy" company in line. Each fireman wore a black hat, red shirt and belt, black pantaloons, and carried a black coat over his arm.

In the early 1900's, the "visiting fireman" was in his heyday. York companies visited France, Germany, Canada, and Cuba, and such distant cities as Miami and New Orleans. They were entertained there by local fire companies. These trips were financed by the proceeds of block parties, picnics, outings, cakewalks, and oyster suppers.

York's fire equipment has progressed from leather bucket, to hand-pumped engine, to horse-drawn steam engine, and on to modern fire trucks, chemical, and hook-and-ladder units. Gone are the days when the chief sped to the scene of the fire in his rubber-tired buggy.

Some of the romance of fire fighting went out with the horse-drawn steam engine. Old Mack of Rescue was, for twenty-five years, a fire horse. In spite of his exciting life, he lived to be more than thirty-two years of age. When the alarm went off, the stall gates slid open automatically. With a whinny to his mate, Old Mack leaped to his place in front of the hose cart. The firemen whizzed down the brass pole, snapped the harness into place, sprang to the driver's seat and Old Mack was off in a cloud of dust. Once in a dash through one of York's alleys, Old Mack had his hair singed off on both sides, but he was nursed back to health by the company and returned to duty. A monument marks his grave in Baumgartner's Woods.

Many famous men of York have been associated with its volunteer fire departments. Henry Miller, first chief burgess, was first president of Laurel; Phineas

Davis was a member of Vigilant; and Jonathan Jessop used to overhaul Vigilant's engine, periodically.

A figure of a Rescue fireman in full uniform stands in Penn Park, and a statue of a Laurel fireman in Prospect Hill Cemetery is also a memorial to York volunteer firemen who have given their lives in the line of duty.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

York has a police force of 60 men. Nelson Shultz, Police Chief, is a graduate of the F. B. I. School in Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Walter Myers, in charge of traffic, completed the five months' course in traffic given at Northwestern University.



York's police cars are equipped with two-way radio.

Every police officer has received basic training in self-defense, scientific crime detection, resuscitation, and federal, state and municipal law. This course is conducted by outstanding authorities in the field of law enforcement.

The department has excellent modern equipment including an outdoor pistol range, and up-to-date detective bureau with facilities for photography and finger-printing, a resuscitator, a well-stocked arsenal, and four radio-equipped cars, including two cruising cars, with two-way radio.

York's percentage of crime has always been extremely low, due not only to the efficiency of the force, but also to the law-abiding character of its citizens.

GARBAGE COLLECTION

Inorganic garbage is collected by the city. Organic garbage is collected by a private contractor.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

York was one of the first communities in the country to have a Sewage Disposal Works. The present plant, located beyond Arch Street and the railroad, northeast of York on Loucks' Mill Road, was built in 1916 and has been in continuous and successful operation for twenty-nine years.

Through a system of screening, settling tanks, chlorination and dehydration, the sewage is reduced to tarry residue, which is sterile and odorless, and is used as fertilizer on farm lands.

Built to process 6,000,000 gallons of sewage each twenty-four hours, this has now become 9,000,000 gallons per day and plans have been drawn up for increasing facilities as soon as building conditions permit.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

York County derives its form of county government, as well as its name, from England.

Three *County Commissioners*, two from the majority party and one from the minority party, are elected



York County Courthouse and Annex.

for terms of four years at a salary of \$5,000 per year. They are the business managers for the county.

They are assisted by the *Chief Clerk* who takes minutes of their meetings, prepares real estate assessment books and tax duplicates, and has general charge over the collection accounts of local tax collectors.

The *County Solicitor*, appointed for a term of four years, acts as legal advisor to the Commissioners.

KEEPING THE COUNTY RECORDS

A complete file of voters registered in the county is kept in the office of the *Registration Commission* in the basement of the Courthouse.

The *Recorder of Deeds* keeps a record of all deeds for real estate and mortgages, and real estate trans-

fers, as well as charters of non-profit making organizations such as the Junior Service League and York Little Theatre.

He also keeps a *Military Docket* from which veterans may obtain copies of their discharge papers without fee. He is elected for four years at an annual salary of \$4,000.

The *Director of Veterans' Affairs* furnishes information on all matters applying to veterans or their dependents. He assists in obtaining hospitalization, benefits, allotments, etc. Grave stones and burial allowances are provided for veterans when needed. Bronze markers are provided for the graves of veterans of all wars buried in the county.

The *Sealer of Weights and Measures* tests scales and measuring devices and confiscates and destroys any which are being used to cheat the public.

A *Surveyor* must be elected according to law, but he has few duties and no salary!

COUNTY FINANCES

The *County Treasurer* is the disbursing officer of the county. Tax collectors turn the taxes over to him and upon proper authorization from the Controller, he pays out county funds. He also sells hunting, fishing and dog licenses. His term is four years at an annual salary of \$5,000, but he cannot succeed himself in office.

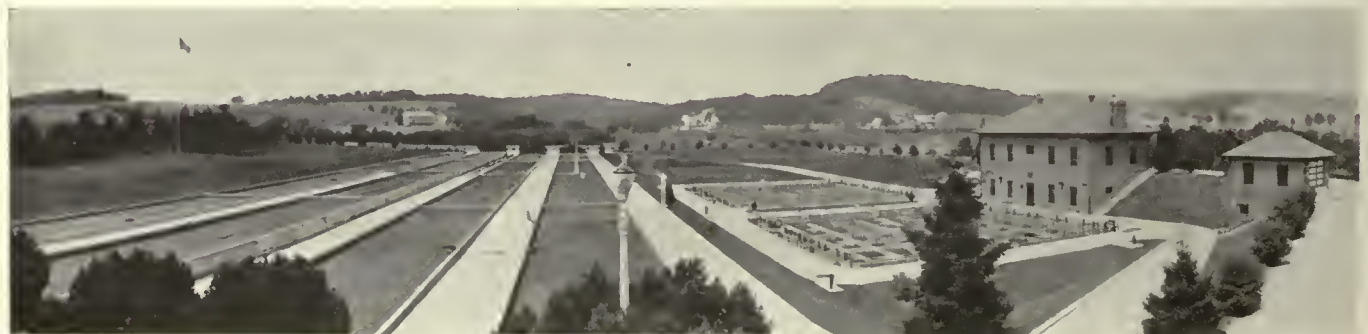
The *Controller* keeps a full set of books for the county and audits the books of the County Home and County Jail. All bids on county contracts over \$300 must be submitted to him. He publishes an annual report of the finances of the county. He is elected for a term of four years at a salary of \$4,000 annually. He is assisted by the *Solicitor to the Controller* who acts as his legal adviser.

County funds are safeguarded in several ways. The funds are deposited in seven different banks. Officials handling money are bonded. All warrants drawn on the county must be signed by two Commissioners and the Controller.

The tax rate as set by the Commissioners has remained the same for a number of years, at six mills per dollar on assessed real estate. In addition, school tax and county road tax are assessed by the various townships and boroughs at rates set by each.

There are ninety-one *Tax Collectors* in the county, one in each township and borough. They are elected for terms of four years.

There are ninety-three *Tax Assessors* representing thirty-five townships and forty-five wards or boroughs, and the fifteen wards of the City of York. Property is assessed every three years.



The Sewage Disposal Plant.

The county also derives income from liquid fuel tax, and from fees, interest, rentals and fines.

HOW THE COUNTY DEALS WITH CRIME

The Coroner investigates deaths of sudden, violent, or suspicious nature. He conducts inquests. A Coroner's Jury of six examines the evidence and decides whether or not the death was criminal. The Coroner is elected for four years at a salary of \$2,500 per year, plus allowances for inquests, traveling expenses, etc.

The District Attorney is elected for a term of four years at \$6,000 per year. He prosecutes all criminal cases and may conduct investigations of crimes in cooperation with the police. He is assisted by two Assistant District Attorneys, a Court Detective and a stenographer.

The Sheriff is the highest ranking peace officer in the county. He has custody of criminals while they are in court, and after they are sentenced he must deliver them to the institutions to which they have been committed. He collects fines and issues warrants and attachments. He notifies jurors who have been selected by the Jury Board to report for duty. He grants pistol and revolver permits. Elected for a term of four years at a salary of \$6,500 per year, he may not succeed himself in office.

JURIES

The Jury Board consists of two Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and two Jury Commissioners. The Jury Commissioners are elected for four years at a salary of \$600 per year. The Jury Board draws names from the jury wheel, according to the estimated number of cases to be tried. Jurors must be adult citizens, residents of the county and able to understand English. Citizens who wish to volunteer for jury duty may do so by getting in touch with the Jury Board. Doctors and attorneys in active practice are excused from duty.

COUNTY COURTS

There are five County Courts.

The Court of Common Pleas handles civil cases in reference to personal or property rights such as cases dealing with Workmen's Compensation, violation of building restrictions, etc. The Judges of the

Court of Common Pleas are elected for a term of ten years and receive a salary of \$12,000 per year paid by the State.

The Prothonotary, who is the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, files all legal papers and decrees relating to civil actions. He keeps a record of naturalizations and all licenses of dentists, optometrists, etc. He is elected for a four-year term at \$6,000 per year.

The Orphans' Court settles estates, appoints guardians for minors and handles adoptions. The Judge of the Orphans' Court is elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of \$12,000.

The Register of Wills, who also serves as Clerk of the Orphans' Court, probates wills, appoints administrators, and collects inheritance taxes. Strangely enough, in his capacity as Clerk of the Orphans' Court, he also issues marriage licenses. He is elected for a term of four years at an annual salary of \$4,000.

There are two Criminal Courts which are held four times yearly. The Court of Oyer and Terminer (an old English name) considers the more serious crimes such as murder, arson and burglary.

The Court of Quarter Sessions tries persons accused of lesser crimes such as embezzlement, violations of various statutes, assault and battery, etc.

The Clerk of Courts keeps a record of all matters brought before both criminal courts and of the decisions rendered. He files legal papers and keeps a list of all jurors. He is elected for a term of four years at an annual salary of \$4,000.

The Juvenile Court handles cases dealing with children up to eighteen years of age. The greater number of children handled here are neglected or dependent and are committed to child care institutions or foster homes. A smaller number are delinquents.

The court is conducted informally and the public is not admitted. An attempt is made not to prove the guilt of the offender, but rather to find out why he is a delinquent.

Children are never confined in the County Jail, but are placed in the Detention Home. Two hundred and sixty-eight children have been housed there temporarily during the past two years, many of whom were runaway children from other towns. As far as is possible, each child brought before the court



York County Home.

is given a physical and psychological examination, and the results are carefully recorded. The schools, the clergy, and character-building agencies such as the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., and the Boy and Girl Scouts cooperate with the Juvenile Court in helping boys and girls placed on parole to make a new start.

The Probation Officer keeps in touch with boys and girls on parole. He also investigates cases of non-support and studies the causes of delinquency.

THE SECOND COURT-HOUSE

The second court-house was erected on the site of the present one in the year 1840 at a cost of \$100,000. It was built of bricks and wood obtained in York County and granite from Maryland. By 1898, it had become too small for the increased county business.

THE PRESENT COURT-HOUSE

The present court-house was erected in 1898-1900, at a cost of \$500,000. The architect was J. A. Dempwolf, of York. It contains the county offices, court rooms and law library.

In 1943, the building of the Central National Bank, next to the court-house, was purchased and converted into the Court-House Annex. It houses the county treasurer's office, the sheriff's office, the registration commission, children's services, and probation officer. The income derived from rental of the remaining offices to lawyers goes to the county.

YORK COUNTY HOME

Located five miles east of the city, in Springettsbury Township, is the York County Home, built in 1931 at the cost of approximately \$1,000,000. The number of guests at present is 245, of which a small percentage pay for their own maintenance. Under the supervision of Charles O. Trout, Superintendent, and Charles Wallace, Assistant Superintendent, the livestock, consisting of fifteen steers, fifty hogs, and four mules, is cared for and the 100 acres of land belonging to the home is farmed.

ALDERMEN

York has fifteen aldermen; one in each ward. An alderman is a city officer corresponding to a rural justice of the peace. He has jurisdiction over petty claims and disputes. Any person arrested is first brought before an alderman who hears the evidence and decides whether the case should be dismissed or passed on to the grand jury for trial in the courts.

CHILDREN'S SERVICES

The Children's Services of York County are conducted with county funds. The staff consists of an executive director, case worker, investigator, and an office secretary. During the past year, 152 children were cared for in York County foster homes, and 414 children were called to the attention of the organization.

On the recommendation of the advisory committee in 1944, the county commissioners approved a subsidized receiving home where the children could be cared for in emergencies and until foster homes could be found for them. The foster mother has shown unlimited patience and understanding in preparing the children physically and psychologically



The Codorus before Flood Control, Princess Street Bridge.



The Codorus in flood, August 23, 1933.



The channel deepened, widened and faced with stone.

within a few short weeks for permanent placement. Gifts of clothing from the Christian Home and Needlework Guild have been much appreciated by Children's Services.

FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

As early as 1749, Thomas Cookson remarked that the Codorus was liable to dangerous floods. Every few decades disastrous floods occurred. The one of October 3, 1786, was called the Pumpkin Flood because so many pumpkins were swept downstream. In 1817, the waters rose five feet higher than in 1786 and the Spring Forge Dam gave way. The rapid melting of the snow caused the flood of February, 1822, which swept away the three-arch stone bridge at Market Street. On June 25, 1884, heavy rains and a wind that rose to hurricane velocity carried away all the bridges across the Codorus, including the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge. Property damage amounted to \$700,000 and several lives were lost. The worst flood of all was the one of August 23 and 24, 1933. Four covered bridges over the Codorus were carried away, 900 homes and businesses were affected, and property damaged to the extent of \$4,000,000.

Citizens were aroused and Fred N. Gartside was appointed chairman of the Citizens' Committee to see what might be done for flood prevention. The Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association also backed the movement.

After considering a number of plans, one drawn up by Gannet, Seelye and Fleming, engineering firm of Harrisburg, was adopted. At a cost of \$2,000,000, obtained from the Public Works Administration, the project was carried on during 1935 and 1936.

The channel of the Codorus was deepened, widened, straightened, and the sides paved with blocks of stone. Obstacles such as trees, islands, and the King's Mill Dam and Small Dam were removed and two impounding basins, capable of holding 680,000,000 cubic feet of water, were constructed, one on the Main Branch and one on the South Branch of the Codorus.

Impounding basins have been used successfully in Germany since 1711, and also in France for controlling the head waters of the Loire. In the United States, this system has worked out well in both Ohio



Indian Rock, one of the two impounding dams of the Flood Control Project.

and Missouri. Flood waters are held back by dams until the uncontrolled waters have run off and then are released gradually over a period of several days.

In order to construct the basins, a great deal of land had to be condemned and more than twenty barns and dwellings removed. However, most of this land can still be cultivated, except during floods.



The State Armory.

Caretakers are on duty at all times to see that the basins are kept free of obstacles and to close the flood gates if high water threatens.

Some work still remains to be done on the Flood Control Project and will be completed in the near future.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE GUARD 4TH INFANTRY, COMPANY F

With the induction of the Pennsylvania National Guard into the regular Army, the State was left inadequately protected. In March, 1941, the Assembly approved an act providing for a State Guard to be composed of men in good physical condition between the ages of seventeen and fifty. This Guard was to be organized for the purpose of maintaining law and suppressing disorders within the State; to guard and protect vital industries and installations; to assist in disasters and to cooperate with Federal military authorities in case of extreme emergencies.

York's Company F, with headquarters at the Pennsylvania State Armory, North George Street and Hamilton Avenue, was organized and mustered in, October 27, 1941. At present, its seventy-three men and two officers are under the command of 1st Lieutenant Charles M. Spangler. More than 150 men of the unit have entered the armed forces.

The training which they received while members of the State Guard has proved invaluable. Use of firearms is taught on both indoor and outdoor ranges. Men are also instructed in health and sanitation, first-aid, map reading, manual of arms, riot formation, judo, close order drill, and combat work, including bayonet and grenade. Each summer, the company encamps for a period of ten days at Indian-town Gap. Uniforms, arms and equipment such as firearms, field kits, gas masks, summer and winter uniform and raincoats are furnished free of charge.

The Pennsylvania State Guard is not a paid organization and each member has offered his services as a patriotic duty.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE YORK COUNTY SUBSTATION

A State Police Substation, one of the seventy-nine in Pennsylvania, was established in York County in 1920 with a force of three men. With the addition of three highway patrolmen, the force was increased to six in 1924. Normal strength at the substation is now sixteen men.



Pennsylvania State police are helpful and courteous to motorists.

Organized in 1905, through a law passed by the State Legislature, the Pennsylvania State Police became the first state-wide uniformed police force and

the model for other state police forces throughout the country.

State Police at the York Substation are graduates of the training school at Hershey and operate under the supervision of Regimental Headquarters located at Harrisburg. They have access to the fully-equipped crime laboratory maintained there and are linked with the state-wide police teletype system which is part of a nine-state network. Patrol cars are equipped with radio.

Pennsylvania State Police work to keep the peace and to safeguard life and property. They patrol highways and enforce the laws governing their use. State Police are always ready to help the motorist, and are well-informed concerning places of historic, scenic and recreational interest along the State's superb highways.

YORK COUNTY IN ITS RELATION TO STATE AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

York is in the nineteenth Judicial District of the State of Pennsylvania. It is in the twenty-eighth Senatorial District of the State and is entitled to elect three Representatives to the State Legislature. One is elected for the City of York and two from the County-at-large.

It is in the twenty-second Congressional District of Pennsylvania which includes Adams, Franklin, and York Counties. These three counties are entitled to elect one Congressman to the Federal House of Representatives.

Health and Welfare

PUBLIC HEALTH

"In 1799, Doctor Kennedy waxenated the children against smallpox," wrote Lewis Miller, thus recording one of the earliest public health measures taken in York.

Today, York has a coordinated public health program. The City Board of Health, the School District of York, and the Medical Association of York County are all working toward a common goal, stressing the prevention of disease and the promotion of health education. The Visiting Nurse Association provides public health nursing service for the entire community.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF YORK

The Department of Health of the City of York, financed by city taxation, conducts free clinics for vaccination against smallpox, administration of the toxoid for the prevention of diphtheria, and Shick tests. This department is also responsible for quarantines, and maintains a laboratory for the diagnosis of suspected contagion. It sees to the cleaning up of unsanitary places dangerous to public health, and provides for meat, milk, and food inspection. Nursing service is rendered through the Visiting Nurse Association.

VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION

The Visiting Nurse Association of York and York County is one of the oldest in the state. It began in 1904 when St. Anne's Guild, an organization of women who sewed for the hospital, began raising funds through plays, contributions, etc., in order that York might have a visiting nurse. In 1908, they brought to York Miss Minnie Stewart, who remained here for five years. Her first visiting list, totalling six



Visiting nurses starting out on their daily rounds.

patients, was given to her by the rector of St. John's Episcopal Church.

There are now twenty-eight graduate nurses on the staff. A twenty-four hour nursing schedule is maintained, seven days a week, to answer emergency nursing calls and to assist physicians with home confinements.

In 1944, 3,701 patients received 34,084 visits in the home. Thirty-six per cent of these nursing calls were with the chronically ill. The nurses also assisted at the birth of 94% of the babies born in their homes during the year. Classes for expectant mothers had an attendance of 250 last year.

A program of immunization against diphtheria has been carried on annually for years in the first and second grades of all schools.

In the Orthopedic Nursing Department, 7,000 physiotherapy and water therapy treatments were given during the year. Two nurses, trained by Sister Kenny, made 1,300 visits in supervision of packing and muscle reeducation to infantile paralysis victims in their homes. At the Rotary Crippled Children's Clinic eighty-six new patients were examined and one hundred eighty-four old patients were reexamined.

Other services rendered by the V. N. A. include well baby conferences; school nursing is provided for 15,000 children enrolled in public, private and parochial schools of York, West York, North York and York Haven boroughs, West Manchester, Springettsbury Independent, and Spring Garden townships, Holy Child, Yorktowne Homes and the Visiting Nurse Association Nursery schools; industrial nursing, on a part-time basis, in three plants; assisting in the York Mental Health Clinic held at the York Hospital by scheduling patients for interviews. In epidemics the association has secured graduate nurses for the Isolation Unit in the West Side Sanitarium. During the York Fair they have a first-aid station on the grounds. An affiliation for experience in the field of public health nursing is maintained for students from the York Hospital School of Nursing, and is an accredited agency for supervised field experience in public health nursing for university students.

Thirty-seven years of service have made the visiting nurse in her blue uniform welcome in any home in York.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CLUB OF YORK

The Young Women's Club of York, formed in 1941, has fifty-seven regular members and one honorary member, namely: Mrs. Ray P. Sherwood. The Club hold its evening meeting once monthly at the Visiting Nurse Association. Its purpose is to promote educational and cultural interests, to further civic improvement and to engage in philanthropic activities. The Club supports various phases of the work of the Visiting Nurse Association, and helped to purchase the furniture for the V. N. A. Nursery School.

THE YORK HOSPITAL

The York Hospital was established in 1879. Dr. W. S. Roland was first president of the Board of Directors and William R. Horner served as treasurer for more than fifty years.

The present modern building was erected in 1929 on a beautiful twenty-acre site, at a cost of \$1,000,000, which was raised by popular subscription augmented by a legacy from B. C. Pentz.

The building is debt-free and a fund is accumulating which is to be used for an addition as soon as conditions permit.

The hospital is staffed by thirty-five doctors and an out-patient staff of thirty doctors. There are 105 student nurses in attendance and thirty-six graduate nurses.

During 1944, 6,526 patients were admitted to the hospital, 1,222 babies were born, and 5,076 emergency cases were treated. More than 1,000 meals are served daily.

The *Women's Auxiliary of the York Hospital* makes surgical dressings and assists in the linen department. They remember each ward patient with a small gift at Christmas and Easter, and see that trays are decorated with appropriate favors on holidays. Teas are held monthly for the nurses, internes and hospital staff. The auxiliary purchased 150 new books for the hospital library within the past year, endowed a graduate scholarship, and gave a Chase doll to the School of Nursing.

Since 1942, six classes totalling 104 *Volunteer Nurses' Aides* have completed their eighty hours of training and from January, 1942, to September 1, 1945, rendered 32,282 hours of service.

YORK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

The York County Tuberculosis Society, with headquarters at 134 West Philadelphia Street, is part of the National Tuberculosis Association founded in 1914. The society conducts a county-wide program for the discovery and care of tuberculosis cases through school surveys, local clinics, X-ray service and sanitarium placement. It cooperates with the

State Department of Health in joint maintenance of the free tuberculosis dispensary and provides transportation to the clinic and sanitarium for needy patients.

The society carries on a general program of health education, distributes health literature and posters, maintains statistical service, and cooperates with all existing agencies engaged in the promotion of public health.

The work is financed by the annual sale of Christmas Seals and by private contributions.

MATERNAL HEALTH CENTER

The Maternal Health Center, located at 360 South Queen Street, operates a weekly clinic in the evening and an afternoon clinic once monthly. A medical advisory board of twelve doctors (nine men and three women), two nurses and a social worker comprise the staff. Established since 1935, the Center helps women to have healthy babies, aids childless couples who wish to have children, and gives child-spacing information to all married couples desiring it. The Center works with women who come to it directly or who are referred by pastors, physicians, hospitals, social agencies, or social workers. It is supported by voluntary contributions of interested citizens.

THE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL

The Convalescent Hospital, located at Roosevelt and Linden Avenues, was established in order to afford convalescent care to the entire community. It is open to all without distinction, and offers its facilities to the members of the medical profession for the care of their patients.

It is operated by the Daughters of Our Lady of Mercy. It has a staff of six, and fourteen beds for convalescents.

WEST SIDE OSTEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, INC.

The West Side Sanitarium was established in 1913, by Dr. Edmund W. Meisenhelder, Jr., in the double house on the northeast corner of North Hartley and



The York Hospital.

Lincoln Streets. Beginning with two beds, the hospital soon found it necessary to expand into two additional houses across the street, and admitted surgical, obstetrical, and medical patients. By 1914, the West Side Sanitarium had been recognized by the American College of Surgeons, and the American Medical Association, and has been operating in accordance with their regulations, and with their approval as a Class A hospital since that time.

Temporarily closed during World War I, the West Side Sanitarium was reopened in 1919 at its present site, 1253 West Market Street, near the York Fair Grounds in a brick building, formerly a hotel.

An addition to this brick structure was made in 1924 in order to expand the X-ray department, and to provide a sun porch and additional rooms. Its capacity was increased to thirty-five private rooms.

In 1931, Doctor Meisenhelder opened a fireproof annex behind the Nurses' Home, which is connected with the original brick building by an underground passage. This completely modern annex is furnished with metal furniture, and the walls and floors are decorated in pleasant, soft colors. Each room has a picture, a plant, an easy chair, a writing desk, and outlets for radio and telephone. At this same time, the Harbold property at 1259 West Market Street was bought and converted into two apartments for resident doctors.

In 1945, Doctor Meisenhelder sold the institution, which became the West Side Osteopathic Hospital, Inc. The hospital offers fifty beds, ten bassinets, and a small isolation wing for the use of the community.

YORK WELFARE FEDERATION, INC.

During the first World War many communities learned that a single fund-raising campaign for all community welfare agencies was much more effective than a number of scattered solicitations.

Under the old system, there was much duplication of effort; citizens were constantly being annoyed by solicitors, and collection costs amounted to as much as 15% of the total funds raised.

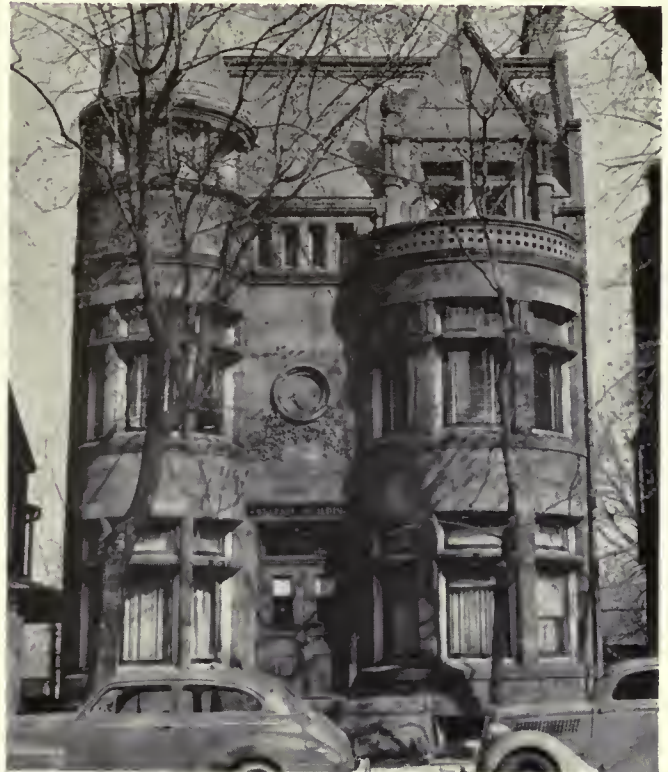
In 1921, the York Welfare Federation was founded. The Federation is governed by a council of delegates composed of two delegates from the thirty-eight local and public organizations which council

in turn elects an Executive Committee or Board of Directors of twenty-one, ten of which represent labor.

Labor has always participated whole-heartedly in the campaigns and the standard deduction of 1/2 of 1% of payroll is the accepted practice in nearly all the industries.

At present, the following groups participate: Boy Scouts, Catholic Charities, Community Distribution Center, Crippled Children's Clinic, Crispus Attucks Association, Family Service Bureau, Girl Scouts, Jewish Community Center, Salvation Army, Social Service Exchange, York County Blind Center, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., the local U. S. O., and the Public Charities of Pennsylvania.

In 1921, \$73,679 were raised. The goals gradually increased with the peak of \$204,295, in 1932, when victims of the depression were in real need of public



The Welfare Building.



The West Side Osteopathic Hospital, Inc.

assistance. Thereafter, the amounts ranged from \$138,000 to \$170,000.

In 1943, the Federation formed the York County War & Welfare Fund which raises all the money for both local Welfare and National War Relief purposes. \$239,577 was subscribed for the year 1943, \$360,000 for 1944, and \$328,000 for the year 1945.

A unique feature is the operation, under direction of a special committee, of a central Distribution Center which issues shoes and clothing upon order of the several relief agencies.

The Federation owns two properties. The Welfare Building houses the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Family Service Bureau and Social Service Exchange. The cost of the building is being amortized by the rents these agencies would pay for commercial space. The Crispus Attucks Association Center is a church building which has been remodeled to fit the program of negro citizens. It has been pronounced the finest in the eastern part of the United States.

The Chamber of Commerce houses the Federation without expense. Its Secretary serves as Director on a part-time basis. This arrangement provides adequate offices and meeting-rooms and also divides the usual overhead of such an organization by four. \$6,500 is the average cost of operation, including campaign expenses. Comparable community chests in other cities have overhead budgets of \$20,000 to \$30,000.

SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE

The purpose of the Social Service Exchange is to provide a central index of all families or individuals known to the social agencies of the community. This serves as a clearing-house for the accredited social welfare organizations and agencies working with families and individuals who require information relating to relief, health and constructive counseling.

Clearing the names before helping the persons applying, opens the way for securing a coordination of services between the agencies. It conserves time and funds of agencies and protects the applicant.

The way is cleared for the worker either to make her own plan of treatment, transfer to any agency already handling the case, or share a plan to the best advantage of the client or patient as the case may be.

The Social Service Exchange in York is a participating agency of the York Welfare Federation.



Boy Scouts canoeing at Camp Ganoga.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

YORK-ADAMS AREA COUNCIL

The Boy Scouts of America, York-Adams Area Council, has its headquarters in the Welfare Building at 309 East Market Street, but its seven administrative districts include York, Hanover, Gettysburg, Red Lion, Dillsburg, and Mount Wolf. In this area on January 1, 1945, there were 116 Cub Packs and Scout Troops with a membership of 2,773 boys and 979 men, making a grand total of 3,752.

Boys of 9, 10 and 11, form Cub Packs; boys of 12 to 15, Scout Troops; and those of 15 to 18 are eligible for the senior activities of Explorer Scouts, Sea Scouts and Air Scouts.

Eleven-thousand-five-hundred-and-forty camping days were enjoyed by York-Adams Area scouts in 1944. Camp Ganoga, ten miles north of York on Route 111, embraces eighty-nine acres, half of which are woodland. The large mess hall, administrative building, officers' quarters, stone-and-log lodge and sleeping cabins are available for scout camping the year around.

Scouts have been active in every type of war service. One million two hundred and forty pounds of waste paper were collected in 1944, besides many other salvaged materials. Reforestation, victory gardening and harvesting of crops were some of the other services rendered. During Scout Week, through the cooperation of local merchants, window displays of Scout work are arranged in downtown stores.

GIRL SCOUTS OF YORK AREA, INC.

The Girl Scouts of York Area, Inc., have their headquarters in the Welfare Building at 309 East Market Street. There are 10 Brownie Troops, 30 Intermediate Troops and 6 Senior Troops in the York Area. Total membership for 1944 was 1,267.

Girls from 7 to 10 form Brownie Troops; girls from 10 to 14, Intermediate Troops; and Senior Scouts are from 14 years of age up.

During 1944, Girl Scouts in the York Area gave 12,599 hours of service to various agencies. They made scrap books, cookies and favors for the U. S. O.; packed boxes for Russian War Relief; helped with the Visiting Nurse Association Spring Drive; ran the Girl Scout Nursery at the York Fair; distributed WAC recruiting posters; filled over 20,000 envelopes



Girl Scouts of the York Area enjoy outdoor cooking.

for the Tuberculosis Society's Christmas Seal Campaign; made numerous articles for the Red Cross, and tray favors for hospitals; participated in the March of Dimes; acted as playground aides and sold \$82,299 worth of War Bonds.

Camping is available for Brownies, Intermediates and Seniors. A Day Camp within commuting distance of the city is held at Winding Trail Camp in Haines Woods. The cabin here is also available for troop camping the year round. During six weeks in the summer, Camp Susquehannock, located on an island in the Susquehanna River opposite Goldsboro, Pennsylvania, is open for Girl Scouts of this area.

During Girl Scout Week, attractive window displays relative to scouting are arranged in downtown store windows, through the cooperation of local merchants.

Girl Scouts of York Area, Inc., receives its financial support from the York Welfare Federation of which it is a member.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF YORK

The York Y. W. C. A., located at 120 East Market Street, is a character building organization, non-sectarian and inter-racial in character, with an extensive all-year-round educational, recreational and inspirational program. The program is flexible and geared to meet the changing needs of women and girls today.

The Y. W. C. A. functions through classes, clubs, lectures, discussion groups and personal service working either with individuals or groups of girls. Public affairs, lectures and adult education classes offer new interests and help women keep abreast of the times. It has Clubs for Younger Girls in Junior High and Senior High Schools, a streamlined War Service program for Business and Industrial girls and an all-year-round Health Education Department, with classes in swimming, sports and recreation. Free instruction in swimming and free plunges are a part of the Department's services to the community. The Y. W. C. A. operates a summer camp of fifty-three acres at Camp Cann-Ed-Ion, with accommodations for one hundred girls, including a limited number of free scholarships. It also has facilities for a limited number of resident girls at 120 East Mar-



Y. W. C. A. campers enjoy archery at Cann-Ed-Ion.

ket Street, and offers its building for community gatherings.

The Y. W. C. A. Cafeteria, at 127 East Market Street, serves the community two meals a day, six days a week.

The Y. W. C. A. is financed by dues, Welfare Federation contributions, gifts, income from classes and Cafeteria.

Affiliations: The Young Women's Christian Associations of United States of America, The World's Council of Young Women's Christian Associations, and the York Welfare Federation.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

On June 6, 1844, George Williams, of London, called together eleven of his associates in the drapery trade and formed the Young Men's Christian Association. By the early 1850's this movement reached York in connection with various churches. However, the present organization, which has been serving the community for three-quarters of a century, began in 1869.

Engine-houses of the fire companies served as the first meeting-rooms and "apartments were secured in Ebert's Building" for a reading room and library. At the end of the first year the membership was 198. Open air meetings "on the streets at four places in York on Sunday afternoons" were features of the early program. "The suppression of intemperance and Sabbath breaking enlisted the attention of the Association."

The first home owned by the association was the William Hay property at 122, now 142, West Market Street, purchased in 1884 for \$12,000. Provisions for an auditorium and gymnasium were made late that same year and a swimming pool was added in 1898. Later, an adjoining building was also purchased.

On November 21, 1922, the board voted for a campaign to secure \$525,000 for a new Y. M. C. A. building. The sum of \$592,619 was secured, a record amount for a city the size of York.

The Ladies' Auxiliary, formed in 1884, has contributed more than \$100,000 to the association during its sixty years of service. The auxiliary gave more than \$50,000 toward the new building and pledged an additional \$5,000.

The new building, erected at the corner of Philadelphia and Newberry Streets at a cost of \$856,000, was dedicated September 26, 1926. At the seventy-sixth annual meeting held in the spring of 1945, the mortgage was burned. The York Y. M. C. A. is now entirely free of debt, and a fund is accumulating for a complete reconditioning of the building after the war.

One hundred and fifty-eight dormitory rooms were provided in the plans. During the past six years every room has been taken and a number of club rooms and classrooms have also been converted into sleeping accommodations. A modern cafeteria, open to the public, serves meals daily.

The new building provides splendid facilities for the physical department under the leadership of C. C. Bleeker, who began his work in York in 1921.

The Y. M. C. A. has sought to supplement but not to supplant the work of the church. Today, many Christian Endeavor and church groups meet in the building. The Christian Recreation Leaders' Association, which was organized in 1936, trains leaders for

churches and young people's societies of the city and county. At monthly meetings, leaders become familiar with active and quiet games, banquet management, decorations, table games, "ice-breakers," song-leading and devotional exercises. At present, there are seventy-five active members representing twenty-eight different churches.

Back in 1901, the Y. M. C. A. Concert Choir was organized. Today, as in the past, it is training leaders for church choirs, giving concerts and serving whenever called upon. Professor Urban H. Hershey has been director for thirty-five years.

As early as 1891, the association gave special consideration to work with boys. The first full-time boys' secretary was Ray F. Zaner, later local scout executive.



The Young Men's Christian Association.

utive. Raymond Oberdick, who began his work September 1, 1923, is the present boys' work director.

The earliest known Y. M. C. A. camp was conducted at the mouth of the Codorus Creek in 1902. Ernest H. Polack and Raymond H. Oberdick were in charge to the selection, financing and development of the Y's present beautiful camp site on the Susquehanna River, near the Holtwood Power Dam. Camp Minqua, which accommodates 120 boys, is filled to capacity each season. A total of about 350 boys attend annually.

At present, 852 members of the York Y. M. C. A. are in the armed forces and the program is geared to today's needs. All men in uniform are granted full membership privileges without cost, and the Y. M. C. A. cooperates actively with the U. S. O. and other agencies related to the war effort. Honorably discharged servicemen receive six months' free membership. The dormitories are filled to capacity with war workers and members of the armed forces—our own and our Allies—stationed in York.

CRISPUS ATTUCKS ASSOCIATION CENTER

Crispus Attucks, a colored citizen of Boston, was one of the first men killed in the American Revolution. On March 5, 1770, on a snowy night, a few citizens taunted a British sentry. The British troops, hastily called out, fired into the crowd wounding eight and killing four, one of whom was Crispus Attucks. This incident is known in history as the

Boston Massacre, and was the first bloodshed of the Revolution.

The name of this patriot was adopted as the name of the Center at its organization in 1931. For a time the Center occupied the old Nurses' Home located at 230 West College Avenue. After this building was



Swimming dock at the Y. M. C. A.'s Camp Minqua on the Susquehanna.

destroyed by fire, the York Welfare Federation purchased and renovated St. Luke's Church, a substantial brick building located at 125 East Maple Street, to accommodate the Center's expanding program. The new Crispus Attucks Association Center was officially opened and dedicated August 20, 1944.

The Center is staffed by a group of college-trained young people.

The building was planned, in conjunction with the staff, by a member of the National Recreation Association. In the basement is a large banquet room with kitchen, canteen, and club rooms, heating plant and two storage rooms. On the first floor are offices for the Executive Director, the clerk, and the Supervisor of Women and Girls, library and reading room, and recreation rooms for men, women, and boys.



The Crispus Attucks Association Center.

The second floor has a gymnasium and stage, a scout room, office for Supervisor of Boys and Men, and a small storage room. The entire building is fully and modernly equipped with furnishings valued at more than ten thousand dollars. The splendid condition in which the building is kept testifies to the care and pride taken in it by the members.

Through the program of the Center, recreational, cultural, welfare, social, religious, and civic activities are carried on. Classes in cooking, home-making, food conservation and rationing attract the women. Courses in handicrafts and the fine arts, knitting, sewing, quilting, carving, modeling, and model-plane building are also offered. Public and personal health is taught and dramatics and music are stressed. Scouting for both boys and girls, as well as boys' and girls' clubs, serve to develop special interests. A program for pre-school children is conducted four afternoons a week by a paid supervisor.

Sports and physical activities include basketball, volleyball, boxing, badminton, archery, shuffleboard, wrestling, calisthenics, tennis, ping-pong, pool and table games. Through contests and leagues, interest is kept high and a number of championship teams have been turned out. The first representative basketball team won the regular season's championship in the City-Wide League in York, 1945, and added the play-off laurels. Crispus Attucks, one of the finest centers of its kind in the country, has demonstrated through the splendid work it is doing that its character-building program merits the support of the entire community.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

The Jewish Community Center, located at 36 South Queen Street, contains assembly rooms, classrooms, workshop and craft room, game room, clubrooms and kitchen. A lecture program, "Education for Better Living," and a series of four addresses by outstanding visiting speakers is conducted each year. An Adult Forum is also well attended. Both local and transient relief is dispensed through the Center by the Jewish Organized Charities.

The youth activities at the Center are open to children of all denominations. Boy and Girl Scouts meet here and Youth Forums are conducted. A Day



Loading the ambulance belonging to the York County Chapter of the American Red Cross with supplies for the Blood Bank.

Camp for children of from five to twelve is held here during the summer and the facilities of the craft shop are used.

AMERICAN RED CROSS—YORK COUNTY CHAPTER

"To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war: To act as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America and their Army and Navy: To carry on a system of national and international relief in suffering caused by famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities," constitutes a partial statement of the aims of the American Red Cross.

The York Chapter requires two buildings for its many activities; the Administration Building at 38 North Duke Street, and the Home Service Annex at 34 North Duke Street. Rooms in the Zion Lutheran Church at 36 South Duke Street are used as a Blood Donor Center.

The following committees function under direction of the executive board: Accident Prevention, Blood Donor Service, Braille, Camp and Hospital Service, Canteen, Dieticians' Aides, Disaster Chairman, First-Aid, Home Nursing, Home Service Corps, Home Service Chairman, Hospital and Recreation Corps, Junior Red Cross, Motor Corps, Nurse Recruitment Committee, Nurses' Aides, Nutrition, Prisoner of War, Production, Public Information, Staff Assistance, Volunteer Special Services, Water Safety and War Fund.

Organized during the first World War, the York Chapter of the American Red Cross had as its first president John C. Schmidt. After a few months, Mr. Schmidt was called to Washington to serve on a war board. He was succeeded by Francis Farquhar who remained as president for twenty-three years, and is now an emeritus member of the Board of Directors. Bertram R. Moore, Kenneth L. Cox, and J. E. Wayne, along with Mrs. Minnie P. Hatton, who became executive secretary in 1937, have had charge of the splendid work done by the Chapter in connection with World War II.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF YORK

The purposes of The Catholic Charities are "to engage in relief work among the poor and needy; to secure employment for the unemployed; to assume the care, guidance and control of destitute, dependent, neglected or delinquent children and care for, maintain and educate them; receive children by surrender, commitment or otherwise, from parents, guardians, or custodians and from the courts or from administrative bodies having care of children; and to maintain and educate such children, provide them with homes and promote their comfort, welfare and advancement in life, improve their condition and provide for their adoption; supervise, care for, and assist delinquents and persons convicted of crime; develop recreational activities; make surveys, investigations of conditions and develop remedies for evils found to exist; obtain information from all sources and furnish advice and counsel in the administration of Catholic charitable activities; and to carry on all kinds of charitable work."

As a family agency, Catholic Charities offer counselling services to Catholic families of York County in coordination with the parish priests. The agency

assists families whose normal family life is threatened or destroyed by unemployment, ill health, delinquency, infirmity, old age or moral adjustments.

This work is financed by York Welfare Federation Affiliations; Branch of Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Harrisburg, Inc.; Member of National Conference of Catholic Charities; Member York Council of Social Agencies.

PARADISE PROTECTOR AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, INC.

The Paradise Protector and Agricultural School, Inc., is maintained near Abbottstown, for the relief, support, and education of orphan and destitute boys. It is staffed by thirteen Sisters of Saint Joseph, and shelters ninety-three boys.



Boys at work at the Paradise Protectory.

CHILDREN'S HOME

The Children's Home of York City and County is the oldest organization for child care in the county. The building was erected in 1865. A wing has since been added, and the Children's Home is now in its eightieth year of service to needy and dependent children.

Mrs. Percy B. Cooper is superintendent of the Home, with more than twenty-five busy years of work with the children there behind her. She attends state and national conventions, is past president of the state organization of Superintendents of Child Care Institutions and is in close touch with the Child Welfare League of America.

Good food, annual physical examinations for each child, medical and dental care insure high standards



Stupid, one of the donkeys belonging to the Children's Home, assists with paper salvage at the Pine Hill playground.

of health. At the age of eight, every child goes either to Y. M. C. A., or the Y. W. C. A., and learns to swim.

Children are encouraged to play. There are fourteen bicycles, roller skates and ice skates, sleds, boxing gloves, tumbling mats, baseball gloves and bats. There is a carpenter shop with an electric jig-saw. The outdoor playground has a sand box, swings, teeter-totters, slides and a large wading pool. The children have a number of pets: four pedigreed Irish setters, pigeons, rabbits, turtles, ducks and chickens, a goat, four burros, and three carts, a sleigh and several saddles. The Home owns a moving-picture sound projector and one of the older boys is a licensed operator. Films are received for two shows each week, which are also attended by young people in the neighborhood.

Children are encouraged to invite their parents and friends to Sunday night supper. They also entertain their Sunday school classes and school friends. The parties held at the Home are the envy of the neighborhood. Through the generosity of friends of the Home, the children attend the circus and have picnics and outings during the summer. Their Christmas celebration is financed by the Tramerick Club.

The children are also taught to work and to be self-reliant. They assist with household tasks, and the care of the grounds and the animals. Jobs are rotated every two weeks. Certain of these are paid jobs and the children may also earn money outside the Home. Some of the older boys work in groceries and at other jobs. Older girls are employed as clerks, salesgirls, waitresses and in caring for children. These youngsters have bank accounts and own War Bonds.

The barriers between the Home and the outside world have been broken down. The children attend public school and a number belong to Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Girl Scouts or Boy Scouts. They take an active part in music, dramatics and sports. Many of them attend summer camp.

Few of the children had any religious affiliation before entering the Home. Now they attend Sunday school regularly and many have received gift books for perfect attendance. A number of the teen-age boys and girls are leaders in the Young People's Group at the First Presbyterian Church.

A large library of children's books is located in the Home and the youngsters also have cards at the Martin Library.

Children from the Home make average and higher grades in school. Although every effort is made to place the children in foster homes, those that remain in the Home are not pushed out into the world to make their own way with a minimum of education. Higher education is provided for children with ability through scholarships and part-time jobs. Ten are at present in senior high school, three have entered nursing, two have trained as machine operators and five have gone on to college. Business education will be provided if desired, and music lessons are available for all showing ability.

Originally planned as a soldiers' orphans' home, the Children's Home of York City and County is again caring for a number of soldiers' children while fathers are in the service. There are sixty-five children in the Home, attended by a staff of twelve. Most of the children are not orphans but the product of broken homes. Many leave when homes are reestab-

lished, but there are many older children who return often to visit the only real home they have ever known.

FAMILY SERVICE BUREAU

The Family Service Bureau, located in the Welfare Building at 309 East Market Street, provides social service on a professional level for York and its suburbs, and to residents of the county, in selected cases.

The Bureau fosters family life, aids those in trouble, and works to improve social conditions in the community.

Among the many problems handled confidentially each year are those involving poor health, family discord, money troubles, mental disease, and delinquency. Children are aided through nursery school care, analysis of their school problems, and in case of neglect or dependency, by placement in child-care institutions. Personal guidance is given to the emotionally unstable, and vocational information is obtained for those seeking it.

Persons who need help may contact the Family Service Bureau by telephone, by letter, or in person. Veterans and their families may request aid not being given by any other agency. Employers, ministers, teachers, personnel counsellors and others in responsible positions may request aid for those in their charge, providing the consent of the person to be advised has been obtained.

Solutions for many acute personal and social problems are found by the Family Service Bureau through its close cooperation with the other health, welfare and recreational agencies of the city.

JUNIOR SERVICE LEAGUE OF YORK

The Junior Service League of York is an organization of women between the ages of eighteen and forty interested in the social, cultural and civic affairs of the community. Since its formation in 1930, it has rendered outstanding support and volunteer aid to welfare work in this vicinity.

Through its training course, provisional members are made acquainted by lectures and field trips with the public health, welfare and cultural agencies of the community, and are thus able to render intelligent service where needed. During the past year, the 101 members of the League have given a total of more than 10,000 hours of volunteer service to the Visiting Nurse Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Welfare Drive, Girl Scouts, Family Service Bureau, War Bond Drive, U. S. Ration Board, Maternal Health Center and all branches of Red Cross work. At the York Hospital, they acted as hostesses, tutored convalescent children, did personal shopping and provided library service for patients.

In line with its cultural and educational aims, members of the organization have served as volunteer workers at the Martin Memorial Library and the Historical Society of York County, and have brought to York such worth while entertainment as the Clare Tree Major Players and the San Carlos Opera Company.

The League has equipped a bathroom and a neighborhood craft shop at the Children's Home, provided two ambulances, one for the Red Cross

and one for the York Hospital. In that institution it has also furnished and maintained a dental clinic and provided other necessary hospital equipment. Thirty thousand dollars has been raised since its organization by the Junior Service League, all of which has been contributed toward the work of the local social agencies.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE FRESH AIR CHILDREN

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Theodore Thompson, for the past twenty years, groups of children from the tenements of New York City have enjoyed two weeks or more of wholesome country life in beautiful York County. Through the sponsorship of the York Kiwanis Club more than 1,400 boys and girls have been given this opportunity for improved health and first-hand contact with the American way of life in homes opened to them by hospitable Yorkers. The New York Herald-Tribune Fresh Air Fund pays transportation only. The rest of the vacation is provided by the children's hosts and hostesses.

SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army occupies the entire building at 128 West Market Street. Facilities include a recreation room for young people, offices, two auditoriums, a lounge and transient kitchen, and sleeping accommodations for 100 men.

The war services of the Salvation Army include the Red Shield Club for servicemen, maintenance of a canteen in Continental Square, and knitting by the ladies of the organization. Meanwhile, visits to the county jail and penitentiary, work with indigent men, aid to unmarried mothers, supervision of parolees, and evangelistic work also continue.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

York had a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals as early as 1873, but it passed out of existence.

Dr. O. E. Gladfelter was the first agent of the present S. P. C. A. in York after its incorporation in 1926 and served in that capacity for many years.

The Society has for its object the prevention of cruelty to animals and the enforcement of laws for their protection. It also prints, purchases, and circulates books on the subject.

The S. P. C. A. Shelter, at the rear of 820 South Newberry Street with living quarters for an attendant, is used as a home for lost or neglected animals until owners can be located or new homes found. If the animals brought in are sick or injured they are humanely destroyed.

Citizens are invited to report to the Society cases of cruelty or mistreatment. Steps are taken not to prosecute the owner, but rather to insure proper care of the animal. The name of the informant is never revealed.

YORK BRANCH, NEEDLEWORK GUILD OF AMERICA, INC.

The York Branch of the Needlework Guild of America collects new, plain, serviceable garments for distribution to hospitals, homes and other chari-

ties. Each member contributes annually two or more new articles of wearing apparel or household linen, or a sum of money. The present membership in York is about 2,000. In 1944, 5,377 garments were collected which were distributed through the American Red Cross, Catholic Charities, Children's Home, Children's Services, Distribution Center, Family Service Bureau, Maternal Health Center, Ruth Bennet Club, Salvation Army, Visiting Nurse Association, West Side Sanitarium, York Hospital, and to needy families.

The York Branch of the Needlework Guild of America has been serving the community since 1902, when Mrs. William Stair was elected its first president.

YORK COUNTY BLIND CENTER

The York County Blind Center, at 227 East Philadelphia Street, was established for the purpose of bettering conditions among the blind. The Center keeps in touch with all blind persons in the county. Instruction is given in reading and writing in Braille. By teaching typewriting and handicrafts, and by finding positions for blind persons in industry, Superintendent Fred O. Boyer has helped many to become

self-supporting. The Center is supported by voluntary contributions and is a participating agency of the York Welfare Federation, Inc.



Making brooms and caning chairs at the Blind Center.

Agriculture In York County

AGRICULTURE

Approximately half the people of York County live in rural areas and are engaged in agriculture.

Within the 903 square miles of the county are 7,000 farms, 83.8% of which are farmed by their owners. The average size of farm is sixty-two acres. The land of the county is used as follows: 69% is cropland; 19.9% is woodland; 3.8% is pasture; 1.3% is idle; 1.1% is in orchards; and .5% in farmsteads. Most farmers have access to electricity and many use it for the operation of machinery and to provide all conveniences for their families.

York County's agricultural products are as diversified as those of its industries. Its farms range from homesteads which have been passed down through a single family since Colonial times, to "Gentlemen's farms," with championship blooded stock riding horses, swimming pool, and every modern improvement.

TRUCK FARMING

Truck farmers are within overnight hauling distance of the great markets of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. All kinds of fruits, vegetables and poultry and dairy products are sold. York County's celery is famous.

FRUIT GROWING

Fruit growing is an important industry. Over 663,000 bushels of apples are produced annually, and more than 168,000 bushels of peaches. Cherries and pears are also grown in abundance. The production of the 604 farms engaged in raising strawberries totals more than 600,000 quarts each year.

CANNERIES

York County has twenty commercial canneries, more than any other county in the State. In 1940, the following acreages were planted under contract: 4,141 acres of sweet corn; 1,900 acres of tomatoes; 1,400 acres of snap beans; and 1,350 acres of peas.



Incubator room at the Guy A. Leader Poultry Farm.

POULTRY

York County ranks third in the United States in the value of its poultry products. It raises more turkeys than any other county in the eastern United States. In 1941, it produced 17,255,000 dozens of eggs, valued at more than four and a half million dollars. In 1942, it had 1,739,000 hens.

LIVESTOCK

The total value of livestock in York County in 1942 was \$6,400,000. There were 24,000 dairy animals. Value of dairy products produced in 1940 was \$1,806,000.

Two hundred and fifty dairymen are interested in artificial breeding of dairy cattle which will result in further improvement of stock.

FIELD CROPS

In 1940, field crops in York County were valued as follows: corn, \$2,196,000; wheat, \$1,304,000; hay, \$1,233,000; and potatoes, \$963,000. Alfalfa, soybeans, oats and barley are also raised. Approximately 3,000 acres are planted in tobacco each year.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Through cooperation with Pennsylvania State College, a County Agent, with offices in the Post-Office Building, carries on educational and extension work in agriculture, encouraging improvement of livestock; scientific poultry production; control of soil erosion; use of hybrid corn and the work of the 4-H clubs. A Home Economics Demonstrator aids women and girls with canning, sewing, personal and home improvement.



Scientific methods place York County third in poultry production in the entire United States.



Lauxmont Farms.



Lauxmont Rag Apple Lucinda, Grand Champion at leading fairs, and at the Harrisburg Farm Show, 1942. Her record was 883 pounds of butter fat, 4.0 test.



York County produces more than 168,000 bushels of peaches annually.



Glen Afton Rag Apple Mark brought top price of \$15,200 at the Blue Ribbon Sale.

YORK COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

When Vice-President Henry Wallace visited China and Russia by plane in the spring of 1944, he took with him two sound films to show to our Allies. One of them, "For Years to Come; A Primer of Conservation," was of a typical York County farm located just south of Manchester and owned by Christian Musser. The film shows in technicolor how in just one year production was increased by the change from square field to conservation farming.

During World War I, Christian Musser was a buddy of Sergeant York. He used his mustering-out pay as a down-payment on the 100-acre Spring Run Farm. The ten-room farmhouse, dated 1852, and the stone barn are of Pennsylvania Dutch architecture, but the methods of contour, strip-farming and scientific crop rotation used are strictly modern. In addition to raising field crops, the Mussers have twenty acres of orchards, seven acres of truck garden and swine, turkeys and chickens. They retail produce over a regular route during the summer and "stand market" in York the year round.

The film, showing Mr. and Mrs. Musser and their two girls and three boys at work on the farm, has been equipped with sound tracks in several different



York County leads Pennsylvania in the production of swine.

languages and is being used in Europe to counteract German propaganda to the effect that there is a severe food shortage in the United States. "For Years to Come" is being used all over the country by the Department of Agriculture and one implement company alone has purchased eighty copies to show farmers.

On November 17, 1944, under sponsorship of the York Soil Conservation District, York Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association and the York County Conservation Society, with Louis Bromfield as guest speaker, "For Years to Come" was shown to 1,400 people in the William Penn Senior High School Auditorium.

Although this was the most publicized event in the district's history, the York Soil Conservation District had been quietly aiding farmers in many other ways.

During the year, 101 farmers, representing 11,412 acres, became district cooperators, and were assisted in laying out their farms on the new plan. Farm ponds were encouraged and 1,120 fish supplied to stock them. Assistance was given in the production and marketing of woodland products. Thirty acres of orchard were set on terraces and a reforestation plan was worked out for the Spring Grove water shed. Two radio programs were given over W S B A at the request of the People's Forum.

Since 1938, the York Soil Conservation District has been at work. At present, 546 farmers, holding a total of approximately 55,000 acres of land, are cooperating in checking erosion and increasing yield on farms in York County. It is estimated that this work brings to farmers three dollars return for every dollar expended.

THE HANOVER SHOE FARMS

The Hanover Shoe Farms, located in York County just north of the Maryland Line, managed by Dr. C. R. Richards, for many years in charge of Alfred Vanderbilt's Sagamore Farm, and owned by H. D. Sheppard, C. N. Myers and L. B. Sheppard, is known throughout the racing world for its breeding and training of blooded horses.

From the Hanover Shoe Farms comes Titan Hanover, greatest trotter of the age, who trotted the world's record mile at Lexington, Kentucky, October 4, 1944, in two minutes flat. The 2:02 record that he smashed that day had been held jointly by Hanover's Bertha and Lawrence Hanover. His winnings for the season were around \$25,000.



Contour farming.

Among the yearlings sent to the Standard-Bred Sale, held at the York Fair Grounds, was Whitney Hanover who brought \$17,000, more money than was ever paid for a harness-bred yearling previous to 1944.

At Old Orchard, Maine, in 1944, in a trotting event for two-year-olds, top honors went to Beatrice Hanover, second to Jenifer Hanover, third to Kimberly Hanover, and fourth to Honor Hanover.

Hanover Shoe Farms also own the two fastest living trotting stallions, Nibble Hanover and Spencer Scott, and the fastest pacing stallion, Billy Direct.

One hundred and thirty-five colts are expected at the Hanover Farms in 1945, among which there will doubtless be many future champions.

YORK IMPERIAL APPLE

Boys in the apple orchard again! John Kline looked out of the window of his farm home, near Hallam, one May afternoon in 1826.

It was only natural for boys on the way home from school to look for apples under his trees in late summer and fall, but what were they doing poking around under the fallen leaves in May? As Mr. Kline opened the door, the boys tumbled over the fence and were gone. When he looked under the tree where they had been, he found a number of apples on the ground. These apples had lain under the snow all winter, but were still perfectly firm and delicious.

There was no refrigeration in those days and many apples spoiled before spring. Mr. Jonathan Jessop, as well as being a noted clockmaker and teacher of Phineas Davis, propagated young apple trees in his nursery at Springwood Farm, two miles south of York. He would certainly be interested in an apple which would keep all winter, its flavor improving with age.

Mr. Jessop grafted stems from this tree onto a large number of apple seedlings. Fruit growers of York County purchased trees and Quakers whom he met at the Friends' Yearly Meeting in Baltimore carried the tree to Leesburg and Winchester, thus starting the great apple industry of Virginia, where 60 per cent of the apples grown are York Imperials. These Friends called it "Jonathan's Fine Winter Apple," but Charles Downing, a pomologist of New York State, where the tree had been introduced, suggested the name "York Imperial."



Titan Hanover trotting his record mile in two minutes.

The York Imperial apple is grown extensively in Michigan, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, as well as New York State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. At one time it was worth more commercially than any other apple and has been exported to all parts of the world, especially to England and France.

On the eighteenth day of August, 1920, the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania dedicated a monument at Springwood Farms, now owned by the family of John C. Schmidt, to commemorate the site of the origin of the widely-known York Imperial apple.

YORK IMPERIAL SWEET CHERRY

York County's cherries, both the sweet and the sour pie cherries, have been famous for generations. However, after more than fifteen years of research and study, two York County men developed the only self-pollenizing sweet cherry tree now known. John A. C. Ziegler, Jr., and Horace B. Faber, of the White Rose Seed and Nursery Company, developed through cross-pollenization a new variety of sweet cherry tree which has been patented under U. S. Plant Patent 421. This new hybrid has been named the York Imperial Sweet Cherry.

This York Imperial Sweet Cherry Tree produces fruit three years after planting a one-year whip. It



Monument to an apple—The York Imperial.

endures very low temperatures and will help pollinize other varieties of sweet cherries when planted close to them.

It is very prolific. It bears big clusters of bright red cherries, many of which are more than one inch in diameter. They are good shippers, valuable for canning and eating, and they do not split at maturity.

The York Imperial Sweet Cherry Tree has been exhibited at the New York Flower Show and at the 1942 Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, and was rated there as the outstanding development in horticulture.

The *American Fruit Grower* in their issue of May, 1942, featured the York Imperial Sweet Cherry.

REFRIGERATION

Refrigeration is one of the most important factors today in the preservation of food for home use. York County already has a number of locker plants and more will be installed at convenient locations as soon as building conditions permit.

The following plants offer refrigerated locker storage: Arctic Locker System, Jefferson and Juniper Streets, York, and Red Lion; R. C. Anderson, Stewartstown; Spring Grove Locker Company, Spring Grove; Lloyd McCullough, Glen Rock; and River View Locker Storage, York Haven.

Many fruit growers have their own packing plants and refrigerated storage. Among these are Anderson's Fruit Farms, Stewartstown; Harry M. Anderson, New Park; Ralph Anderson, Fawn Grove; and J. Bentz Kauffman, R. D. 7, York.

There are sixty-seven retail country butchers who slaughter and do their own curing of meat who have refrigeration equipment. They have provided York with a plentiful supply of meat even when other sections of the country have been experiencing shortages.



The York Imperial Sweet Cherry.

Associations and Clubs

BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS

York Chamber of Commerce

The York Chamber of Commerce is an organization through which business men may pool their ideas and efforts for community advancement. Membership is open to all business and professional men. The Chamber has a board of fifteen directors. Three are elected each year and no director can succeed himself. Presidents are also limited to a one-year term. Thus are brought into action, new personalities and new ideas. Committees are set up to formulate and carry out projects under the direction of the board.

The York Chamber of Commerce occupies about 4,000 square feet of space, the entire third floor of the Schmidt Building overlooking Continental Square. Here are located the general offices, the office of the secretary, committee rooms and an assembly room with a capacity of 100. These offices also house the York Welfare Federation and the Retail Credit Bureau, thus effecting a large saving to the community in the overhead of these organizations.

The Chamber promises no specific services to members in return for the dues they pay. However, it works to build a community in which honest business can thrive and prosper. It also strives to promote and preserve individual enterprise within a framework of necessary governmental regulation.

The York Chamber of Commerce traces its origin back to 1897 when a small group of merchants formed a Protective Association. There was already

in existence a flourishing Manufacturers' Association. A few wise leaders concluded that an organization in which both industry and commerce were represented would be of most benefit to the community, and in 1909 the York Chamber of Commerce was incorporated. The Manufacturers' Association is still functioning excellently in its field as is the Retail Merchants' Bureau in the field of distribution. The members of both groups, however, belong to the Chamber of Commerce and York has become known far and wide for its fine spirit of cooperation.

The Retail Credit Bureau

The merchants of York own and operate their own Credit Bureau which was incorporated March 28, 1927.

In its files are approximately 100,000 cards and reports relating to the paying habits of the citizens of the shopping area.

The Bureau also does personnel reporting for prospective employers where positions of trust are involved.

Through its affiliation with a national association, credit reports can be secured on practically any individual living within the United States.

The Bureau has its offices in the Chamber of Commerce quarters in the Schmidt Building on the Square.

The Retail Merchants' Bureau

When, in 1909, the Retail Merchants' Association dissolved and the York Chamber of Commerce was



Annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, 1945.

incorporated, the merchant members of the latter organization were permitted to function as a branch of the Chamber, to be designated—The Retail Merchants' Bureau.

The governing body of the Bureau is the Retail Merchants' Council. It is composed of 16 persons, each representing one individual trade, chosen by the members thereof. No representative may hold office for more than three consecutive years. The Council elects its own chairman who is restricted to two consecutive years in office. These provisions insure the necessary turnover which is the best and surest guarantee of a democratic organization.

The Council meets monthly and acts upon problems common to retail distribution. It determines holiday schedules, shopping hours, advertising policies, solicitations, sales events and promotional advertising.

Banking and Finance

York has always been noted for its financial stability. Even during the depression there were no bank failures in York. The city has a clearing-house and 7 banks with total resources of \$111,000,000 and capital funds of \$8,500,000.

The banks are Drovers and Mechanics National Bank of York, 30 South George Street; First National Bank of York, corner Continental Square and North George Street; Industrial National Bank of West York, 1401 West Market Street; Western National Bank of York, 301 West Market Street; York County National Bank, 12 East Market Street; York National Bank and Trust Company, 105-107 West Market Street, and the York Trust Company, 21-23 East Market Street.

Total bank clearings for the past five years are as follows:

1940 —	\$69,616,360.51
1941 —	\$87,349,218.91
1942 —	\$95,767,364.77
1943 —	\$99,325,694.69
1944 —	\$92,968,112.42



The building of the Manufacturers' Association.

Three nationally-known brokerage firms maintain branch offices in York and supply direct-wire connections to the world's great stock and commodity markets.

Manufacturers' Association

The Manufacturers' Association of York was organized February 3, 1906, for the purpose of gathering statistics of business and for the general encouragement of the manufacturing interests of the City of York and the County of York. The first meeting was held on March 5, 1906, with twenty-nine industries represented. Today, the association has 170 industries as members.

On July 25, 1922, the Board of Directors authorized the purchase of a site located at 25 North Duke Street and on June 28, 1926, the contract to erect a three-story, fireproof building was awarded to Hess Brothers of York. The total cost of the building and site was \$120,000. The building was occupied September 19, 1927, and contains the general offices of the association, a directors' room, an assembly hall, and twenty-eight tenant offices.

The Manufacturers' Association was active in promoting the Wrightsville-Columbia Bridge, the Flood Control Project and the York Plan. Through their cooperation, the students from the industrial-cooperative course in the William Penn Senior High School are placed in thirty-seven plants. Since 1911, three fine watches have been awarded by the association each year to boys with the highest rating in this course.

American Institute of Banking, York Chapter

The American Institute of Banking, York Chapter, has a membership of 230 banking and brokerage firm employees who meet to study the methods and procedures of sound banking practice.

York County Bankers' Association

The York County Bankers' Association, founded October 13, 1913, meets annually on Columbus Day. Its membership of 29 includes executives from all the banks of York County and one from Adams County.

National Association of Cost Accountants

The National Association of Cost Accountants, York Chapter, has a membership of 180. Monthly meetings, from September through May, featuring speakers of national reputation, are held at the Hotel Yorktowne. A discussion follows in which all may participate. Thus members not only receive the most up-to-date information on accounting practices, but also obtain help with individual problems. Dues include a subscription to the monthly publication, the annual year-book, a research and question service, and an employment service provided by the national organization.

York Association of Life Underwriters

The York Association of Life Underwriters, with a membership of sixty, holds a monthly luncheon meeting at the Penn Hotel. The Association, which was

founded in 1926, has frequently supplied speakers to schools and civic organizations. In 1941, the National Association of Life Underwriters, with which the local organization is affiliated, undertook the installation of the payroll savings plan in industry for the purchase of war bonds throughout the country. The local organization installed the plan in the industries of York County, thus making possible the purchase of many thousands of dollars worth of bonds through payroll deductions.

Real Estate Board of York, Pennsylvania

The Real Estate Board of York, Pennsylvania, meets twice monthly for luncheon at the Penn Hotel to study problems of taxes, zoning and better housing, and to promote better relationships between the public and real estate brokers. Organized in 1923, it has a membership of twenty.

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

York County Bar Association

The York County Bar Association, founded before 1900, has a membership of eighty and meets on call of the president.

York County Dental Society

The York County Dental Society, organized in 1902, has sixty-one members. The Society holds an evening meeting once monthly, excepting during July and August. Its purpose is to promote the public welfare by the advancement of the dental profession; in education, science, mutual fellowship and good feeling; by union of effort with other local organizations; by the advocacy of proper legislation, and by cooperation with the medical profession in all matters of mutual interest and advantage to the people of the community.

York County Medical Society

The York County Medical Society, a component of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, was organized at East Prospect, York County, Pa., in 1873, and incorporated in York, Pa., in 1901.

The purpose of the Organization is advancement of medical science and organization of the profession in connection with the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and the American Medical Association; elevation of the character and the protection of the proper rights and interests of those engaged in the practice of medicine, and the study of the means calculated to render the medical profession most useful to the public and most subservient to the great interest of humanity.

At present, there are 165 active members on the roll of the Society, 45 members being in the armed forces of the United States.

The headquarters of the Society are in the Professional Building, 141 East Market Street, York, Pa.

York County Ministerial Association

The object of the York County Ministerial Association is to promote the professional, social and spiritual interests of its members; to cooperate with other civic, social, and religious groups; to sponsor interdenominational religious activities in the city and county, and to conduct religious services in public

and private institutions when requested. Divine worship is conducted regularly in the York County Jail and York County Home. A morning service is broadcast over WORK and an afternoon service over W S B A. The association is affiliated with the Pennsylvania Council of Churches and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

TECHNICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Engineering Society of York, Pennsylvania

The Engineering Society of York, Pennsylvania, organized in 1910, has its own modern building at 24 South Beaver Street. There are approximately 300 members and meetings are held monthly from September through April. Social functions, as well as lectures on engineering practices, are part of the program of the Society.

The Society advances engineering knowledge in the community through giving technical magazines to the Martin Library, and awarding engineering handbooks and money prizes for excellence in science, mathematics and industrial studies at the William Penn Senior High School. It has also cooperated in planning the engineering technology course at the York Junior College. The Society sends delegates to the council of the York Welfare Federation and has two votes at the election of trustees at Pennsylvania State College.

American Society of Metals

Since many important metals industries are located in York, the local chapter of the American Society of Metals is a very active one. Its 140 members are drawn from the Harrisburg, Lancaster, Waynesboro and the Greater York area. Since its beginning in 1929, speakers, demonstrations and movies dealing with the selection, fabrication, treatment, welding and uses of metals have been featured at its monthly meetings. Many local metals plants have admitted the club on tours of inspection. Members are entitled to the publications of the society and to book, library and photostat services. An Annual Metal Congress and National Metal Exhibition are held by the national organization.

York-Central-Pennsylvania Section of The American Welding Society

The York-Central-Pennsylvania Section of the American Welding Society, organized in 1939, draws its 134 members from the metals industries in Bellefonte, Burnham, Coatesville, Downingtown, Harrisburg, Holtwood, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lewistown, and Waynesboro, as well as York. Industries in these cities are visited by the members from time to time.

Regular bi-monthly meetings featuring lectures, demonstrations and movies on latest developments in welding are held at the Engineering Society Building at 24 South Beaver Street in York.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Foremen's Club

The Foremen's Club of the York Y. M. C. A., Industrial Department, is nationally recognized as one of the largest and most active clubs of its kind in the country. Ever since its organization in 1927, its program has been designed to meet the industrial needs of its members who rank from assistant foremen to

plant executives. One hundred and seventeen industries scattered throughout the county are represented. Within the club is an even more select group, the 354 men who form the Safety Leaders' Club, with the record of no loss-of-time accident within their departments for the period of one year. This group has been designated by the National Safety Council as the Safety Council of York County.

York Club of Printing House Craftsmen

The York Club of Printing House Craftsmen, founded in 1928, has a membership of 138. Monthly dinner meetings are held at various hotels. This organization of plant owners, printing executives, superintendents, foremen, and assistant foremen was formed for the education and advancement of those engaged in all branches of the trade. The club holds exhibitions of the graphic arts which are open to the public and which show the latest developments in processes and presses as well as specimens of fine printing.

York Traffic Club

The York Traffic Club was organized in 1919 with a membership of fifty which has now increased to 188, resident and non-resident members. Meetings are held monthly at the Hotel Yorktowne for the purpose of extending friendship among members and promoting better relationships between traffic, transportation, commercial and industrial organizations. The club is affiliated with the Associated Traffic Club of America.

SERVICE CLUBS

Exchange Club of York

Men from all types of business are represented among the 80 members of the Exchange Club of York. Dinner meetings are held weekly at the Yorktowne Hotel. The program of the club embraces civic betterment and child welfare. The Exchange Club was one of the organizations responsible for bringing a probation officer to York.

The Rotary Club

The Rotary Club of York, Pennsylvania, organized in 1916, has a membership of 179. The Club meets weekly at noon on Wednesdays for luncheon at the Hotel Yorktowne. Rotary, in conjunction with the

Welfare Association, has sponsored a Crippled Children's Clinic at the York Hospital. In its twenty years of existence, 7,193 children have been brought to the Clinic for examination, operations, and adjustment of braces. Noted surgeons have performed 790 operations many of which were highly successful. Rotary also maintains an educational loan fund and sponsors Troop 15 of the Boy Scouts.

Kiwanis Club

The Kiwanis Club holds its dinner meeting weekly at the Yorktowne Hotel. Established in 1917, it has attained a membership of 115. Some of the many outstanding contributions of Kiwanis to community welfare have been: sending worthy boys and girls to summer camps; providing dental and optical care for many children and adults, and arranging for summer vacations for children from the congested areas of New York City in country homes of York County. The club has also organized and maintained the Kiwanis Boys' Band.

Among the civic projects undertaken was the support given to the bond issue which built the Wrightsville-Columbia Bridge and which has since been completely paid for through tolls. The club advocated and saw through to completion the Comfort Station, located in the Square, which provides toilet, bathing, telephone, and checking facilities for shoppers and transients. A marshy tract of land bordering Farquhar Park was converted into beautiful Kiwanis Lake. York Kiwanis Club was active in promoting the Y. M. C. A., the Hotel Yorktowne, and the York Hospital, and has backed up bond sales in both World War I and World War II.

Exchange Club of West York

The Exchange Club of West York, the only service club in the borough, was organized in 1934. Limited to a membership of eighty-five business and professional men, it meets twice monthly for dinner at the West York Inn. One of the largest Exchange Clubs in Pennsylvania, it stresses service to youth and cooperates effectively with the West York schools.

Lions' Club

The Lions' Club, organized in 1921, holds its weekly luncheon meeting at the Yorktowne Hotel. Its 113 members carry out a program embracing friendship, charity, and service to the community. The club aids



A banquet of the York Foreman's Club, one of the largest and most active in the country.

underprivileged boys and girls through the Y. W. C. A., and Y. M. C. A., and presents an annual Police Award.

The major project undertaken by the Lions is sight conservation. The club founded and for years was the sole support of the York County Blind Center.

Monarch Club

The Monarch Club, founded in 1927, has a membership of sixteen. It holds a dinner meeting weekly at the Violet Hill Hotel. The program of the club embraces public welfare and service.

Optimist Club

"Friend of the boy," is the slogan of York's newest service club, the Optimist, founded in 1945. A weekly luncheon meeting is held at the Yorktowne Hotel with a program of speakers, movies, and music designed to promote service to youth, patriotism, good government, and international accord.

Young Businessmen's Association

The Young Businessmen's Association, with a membership of thirty-eight, meets twice monthly to discuss civic welfare and improvement. The club promoted the installation of a water therapy tank at the Visiting Nurse Association building, and raised and paid to the Association over \$6,000 for water therapy treatments for patients unable to pay. Many of these patients were children. During the war, meetings were suspended while seventy per cent of the membership served in the armed forces.

Business and Professional Club of York

"A better business woman for a better business world," is the slogan of the Business and Professional Club of York. Founded in 1930, the club now has 56 members. This club initiated the survey of juvenile delinquency in the community and has actively interested itself in the development of the U. S. O. and Teen-Agers' Club as preventative measures. The program of the club is based upon suggestions received from the National Federation. Members are entitled to the publication, "The Independent Woman."

Quota Club

The Quota Club is an international organization for business women. The York Chapter, formed in 1920, maintains a student loan fund for girls, supplies hostesses for the Teen-Agers' Club and sponsors a Brownie Troop. Dinner meetings are held twice monthly at the Hotel Yorktowne.

Soroptimist Club of York, Pennsylvania

The Soroptimist Club, an international service club for business and professional women, holds dinner meetings twice monthly at the Hotel Yorktowne. Formed in 1939, the York Club contributes generously to the Red Cross and Welfare Drives; supplies and serves food at the U. S. O.; sends several Girl Scouts to camp each year; and supplies hostesses for the Teen-Agers' Club. The Soroptimists gave a combination radio-and-record player to the Red Shield Club of the Salvation Army for use in its Servicemen's Lounge.

AUTOMOBILE CLUBS

Keystone Automobile Club

In the summer of 1922, Robert McPherson, the proprietor of the Colonial Hotel, invited James E. Lee, Samuel H. Hayes and Felix S. Bentzel to a dinner at which the York County Automobile Club was formed. The club was first active in defending motorists against malicious and indiscriminate prosecutions. They fought squires and constables who made a practice of operating speed traps. In December, 1928, the club was affiliated with the fast-growing Keystone Automobile Club, which had headquarters in Philadelphia. This affiliation extended many service features and advantages to members. The Keystone Automobile Club was active in removing hazards at road intersections; especially, at Cross Keys, and they also secured the elimination of grade crossings at Stony Brook and Emigsville. Full support was given to the bond issue for the erection of the Wrightsville-Columbia Bridge. Good roads have and always will be one of their major objectives. They take pride in the fact that Joseph Weeks, the founder of Keystone, was called, "the father of good roads in Pennsylvania." The safety director of Keystone has organized, equipped and instructed school safety patrols to safeguard the pupils in both public and parochial schools of York.

The White Rose Motor Club

The White Rose Motor Club, the largest organization of motorists in York County, has a membership of more than 6,000. It was organized for the purpose of securing the enactment of rational legislation governing the use of motor vehicles; protecting owners and users of motor vehicles against unjust and unreasonable legislation; and for promoting and encouraging the construction and maintenance of good roads, and the improvement of existing highways.

The secretary and manager, W. K. S. Hershey, has his office at the club headquarters at 125 East Market Street. Here members may secure maps, tour books, hotel directories, and other information. Members are also entitled to many other services including towing, tire service, notary service, claim and adjustment service, personal accident insurance, the use of the club emblem, a subscription to the "White Rose Motorist," and even to bail, if needed.

Each year the White Rose Motor Club distributes thousands of safety lessons and posters, free of charge, to the public and parochial schools of York County.

This club is the local unit of the Pennsylvania Motor Federation, largest organization of motorists in Pennsylvania, and of the American Automobile Association, largest organization of motorists in America.

HOBBY CLUBS

York Art Club

The York Art Club, founded in 1906 to develop artistic talent in the community, holds classes twice weekly from 7:30 to 10:00 P.M., in its studios in the Cassatt Building on Continental Square.

The critic is Mr. A. A. Bosshart, photographer and artist, who studied with Robert Henri, noted painter and teacher of some of America's best artists.

Twice a year the club holds an exhibition of the work of its members at the Martin Memorial Library. This exhibition is free to the public and is visited by

groups of school children as well as by interested adults.

It has also sponsored shows by out-of-town art groups.

The club has held several Beaux-Arts balls and has led in the observance of National Art Week.

Many of the former and present members of the club have gained national recognition in the field of art.

Camera Club

The Camera Club has 70 members and meets bi-monthly in permanent quarters on the third floor of the Vigilant Fire House at 267 West Market Street. The club conducts classes covering all phases of photography including composition, printing, developing, enlarging, retouching, etc. An annual exhibition is held at the Martin Memorial Library. Work of members has been accepted by the Photographic Society of America and in national and international salons.

The Garden Club

"More and better gardens" sums up the objectives of the Garden Club of the York County Conservation Society. The organization has a membership of fifty and meets at the homes of its members. Activities have included the promotion of flower shows and school gardens, the landscaping of school grounds and the planting of the garden at the rear of the Martin Memorial Library. The development of Indian Steps as a wildflower preserve is one of the long-term projects being carried out by the club.

York Riflemen

Founded in 1930, the York Riflemen, numbering 145, maintain the tradition of excellent marksmanship

associated with York since Revolutionary Days. A rifle range, open Tuesday and Friday evenings, is located in the basement of Richley Garage. Since Pearl Harbor, the club has trained a large number



The York Art Club.

of Auxiliary Police, State Guard, Home Guard and Civilian Defense workers. The club admits twenty junior members each year for instruction in the safe and correct use of firearms. Matches are held and medals awarded for marksmanship. The York Riflemen are affiliated with the National Rifle Association.



Formal gardens at Box Hill, estate of George H. Whiteley, Jr.



Lily pool on the estate of Mrs. Carey E. Etnier.



Winter brings changing beauty to the York County landscape.

CONSERVATION SOCIETIES

York County Bird Club

The York County Bird Club of 65 members meets monthly in the Library of the York County Historical Society. Founded in 1938, the purpose of the organization is the study and observation, protection, conservation and feeding of birds. The club has compiled a check list of birds in York County under the direction of Edwin T. Moul. Mr. Moul is also responsible for the bird room in the York Historical Society Building. Feeding stations have been maintained and financed along the Susquehanna River and at the homes of members. Members have given lectures on bird life throughout York County, in the schools and before Parent-Teacher and church groups. The club has also brought well-known ornithologists and naturalists to lecture in the city.

The York County Bird Club is affiliated with the National Audubon Society, the Pennsylvania Academy of Science, the Philadelphia Academy of Science and the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association.

Izaak Walton League of America— York Chapter, No. 67

"I pledge my aid and support in the protection of America's woods, waters and wild life; to help increase opportunities for outdoor recreation and safeguard public health; to hunt and fish in accordance with the law and to further the League's effort to restore the outdoor America of our ancestors." So reads the pledge of the Izaak Walton League, a national organization, "Defender of woods, waters and wild life." Established in 1922, with a present membership of 259, York Chapter, No. 67, holds monthly meetings at homes of members or at the club's own Waltonian Acres, a seventy-acre tract used for fishing, trap-shooting, dog-training and Boy and Girl Scout activities. In cooperation with the city government of York, the club maintains Kiwanis Lake as a fishing-pond for children only; operates two fish hatcheries and two game propagation areas, and has led the fight for clean streams, reforestation and soil conservation.

The Conservation Society of York County, Inc.

The Conservation Society of York County, Inc., founded in 1922, now has a membership of 350. The society was formed for the purpose of beautifying the home and its surroundings, developing farm woodlots, protecting forests and streams, birds, wild life and wild flowers, safeguarding forests from fires, beautifying cities and towns, preserving historic landmarks, and reforesting unused lands.

Under the direction of Ray F. Zaner, Chief of the Boy Scouts of the York-Adams County Area, 100,000 trees and shrubs have been planted. The Society planted roses and shrubbery along the Lincoln Highway and landscaped the County Home grounds with more than \$1,000 worth of trees and shrubbery.

The Conservation Society initiated plans for York's Sesquicentennial Celebration in 1927, and printed as a Memorial Souvenir of the occasion, the Wagner engravings of early York, a collection which had been owned privately and kept under lock and key for a hundred years. Five thousand post-cards in color of these same views were printed and distributed.

The Old Quaker Meeting-House, which had been marked for destruction, was saved by the Society and preserved for use. Other old buildings have been photographed before being torn down and the pictures placed in the Historical Society as a record of early York. A pamphlet, published by the society in 1939, entitled "Conservation in the Rural Schools," received the commendation of the American Forestry Association and the United States Government and was widely used by schools all over the United States.

PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS

Daughters of the American Colonists

SPRINGGETTSBURY MANOR CHAPTER

The Daughters of the American Colonists, Springettsbury Manor Chapter, was organized November 12, 1938.

Afternoon meetings of the Chapter are held at the homes of members every second month from September through May.

In keeping with the policies of the national organization, the objects of the Chapter are patriotic, historical and educational: To do research in connection with the history and deeds of the American Colonists and record the same; to commemorate deeds of historical interest; to maintain and inculcate the love of America and its institutions; to obey its laws and venerate its flag.

Any woman not less than eighteen years of age is eligible to membership, providing that she is acceptable to the Chapter and can furnish documentary evidence that she is the lineal descendant of an ancestor who rendered civil or military service in any of the Colonies prior to July 4, 1776.

The Daughters of the American Revolution

YORKTOWN CHAPTER

COLONEL JAMES SMITH CHAPTER

The Daughters of the American Revolution have rendered the community valuable service by placing bronze markers on historic sites of Revolutionary days. They offer prizes for excellence in American history in both the city and the county schools and dressed the Lafayette bed and arranged the Lafayette room in the building of the Historical Society.

The purpose of the organization is to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence; to promote institutions for the diffusion of knowledge; to cherish, maintain, and extend the institution of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

VETERANS

American Legion—York Post, No. 127

To serve God and country in peace as in war has been the unswerving aim of York Post, No. 127, The American Legion, in all the twenty-six years of its existence. The organization's 1,000 members have had an active part in practically every community welfare project carried on in the Greater York area.

The first organization in York of men who served in World War I was formed on Memorial Day, May

30, 1919, when between 30 and 40 former soldiers, sailors and marines acted as an escort to the General John Sedgwick Post, No. 37, Grand Army of the Republic, in its annual service at Prospect Hill Cemetery. These men met in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club then maintained in the Hotel Penn. James E. Dillon was elected chairman and John C. Hoffman, secretary.

At a meeting of this group at the State Armory on June 12, 1919, it was reported that Mayor E. S. Hugentugler had been asked by George F. Tyler, chairman of the state executive committee, to form a post of The American Legion in York.

On December 17, 1919, Attorney William H. Kurtz was chosen the first commander under the permanent charter and served until May 18, 1921. William H. Baker, vice-commander, served out the unexpired term. It was under the administrations of these two men that the property at 133 West Market Street, now occupied as a post home, was bought, improved and financed. The annual shows, which continued for twenty-four years until halted by the second World War, were started by Commander Kurtz.

The post has given its support to movements for child welfare, care of orphans, aid to discharged servicemen at home and in hospitals, Keystone Boys State, highway safety patrol, D. A. R. essay contest, junior baseball, Boy Scouts, patriotic celebrations, and the promotion of Americanism.

The post's auxiliary organizations are Voiture No. 9, La Societe des Quarante Hommes et Huit Chevaux; American Legion Auxiliary Unit, No. 127; York Squadron, Sons of the Legion; the Drum and Bugle Corps and sponsorship of the York Boys' Band.

American Veterans of World War II

The York Post of the American Veterans of World War II, commonly known as the Amvets, although organized as recently as February 21, 1945, already has a membership of seventy and is the largest Post in the State.

Commander Charles P. Marks, Vice-Commander Charles H. Wolf, Adjutant Thomas B. Smyser, State Representative R. W. Archbold, and Service Officer Clare L. Shanabrough are at work helping to shape the policies of the local and state organization.

Founded in Washington, D. C., in September, 1944, the Amvets merged a number of organizations of World War II veterans which had sprung up spontaneously throughout the country.

In matters of national and international policy, the Amvets wish to promote peace and prosperity within the United States and to see a concrete plan formulated for keeping the world peace. They plan to find, within their ranks, leadership to preserve our American democratic way of life and to train youth for responsible citizenship.

Amvets wish to encourage fellowship among veterans of World War II, and are opposed to all discrimination in the form of race, religious or class prejudice. They favor adequate medical care and hospitalization for veterans and plan to assist in rehabilitation of the disabled through re-education and employment service. To all returned servicemen, they offer counsel upon problems of personal adjustment, recreation, insurance and housing.

The present officers and members of the Amvets consider themselves merely trustees for the members

of the Armed Forces still in the service. They are working to insure the orderly return of the veteran to civilian life by protecting his rights as an individual while he is still in uniform.

The York Post has its headquarters in the Spring Garden Band Hall, 25 North George Street.



Veterans of Foreign Wars, White Rose Post, No. 556.

Jewish War Veterans of the United States

HAYM SALOMON POST, No. 205

Haym Salomon (1740-1785) was a Jewish American financier and patriot. Born in Poland in 1740, he migrated to America and became a banker in Philadelphia. He aided the Colonial government during Revolutionary days by loaning to Robert Morris \$350,000, which was never repaid. He also negotiated the war subsidies from France and Holland.

The name of this patriot was chosen by the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, Haym Salomon Post, No. 205. Organized in 1939, the post has a membership of thirty-two and meets twice monthly at the American Legion. Its purpose is to maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, to keep alive the spirit of comradeship among men of Jewish faith who fought in the various wars of the United States, and to assist such comrades and their families as stand in the need of help.

United Spanish War Veterans

COLONEL EDWIN B. WATTS CAMP, No. 68

The United Spanish American War Veterans, with a membership of fifty, meets once monthly. At its peak the organization had one hundred members, but death has thinned its ranks. Its purpose is to perpetuate the memory of the war with Spain. The Camp participates in Memorial Day celebrations and in other civic affairs.

Veterans of Foreign Wars

WHITE ROSE POST, No. 556

White Rose Post, No. 556, Veterans of Foreign Wars, has 1,425 members, and a Ladies' Auxiliary of 720 members. In 1938, at a cost of \$70,000, the

Post erected a memorial building in honor of the comrades who gave their lives for the cause of lasting peace. The building includes meeting-rooms, offices, ballroom, and grille, and many activities are carried on regularly. Two adjacent properties have been acquired and plans for post-war expansion will include gymnasium, bowling alleys, game room, showers and a recreation room for Sons of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The Post home will be air conditioned throughout.

The privileges of the building are extended to all men in uniform today. They also may obtain information concerning service claims and rehabilitation from the service officer.

Membership, however, is open only to those men entitled to wear the United States campaign medal or badge for service on foreign soil or in hostile waters.

The purposes of the organization are fraternal, patriotic, historic and educational. It aims to preserve and strengthen comradeship among its members; to assist worthy comrades; to perpetuate the memory and history of our dead; and to assist their widows and orphans; to maintain true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, and fidelity to its Constitution and laws; to foster true patriotism and to extend the institutions of American freedom; and to preserve and defend the United States from all its enemies.

With its Ladies' Auxiliary, the Veterans of Foreign Wars conduct an annual Poppy Sale. The flowers are made by disabled veterans and the proceeds are used to bring cheer to these hospitalized veterans.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars is the only organization which maintains and operates its own National Home for Widows and Orphans.

WOMEN'S CLUBS

Woman's Club

The Woman's Club of York, organized in 1904, for twenty-eight years has occupied its own beautiful, centrally-located building at 228 East Market Street.

The Club has spacious meeting-rooms, a well-equipped kitchen, and maintains its own library of up-to-date books which are loaned free of charge to members.

Through its standing committees on American Homes, Citizenship, Conservation and Gardens, Education, Fine Arts, Literature, International Relations, Public Welfare and War Service, the Woman's Club carries on a stimulating cultural program among its 500 members.

Programs of varied interests are presented every Friday throughout the Club season. Paid speakers from out-of-town alternate with groups and individuals from York and vicinity. An amazing number of

local people have graciously shared their talents by contributing interesting and educational programs of book reviews, literature, music, science and travel. Courses of study for members particularly interested have been offered in Art, Literature, Music and Bible Study. The Young Women's Division has an active membership.



Woman's Club of York.

The Club became affiliated with the State Federation in 1904 and with the National Federation in 1922. The Woman's Club of York has been honored by having two of its presidents, Mrs. John B. Hamme and Mrs. Paul Koenig, serve as presidents of the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs.

Catholic Woman's Club of York

The Catholic Woman's Club of York holds an evening meeting once monthly at 113 East Philadelphia Street. Founded in 1922, its membership has now reached seventy-two.

The club carries on an educational program designed to develop leadership and to promote a knowledge of public affairs. The club cooperates with many welfare organizations in both local and state programs.

York's Churches

York has always been known as a church-going city. There are seventy-three church edifices with a total value of more than \$5,000,000. Many of them are completely modern and contain Sunday school rooms, scout rooms, club rooms, kitchens and gymnasiums as well as beautiful church auditoriums. The churches carry on a varied program of activities reaching all age groups. A number traditionally conduct beautiful candlelight services on Christmas Eve. A high standard is maintained in church music. Trained choirs, orchestras and excellent pipe organs contribute to the dignity of the ritual.

Distribution by denomination is as follows: Lutheran, eighteen; Reformed, ten; Evangelist, eight; United Brethren, six; Presbyterian, five; Methodist, four; Roman Catholic, four; Baptist, three; and Church of God, Church of the Brethren; Episcopal, Mennonite, Moravian, Pentecostal, and African Methodist, each two; Christian Scientist, Christian and Missionary Alliance, Friends', Moravian Episcopal, Mormon, Nazarene, and several others, one. There are also a number of missions and gospel centers in York. There are three Hebrew congregations, two orthodox and one reformed.

CHRIST EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

An old leather-bound record book, bearing entries dated 1733, establishes Christ Lutheran as the first Lutheran church organized west of the Susquehanna River. Until 1760, the congregation met in a log building, which served as parochial school and church. A stone church was then constructed and was finally replaced, in 1812, by the present brick church. This building was completely remodeled in 1874 and 1926. In the interesting old churchyard, Michael Doudel, Captain of the York Rifles during the Revolution, is buried. During the winter of 1777-78, John Nicholas Kurtz, pastor, was active in collecting clothes and provisions for Washington's soldiers at Valley Forge. English services began to be held in the church about 1820. Since 1932, the Rev. Gerald Griffin Neely has been pastor.

THE FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH

As early as 1744, Reverend Jacob Lischy, a Moravian missionary, was preaching to the families at Kreutz Creek. In 1752 the First Moravian Church was established in York. The congregation first met in rented rooms in a tavern, and then in 1755, a church house, serving as a school, church and parsonage, was erected at Princess Street and Pershing Avenue. Here a Moravian school for the children of the community was conducted from 1753 to 1757.

When Luther nailed his theses to the door of the church in Wittenberg in 1517, the Moravian Church was already more than a hundred years old and numbered more than 200,000 souls. Founded by John Huss in the early 1400's, it was the first Protestant Church in the world. John Huss was a peasant and

had great feeling for the common people. He wanted all men to know the truth as set forth in the Bible. In order that all the congregation might participate in the musical service, he wrote hymns and set them to folk tunes. His people adored him. John Huss was martyred in 1415, but his death served only to increase the zeal of his followers.

The Moravians sent missionaries to Greenland and Africa during the early 1700's and during the 1800's their work was extended to China, Central America, West Indies, and to the Eskimos of Alaska and Labrador and the Indians of North America. The Moravian Church has placed its major emphasis on work in the mission field.

The center of Moravian activities in America was in Bethlehem and Lititz (named after Lititz, Bohemia, where the sect had originated). None of the early settlers of York were Moravians but were converted by the Moravian Evangelists.

The Moravian Church has a number of distinctive and beautiful rituals. Choirs of trombones are used in the service. They interrupt the sermon at midnight on New Year's Eve and accompany the singing at the Easter Sunrise Service. This service, which originated with the Moravians, has been adopted by Christian communities throughout the United States. On Christmas Eve a Love Feast is held, during which the members of the congregation partake of sweet buns and coffee. This service should in no way be confused with Communion. A Candlelight Service is held after the Love Feast where individual candles are distributed to the members of the congregation.

The original Moravian Cemetery in York was God's Acre located behind the old Princess Street Church. Here as reminder to the congregation that there would be no marrying in heaven but only a single convocation of saints, burial was not by family groups. The plot was divided into seven sections for married men and widowers, single men, male children, married women and widows, single sisters, female children and strangers. In 1908, the bodies were removed to Prospect Hill Cemetery where they are laid out in the same order.

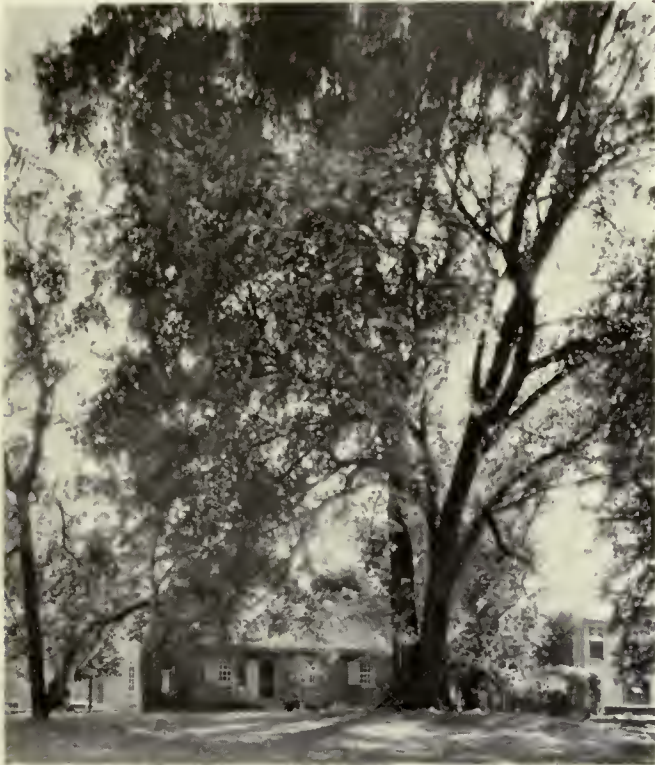
John Friederich Schlegel, second pastor of the church, who took office in 1757, was one of the thirty-nine young men married at Bethlehem on July 15, 1749. His assistant, Melchior Schmidt, was also married in the Great Wedding. Such was the faith in Divine Guidance, that the brides were chosen by lot!

In 1868, the present Moravian Church was dedicated. It has been remodelled several times and now contains Sunday School rooms, scout rooms, kitchen, choir room and a beautiful and restful church auditorium. It possesses a fine electric pipe organ, thus keeping up the Moravian tradition of beautiful music in the church service.

The First Moravian Church was the first to broadcast its services over W O R K. This work began in September, 1932.

Reverend S. Morgan Smith is one of the best-re-

membered of the Moravian pastors in York. He did hospital work at Gettysburg after the battle and in 1864 became chaplain of the 200th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers and served until the end of the war. He was the pastor who pointed out that the old church was losing members because of the nearness of the railroad and the encroachment of industry, and advocated a new location for the church.



The Friends' Meeting-house where Phineas Davis was married.

Stephen Morgan Smith (1839-1903) was born on a farm near Farmington, N. C., where he spent much time in his father's mill, and thus became acquainted with the principles of water power which he later applied in the invention of his Success Turbine Water Wheel. Though he had a strong bent toward mechanics, at the age of eighteen he entered the Moravian College at Bethlehem and was educated for the ministry.

He was pastor for ten years at York and then turned to the manufacture and sale of machinery. His turbine was soon adopted as source of power for mills, mines, factories and hydroelectric plants. Today, the company which he founded is the largest of its kind, and has a world-wide reputation.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The First Presbyterian Church of York is built upon the only piece of ground in the city which was a direct gift from the Penns'. The land was granted to the English Presbyterian Congregation of York Town in 1785. From 1762-1793, the Presbyterians met at the Episcopal Meeting-House. The Reverend Robert Cathcart was the first full-time pastor and served from 1793 to 1835. He died at the age of ninety, October 19, 1849, and is buried in the churchyard, which also contains the grave of James Smith, York's signer of the Declaration of Independence, and many tombstones, some dating back to 1794, representing some of York's oldest families, among them the Cathcarts,

Latimers and Smalls. The present church and Sunday-school building were erected in 1860. The latter was rebuilt and enlarged in 1931.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE

The eastern portion of the Friends' Meeting-House, 135 West Philadelphia Street, was erected in 1766 by William Willis, a member of the meeting and builder of the Colonial Court-House. The western half was added in 1783. The ancestors of many York families including the Loves, Updegraffs, John Elgar and Jonathan Jessop worshipped here. Phineas Davis was also a member and was married here.

The Quakers early permitted women to preach; Lucretia Mott, noted Quakeress, spoke here against slavery in 1840. Services have been held at the meeting-house weekly every First Day since it was opened, and a mission Sunday School also uses the building.

SAINT JOHN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In May, 1755, when the Rev. Thomas Barton, the first missionary, arrived from England he found a small congregation of Episcopalians in York-Town, and chose wardens and a vestry. Three hundred and fifteen pounds were raised by a lottery in 1765, to build an "elegant church."

During the ministry of the Reverend John Campbell, the Rectory and the York Academy were built, with funds he collected. In the churchyard, which is said to be the oldest burying place in York, are interred Colonel Thomas Hartley, Major John Clark, and Private Ephraim Pennington, Revolutionary soldiers and vestrymen.

York's Liberty Bell, which called the Continental Congress together for nine months, may be seen in the church. Since 1918, the Reverend Canon Paul S. Atkins, D.D., has served as rector.



Saint Matthew's Lutheran Church.

TRINITY FIRST REFORMED CHURCH

Trinity First Reformed Church is the English branch of the First Reformed Church, having divided from the German branch in 1853.



Trinity First Reformed Church.

As early as 1743, a Reformed congregation existed in York, and in 1744, Reverend Jacob Lischy, Moravian missionary, became its first pastor.

The original First Reformed Church building was located on the present site of Woolworth's. It was in its churchyard that Philip Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence and delegate to Continental Congress, was buried. It was here, too, that George Washington attended services in company with Colonel Thomas Hartley, July 3, 1791. He noted in his diary that he was in no danger of being proselyted as the sermon was in German and he understood not a word of it. The present Trinity First Reformed Church is located on the site of Colonel Thomas Hartley's mansion. Trinity is the mother of four other York congregations.

SAINT PATRICK'S CHURCH

As early as 1757, there were 116 German and 76 Irish Catholics in York County. Irish names are also common on the rosters of York's Revolutionary companies. Very likely the first Mass was celebrated in a private house around 1750. In 1776, a stone building known as the Mass House was erected on the site of Saint Patrick's Church. The present church was dedicated in 1898 under the pastorate of Father Galligan. During the pastorate of Father McGrath, the convent on Beaver Street was secured and the rectory was built.

THE BRETHREN OR "DUNKARDS"

The Brethren, also called Dunkards because of their custom of immersing the candidate for baptism from a kneeling position, three times face first, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, are numerous in and around York. Many of them "dress plain" and the women in their black bonnets or white prayer caps, long, simple home-made dresses and aprons, are seen in the markets and shops of York. Dunkards are opposed to the wearing of jewelry, to taking or giving of oaths, and to going into court to settle disputes.

The sect was founded by Andres Mack, of Swartzenau, Germany, in 1709. The first Dunkard congregation in America was organized on Christmas Day, 1723, by Peter Becker, at Germantown, Pennsylvania.

The Dunkards are excellent farmers and have some of the most attractive stalls in York's markets. There are groups of Brethren in Maryland, Virginia, Iowa, Kansas and California.

Several thousand heifers, all tested, and many pure-bred, are now being raised by Brethren throughout the country to be sent to Europe to replace cattle destroyed in the war.

One shipment of twenty-three cattle was sent to white and colored share-croppers in Arkansas. In addition, six brown Swiss bulls were shipped to Greece. Before shipment, these bulls were blessed by a Greek Orthodox priest in the United States. One hundred and fifty head of Holsteins are scheduled to be shipped to Poland on July 17th.

On April 29, 1945, fifty heifers, to be sent to Puerto Rico for the relief of poor families there, were shipped from the York Inter-State Fair Grounds, after an appropriate service of dedication.



Saint Paul's Lutheran Church.

Amusements

YORK RECREATION COMMISSION

York was early in recognizing the recreational needs of its industrial workers and young people and has undertaken a broad program, embracing physical, cultural, social and creative activities, designed to provide opportunities for self-expression and to relieve the dull monotony of days spent at routine jobs.

York also admits the right of every child to have a safe place for play, and provides facilities in all sections of the city for both indoor and outdoor play at all seasons of the year.

The movement toward Recreation in York began in 1907, when, under the leadership of the Woman's Club, a public playground was first established. However, it was some twelve years later, in 1919, that York's first City-Wide Recreational Plan emerged as the result of a survey made by representatives of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, resulting in the establishment of the York Recreation Commission in January, 1920.

The Commission functions under an Act of the State Legislature entitled Parks, Playgrounds, and Recreation Centers. Specifically, the York Recreation Commission is composed of five members (two of whom shall be school directors) appointed by the Mayor to serve without compensation for rotating terms of five years. Funds for the Budget are provided by the City Council and the Commission acts as an independent body under the Department of Parks.

Since a year-round program was started in 1920, the recreation movement has been one of continued progress. Today, the York Recreation Commission employs nearly 100 persons, including a Superintendent of Recreation, Directors of Community Athletics, Office Secretary, Director of Crafts and Sewing, Playground Directors and Supervisors, Community Center Directors and Athletic Officials. Following is a list of recreation activities on our Playgrounds, in Community Centers, Community Athletics, and other City-Wide Activities which are conducted annually with an attendance of more than 423,000:



An indoor project carried on by the York Recreation Commission during the winter.

PUBLIC RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Arts and Crafts	Marble Tournament
Badminton	Marionettes
Baseball School	Model Aircraft
Baseball	Model Boat Building
Basketball Leagues	Music Week Activities
Bicycling	Nature Study
Boys' Clubs	Newcomb League
Bowling Leagues	O'Leary
Boxing	Paddle Tennis
Cards	Pageantry
Caroling Programs	Party Leadership
Checker Tournament	Play Days
Chess	Playgrounds (13)
Children's Trailer Plays	Quilting Club
Children's Traveling Library	Quoits
Coasting Hills	Recreation Library Service
Community Centers	Red Cross Work
Community Christmas Program	Roller Skating
Community Nights	Rope Jumping
Community Singing	Safety Patrols
Consultation Service	Salvage
Costumes	Sand
Croquet	Service to Other Agencies
Dramatics	Sewing
Easter Egg Hunt	Shuffleboard
Festivals	Skating Club
Fishing	Social Dancing
Folk Dancing	Social Recreation
Girls' Clubs	Softball
Gym Classes	Speakers' Service
Hallowe'en Parties	Square Dancing
Hiking Club	Story Dramatization
Hobby Clubs	Story Telling
Home Play	Table Tennis
Hopscotch Tournaments	Tap Dancing
Horseshoes	Tennis Tournament
Ice Skating	Toy Renovation
Jacks Tournament	Volleyball Leagues
Kite Flying	Wading Pools
Lantern Parades	War Bond Sales
Leadership Training	Weight Lifting
Little Theatre	Winter Sports
	Woodworking
	Wrestling

Through the cooperation of the City Park Department, the York City School Board and the Trustees of the York County Academy, the York Recreation Commission uses the following facilities: 13 Playgrounds, 5 School Gymnasiums, 2 Community Center Gymnasiums, 3 School Community Centers, 1 Community Center Building, 1 School Athletic Field, 1 School Baseball Diamond, 26 Tennis Courts, 1 Traveling Theatre, 1 Lake for Fishing, 7 Picnic Areas, 7 Coasting Hills, 3 School Auditoriums, 13 Outdoor Volleyball Courts, 5 Outdoor Badminton Courts, 13 Outdoor Basketball Courts, 15 Sand Boxes, 7 Shelter Houses, 6 Band Stands, 15 Horseshoe Courts, 3 Wading Pools, 1 Municipal Swimming-Pool, and 20 Softball Diamonds.

During the recent world conflict, the work of the Commission has taken on increasing significance with special activities devoted to Servicemen—through cooperation with the U. S. O., offering the Academy Building and gymnasium as the U. S. O. Servicemen's Club and Pennsylvania Dutch Canteen, and the services of the Superintendent as Director of the Club and Secretary of the Executive Committee, to War Workers—by the organization of the Defense Recreation Committee, through whose leadership the facilities in the entire City were made available for war workers and additional athletic leagues, music, and dramatic activities provided by the Recreation Commission; to Youth, by organizing the York Youth Center Committee, through which Committee the "Teen-Agers' Club" has been established with 1,400 members, and is being operated by and for the young people of York.

The Commission also cooperated with the American Red Cross, using the Academy Building as a second Headquarters for sewing and instruction, the Junior Red Cross—by operating a Toy Workshop, and making articles on the summer playgrounds; the War Finance Committee—by selling War Stamps and Bonds on the playgrounds; the Civilian Defense—by conducting Salvage Drives on playgrounds and utilizing playgrounds for Civilian Defense Demonstrations and Programs.

The Commission is ever mindful of the changing needs in Recreation and ready to provide additional fully equipped Play Fields, Playgrounds, and Community Centers, and make provision for Winter Outdoor Sports as soon as the necessary land can be acquired and additional funds are available for maintenance and staff. Every effort is continually being made to provide the finest possible recreational opportunities for the men, women, and children of the City of York.

Union wounded were cared for by the patriotic ladies of York. After Gettysburg, 2,500 were brought here. This hospital was used as barracks by the Confederates when they occupied York. Oxen were roasted on the Common and the people of York were given a free dinner there at the end of the Harrison Presidential Campaign in 1889.

Farquhar Park occupies a wooded hillside seven squares from the center of the city. It includes picnic areas, shuffleboard courts, tennis courts, a playground, a band shell, horseshoe court, volleyball court, and softball diamond; Kiwanis Lake, which is open for juvenile fishing, and the Municipal Swimming Pool.

Bantz, Lincoln and Albemarle Park are also part of the York Recreation Commission's playground system.



The Municipal Swimming Pool in Farquhar Park.



Traveling theatre of the York Recreation Commission.



The Christmas pageant on the Court House steps.

PARKS

Penn Common, four squares from the heart of the city, sixteen acres in area, contains public tennis courts, a playground, and a band stand. Weekly band concerts in the summer have been traditional here since the early 1900's. Soldiers of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the War between the States encamped on Penn Common. The Common was the site of the United States Hospital where

PICNIC AREAS

There are many beautiful picnic areas from one-half to twenty miles distance from York. A number of Yorkers have summer cottages along the Susquehanna and own sail and powerboats.

TEEN-AGERS' CLUB

In 1944, the country as a whole was alarmed by an increase in juvenile delinquency. Young people left unsupervised through the longer working hours

required of parents, or with mothers in industry and fathers in the service, were running wild. Curtailed teaching staffs in schools, a surplus of spending money, and wartime excitement were all contributing to a breakdown of youth.

The Mayor of York appointed a committee of representatives from all youth agencies: the Juvenile Court, the Boy and Girl Scouts, the Catholic agencies, the Jewish organizations, the Crispus Attucks' Center, the Recreation Commission, the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A., the Ministerial Association, the Junior and Senior high schools, and the service clubs to see what might be done to help youth through these uncertain times.

Representatives from the Junior and Senior high schools conducted a survey and found that 2,634 young people in the community were interested in having a youth center. The Center was opened in the U. S. O., but this soon proved inadequate.

The Center was reopened as the Teen-Agers' Club at 205 South George Street.

The Teen-Agers' Club of York is an organization of boys and girls between the ages of thirteen and nineteen, aided by a senior advisory committee known as the York Youth Center Committee. With a membership of 1,500, it is one of the largest organizations of its kind in the country.

Teen-agers gain valuable business experience in conducting the affairs of their own club, under the guidance of senior advisors. Each of the eight committees includes representatives from each of the Junior and Senior high schools and from York Catholic High.

The Finance Committee is responsible for the raising of funds; the Membership Committee keeps a record of all members and the payment of their dues;

the House Committee plans programs and engages entertainers and orchestras, and distributes and collects game equipment; the Decorating Committee decorates for special occasions and sees that all equipment is kept in repair; the Reception Committee acts as hosts and hostesses and operates the check room; the Canteen Committee orders food and operates the canteen; and the Publicity Committee gathers and releases news concerning the Teen-Agers' Club. A Holland Brigade works with dust cloth and broom to keep the club spotless.

The TAC, as it is familiarly called, is open from 7 to 10 on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Through the courtesy of a local industrial plant, a dance band is furnished each Saturday night. The TAC is not intended as a cure-all for juvenile delinquency but as a preventive measure on a large scale. It is simply a place, distinctly their own, in which boys and girls can find wholesome recreation. Membership costs but \$3.00 per year and is payable in installments of twenty-five cents.



Dancing is only one of the activities at the Teen-Agers' Club.



A number of Yorkers have boats on the Susquehanna.

It is always supervised by responsible adults—men and women in equal numbers who are volunteers from the various service clubs. There are no pinball machines or intoxicating liquors. Smoking and profane language are strictly prohibited. Violation of the rules brings suspension or dismissal from the club.

Dancing is only one of the many activities. Social dancing classes conducted on Monday evenings are helping many boys and girls past the "awkward age." A dramatic club, chorus and TAC orchestra have been organized. The dance floor, at a moment's notice, can be converted into a volleyball, badminton, or ring tennis court. Entertainment is varied with movies, Truth or Consequences quiz programs, radio skits, novel parties, and square dancing. There is a game room for ping-pong and shuffleboard and a craft room. On the balcony are tables for quiet games such as chess and checkers and a library of books and magazines.

The first adult officers of the Teen-Agers' Club were: Judge Walter I. Anderson, of the Juvenile Court, chairman; George S. Andes, president; Charles Monaghan, vice-president; Kay Busser, treasurer; and Margaret Swartz, secretary.

These people wrote letters, collected information concerning youth centers throughout the country, and visited a number of such centers throughout the neighboring cities. Then they adopted the best features of each and organized a club which is serving as a model for similar clubs throughout the country. It is due to them and to the splendid teen-age boys and girls of the community that the Teen-Agers' Club of York is an outstanding success.

CENTRAL TICKET AGENCY

To the many Yorkers who travel to neighboring cities to enjoy the best in drama, concerts, opera, lectures and sports events, Miss Georgia Stum renders a unique service through her Central Ticket Agency located in the Morris Drug Store at 7 East Market Street. Here tickets are available for all types of entertainment in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Harrisburg and Hershey. The Central Agency also handles tickets for many local organizations such as the York Symphony, the Community Concert Series, Little Theatre, Horse Show, high school plays and football games, and various activities sponsored by the Junior Service League and the P.-T. A.

Miss Stum also arranges for hotel reservations in all parts of the country.

AMUSEMENTS

During the latter half of the nineteenth century, many famous players visited York; among them Joseph Jefferson, who played Rip Van Winkle at the Odd Fellows' Hall in 1872, and Mrs. John Drew, General Tom Thumb, and the Siamese Twins, who were here in 1874. Today, the movies have supplanted the legitimate theatre as a source of entertainment for most Yorkers.

MOTION-PICTURE THEATRES

The first movies shown in York of the old silent, flickering, rainy type, would be called today "Assorted Short Subjects." Shown at prices of 15, 20 and 25 cents at the York Opera House, on South Beaver Street near Market, January 25, 1897, and for four afternoons and nights thereafter, the reels of fifty feet each were entitled, *The Limited Express of the New York Central Railroad*; *The Drill of the City Greys of Harrisburg*; *A Charge of the Mounted Police*; *Cissy Fitzgerald and Other Famous Dancers*; *The Bucking Broncho*; *A Morning Bath*; *The Lone Fisherman*, and most applauded, *A Newark Fire Company Answering a Call*, with the engine horses galloping down the street at breakneck speed. The projector was of the old carbon-arc type developed in the Edison laboratories.

York, at present, has seven modern motion-picture theatres, four chain-operated and three locally-owned, offering a wide variety of movie entertainment. They are the Capitol Theatre, 52 North George Street; Hiway Theatre, 730 West Market Street; Rialto Theatre, 121 West Market Street; Ritz Theatre, 28 South George Street; Southern Theatre, 30 East Jack-

son Street; Strand Theatre, 50 North George Street; and York Theatre, 525 East Market Street.

Several dealers in photographic supplies also maintain rental libraries of motion-picture films for owners of home projectors.

BOWLING

Within the past few years, more American men and women have come to participate in bowling than in any other sport. A number of organizations have private bowling alleys and there are also five public bowling alleys in York.



Many Yorkers enjoy bowling.

SKATING RINKS

York has two roller-skating rinks, Playland and the White Rose Arena.

PLAYLAND

Playland was built especially as a roller-skating rink, on the outskirts of York, in 1941. The building has 22,000 square feet of special skating floor, the air is cooled and purified by a special air conditioning system, and music is supplied by a Hammond organ. With its built-in band-shell, the building is suited for use as an auditorium seating 2,500 people.

The beginners' rink is known as The Spillway. A clean, well-managed fountain sells soft drinks and ice cream made on the premises. The Skate Room rents and sells skates and stocks a complete line of skate parts and accessories.

There are six skating sessions each week and two evenings are set aside for church, school and industrial groups.

Playland has an excellent reputation for good management, cleanliness and decency. It caters to people of all ages interested in healthful exercise and recreation.

THE YORK LITTLE THEATRE

The York Little Theatre, Inc., now a member of the American Communal Theatre Association, was granted a charter by the York County Court on March 12, 1934, as a non-profit corporation. It started with a capital of only \$100, plus the energy, ambition, and talents of its members.

It was organized to produce good plays in York and to give its members a fuller enjoyment of the theatre in all its aspects. That it has succeeded is attested by its 118 students, 201 patrons, and 530 subscription members. The theatre has a record of sixty successful productions, which have constantly improved in quality. Five scheduled productions each season are only a part of its work. Radio programs are also presented during the summer months, and workshop plays of various lengths are produced for any organization requesting this service.

Several shows have been taken to neighboring camps for the entertainment of Army personnel. Recently the theatre was cited by the United States Treasury Department for its cooperation in the Sixth War Loan Drive.

The production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," during its six performances in 1939, attracted a record audience of 3,492 persons. The production requiring the largest cast was "Valley Forge," with fifty-five players. The smallest was "Private Lives," with only five. An all-male cast of eleven presented "Amaco," and an all-girl cast of forty, "The Women."

The York Little Theatre has its offices and rehearsal rooms on the second floor of the old York Academy Building at 153 North Beaver Street, where plays were given by students as early as 1789. This space is provided by the Trustees of the York County Academy through the York Recreation Department. A studio for the construction of sets is maintained at 1006 East Mason Avenue. Plays are usually presented in one of the school auditoriums of the city.

The policies of the York Little Theatre are determined by a Board of Governors elected for three-year terms. The theatre operates on a budget which has ranged from a low of \$2,200 to a high of \$3,600. During its twelve years of existence \$36,000 has passed through its treasury. The group produces recent royalty plays almost exclusively and the royal-



A scene from the York Little Theatre's production of "Mr. and Mrs. North."

ties plus the salary of a professional director absorb much of the income.

The York Little Theatre has been aided in its development by persons of outstanding talent. Cameron Mitchell, who played a leading role in "Night of January 16th," in 1937, has recently signed a contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer after working for sometime with Warner Brothers Studios. A former director, Carl Glick, is a well-known author, syndicate writer, and playwright. In 1941, Lenore Ulric played the lead in the theatre's production of "Bridge of San Luis Rey."

The York Little Theatre is a real community project, open to people of all classes, both young and old.

THE OUT DOOR CLUB

Looking to the future, George U. Weiser, W. F. O. Rosenmiller and David M. Myers in 1892 united to form a club which would provide the facilities for social and recreational activities that the growth of the city demanded. They succeeded in interesting others in this project, and The Out Door Club, York, Pennsylvania, was organized and opened up in its first home at 655 Madison Avenue, in a large building surrounded by spacious and well-kept grounds. Later, it leased the former home of The York Country Club, on Country Club Road, which it has used ever since.



The Outdoor Club

Improvements in the golf course, tennis courts and other facilities have made the equipment modern in every respect. Its membership of 260 includes men prominent in the civic, industrial, social and spiritual life of the community. The club's ballroom and other facilities are available to other organizations. The location of The Out Door Club makes it ideal for such functions as it is easily reached by car or bus, and its use, from one year's end to another, contributes to the good life of the citizens of York.

THE COUNTRY CLUB OF YORK

The Country Club of York is beautifully situated on a plateau two miles southwest of York, overlooking the city and the Conewago Hills, and the beautiful rolling farm land of scenic York County on the south. The property consists of two hundred and forty-one acres, eighty of which are still timbered

with oak and pine, interspersed with dogwood and laurel, across which is a ravine with a clear running stream of spring water.

The clubhouse, completed in 1920, is located at the western end near a precipitous crag of rocks known as the Crow's Nest, and is reached by a road about a half-mile long running through the woodland, leaving the rest of the property clear for an eighteen-hole golf course.

The building, designed by Fred G. Dempwolf, Robert A. Stair and Edward Leber of York, contains a beautiful lounge, ballroom, card rooms and dining-rooms, lockers and showers. From the terrace overlooking the golf course, one can see a beautiful stretch of rolling country to the south.

The golf course, designed by Donald J. Ross, is laid out by combining the natural hazards of the terrain with artificial lakes and traps to provide a modern course of championship caliber without sacrificing the enjoyment of the average golfer. The course has become widely renowned among golfers for its sporty play and unsurpassed natural scenic beauty.

On the grounds there is a swimming pool, 35' x 90' in size, built in 1940 at a cost of \$20,000, and equipped with the most modern water purifying system. Special lockers for bathers are provided in the club. Shuffleboard courts and tennis courts are also available. Coasting and tobogganing, and other sports are enjoyed at the club in the winter.

GRANDVIEW GOLF COURSE

The Grandview, the only public course in York County, is located five miles west of the city on the Dover Road. Both men and women golfers are wel-

come from April 1st to December 1st. Rates are reasonable and locker rooms and a sandwich bar are maintained in a modern club house, for the convenience of patrons.



Clubhouse at the Grandview Golf Course.

EARLY FAIRS

From the time that York was laid out, in 1741, the privilege of holding a fair twice yearly for the sale of merchandise, cattle and other animals was granted. The first fairs were held in 1761, in High (now Market) Street for two days in July and again in November. Merchants set up in the square and there was fiddling and dancing in every tavern. Clowns, jugglers and traveling musicians, puppet showmen and wire walkers, entertained the crowd, while the magician threatened to padlock the gap-



The Country Club of York.

ing mouths of the country folk if anyone doubted his art.

These fairs were "the liveliest days of the year" but they became the occasion of much drunkenness and disorder; and when, during the autumn fair of 1815, a young man was stabbed to death, the grand jury declared that the fairs in York were a public nuisance and they were discontinued for thirty-six years.

YORK INTER-STATE FAIR

A charter to the people of York by Thomas Penn, son of William Penn, granted the privilege of holding two fairs a year, in recognition of "The Flourishing State to Which the Town Hath Arrived Through Its Industry."

The tradition and spirit of these pre-Revolutionary Fairs are maintained today by the York County Agri-



An early Fair held in the Square. Drawing by Lewis Miller.

cultural Society, trading and known as the York Inter-State Fair.

After fifty years the original series of historic fairs came to an end in 1815. In the year 1851—thirty-six years later—the fair idea was revived. In that year a number of prominent men called a meeting for the purpose of forming an agricultural society. The meeting was held November 22, 1851, in the York County Court House. This foundation proved so substantial and enduring that from this time on, with the exception of two years, an annual fair has been held in York up until the present time. In 1855, it was "deemed inexpedient" to conduct a fair in York "in view of the State Agricultural Fair being held in Harrisburg." In 1918, due to the wartime epidemic of influenza, the scheduled fair was likewise cancelled.

The first two fairs were held on historic Penn Common. Then the society acquired seven acres on King Street, immediately east of Queen Street, which it used as the Fair Grounds beginning in 1856 and for thirty-one years thereafter. In subsequent years, additional land was acquired until the old Fair Grounds contained about fourteen acres. The fair management, realizing that the fourteen acres would soon be inadequate, decided to acquire additional land which would allow the fair to expand with the community in the years to come. So, in 1887, the Society purchased, from Samuel Smyser, a farm of over seventy-three acres in West Manchester Township. Together, with subsequent purchases, it is the present site of the 120-acre grounds of the York Inter-State Fair. The first fair was held on the present grounds in 1888.

Through its many years of growth and expansion, the York Inter-State Fair became increasingly popular and today it enjoys an international reputation as one of America's greatest fairs. Its present president, former Lieutenant-Governor Samuel S. Lewis, is also the president of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions.

Mr. John H. Rutter has been a manager since 1905 and secretary since 1925. Other names in the Association's roster read like a "Who's Who" of York—the names of men who have gained prominence in various fields.



York Inter-State Fair Grounds.

The Fair's slogan—"It Has Everything"—is fully justified as evidenced by its almost endless parade of features.

The grounds boast of some of the best permanent fair buildings in the nation. The grandstand, with a seating capacity of 8,000, is of brick and concrete construction. The second-to-none half-mile race track facing the grandstand has witnessed countless spectacles of skill and daring sportsmanship of all kinds, everything incident to "track" meets. On the giant concrete stage, opposite the grandstand, the world's greatest entertainers in every field have paraded through the years, and in peacetime the nightly display of fireworks is unexcelled.

The fair management, in a very tangible way, indelibly impresses on the good people of York, and the patrons of the Fair, the part this community has played in the history of the nation. In excess of \$100,000 has been expended in the erection of memorial gates to honor those who participated in the several wars. One entrance commemorates Washington's several visits to York; another, the Revolutionary War and the fact that York was the seat of Congress during those dark days; others, perpetuate the valorous deeds of the sons of York County who participated in the War of 1812, the Civil War, Spanish American War, and World War I.

The fair ground resembles a large private estate. It is completely enclosed by iron and wire fences. The buildings and grounds are the last word; a crew of mechanics and laborers being constantly employed for their maintenance. Every department and exhibition building can be reached over the miles of hard surfaced roads which traverse the entire grounds. At times, other than when the Fair is held, the grounds are used for religious, patriotic, civic, and other local gatherings.

Teachers and scholars of public and parochial schools of both city and county are annually admitted free to the Fair. The attendance has frequently exceeded one-quarter of a million during the five-day fair period. Premiums offered are approximately \$25,000. Race purses, \$10,000. The cost of the grandstand attractions, exclusive of the races, are in excess of \$20,000.

During normal times, the agricultural and horticultural exhibits are second to none; the farm machinery exhibits the largest and most diversified in the State; the live stock exhibits are of every breed of cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, pigeons and pet stock. The poultry and pigeon show is conceded to be one of the finest, both in numbers and quality, in the United States. Frequently, the exhibits in each of these classes are between 2,500 and 3,000. No finer display of apiary, baking products, jellies and preserves can be found anywhere. The exhibit of fine arts, domestic arts and school exhibits are the last word, both in quantity and quality.

As York and vicinity is noted for its antiques, naturally the antique display at the Fair is of the very highest type. Commercial exhibits are up to the minute. The miles of paved midway provide fun and amusement for young and old alike.

Whether your interest concerns agriculture -- education -- industry -- commerce -- transportation -- art -- science -- or just plain old and new-fashioned entertainment and amusement -- you'll always find that the York Inter-State Fair "has everything!"

SPORTS

SPORTS IN WILLIAM PENN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

York County's beautiful autumn weather and a winning football team made up of home town lads prove to be an irresistible combination to the 8,000 fans who turn out for the home games held at Small's Field, complete with cheerleaders, bands and majorettes. Many fans also travel to out-of-town games.

From the days of the "flying wedge" to today's "T-formation," football has been the sport at William Penn drawing the largest crowds. In 1893, the first Orange-and-Blue team, coached by James St. Clair McCall, later mayor of York, and captained by his brother, Sam, played the first three-game season against York Collegiate Institute.

Many boys from William Penn have gone on to fame in college football. Ted "Torchy" Tussing moved on to George Munger's team at the University of Pennsylvania as quarterback. Johnny Bortner made sports headlines with Eddy Cameron's "Blue Devils" at Duke.

Swimming is the sport which has brought highest honors to William Penn. Many unbroken State and National records have been set.

William Schmidt won the National Scholastic Championship in the 100-yard breast stroke, swimming it in 1 minute, 2.5 seconds.

Schmidt, along with Richard Potts and Morgan Hein, held the National Scholastic Record for Medley Relay: 150 yards in 1 minute, 21.1 seconds.

Richard Potts was also District and Regional Champion free-style and breast stroke; Intermediate and Senior Champion, Y. M. C. A.; and P. I. A. A. Champion.

Morgan Hein was Middle Atlantic A. A. U. Champion; All-American 100-yard Backstroke Champion; P. I. A. A. Champion; Y. M. C. A. Intermediate and Senior Champion; District and Regional Champion. While in Naval Cadet training in 1944, he was killed in an airplane crash.

During 1944-45, Richard Mylin and Donald "Irish" McCloskey won State Championships in free-style and backstroke, respectively. Under the coaching of Charley Boeckel, William Penn's swimming team has snatched ten consecutive District Three titles along with numerous victories in Regional and State meets.

Lieutenant Robert Spangler, U. S. N. R., former



The York-Reading game, 1944.

York swimmer, is now assistant swimming coach at the Bainbridge Naval Training Station in Maryland.

Basketball, coached by Don Cockley, also attracts many fans. The Orange-and-Blue team competes in the Central Pennsylvania Basketball League.

During the middle of March, the track team begins practice, coached by Raymond "Sparky" Klinedinst. In the field events, Erney Byers tutors shot put and javelin throw. Each year a representative team goes to the Penn Relays at Franklin Field, Philadelphia.

The golf team is coached by George F. Porter, but since few schools have such a team, opponents are hard to find. However, William Penn's golfers usually play from two to six matches each season.

Sports at William Penn suffered a great loss in the death of the beloved coach, "Snaps" Emanuel (1901-1944), who was killed in an automobile accident just before the opening of the football season of 1944. A plaque was placed by the Exchange Club in the William Penn Senior High School reading, "In memory of Edward F. (Snaps) Emanuel, head coach 1939-1944. A strong leader who taught our youth to play the game."

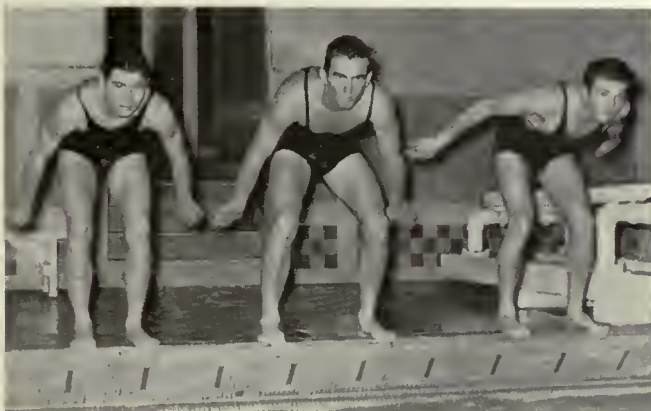
SMALL ATHLETIC FIELD

Small Athletic Field, located only four squares from the center of the city, was given to the School District of York by Samuel Small, in 1915. It is used by the public, private, parochial schools and junior college of York for athletics, and by the State Guard as a drill ground. The field has football and baseball field, and 440-yard cinder track.

OLD-TIMERS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF YORK, PA.

The Old-Timers' Athletic Association of York, Pa., is a non-profit organization of 500 members ranging in age from 19 to 80. The club maintains recreation rooms at 25 East Market Street, where monthly meetings are held. Members are entertained with movies of sports events and hear outstanding speakers.

The Old-Timers have done much to encourage sports in York. They have aided in supporting professional baseball and basketball, and have brought well-known outside teams to compete in York. Members often attend athletic events in a body. The club presented a water-wagon to the William Penn Sen-



National scholastic record holders for medley relay racing: Morgan Hein, William Schmidt, and Richard Potts.

ior High School Football Team, and recently hung a fine photograph of "Snaps" Emanuel, William Penn's beloved coach, in the school as a memorial.



Edward F. ("Snaps") Emanuel.

YORK WHITE ROSES

York is represented in organized baseball by the York White Roses, a club which operates in the Inter-State League. Other cities in this Class B loop are: Lancaster, York's traditional rival; Allentown; Hagerstown, Md.; Wilmington, Del.; and Trenton, N. J. The League anticipates the addition of two more cities after the War. The York Club has a working agreement with the Pittsburgh Pirates of the National League.

York's Club was organized for the 1943 season by a group of interested citizens headed by Attorney Henry C. Kessler, Jr., who called the original meeting of sports-minded citizens in December, 1942. From this meeting grew the corporation which now functions as the York Community Baseball Club, Inc. The company sold stock to fans and organized on a community basis. The venture has been highly successful in its first two seasons. The club has operated on a cash basis, and met every obligation promptly.

In 1944, John ("Bunny") Griffith, playing manager, was selected as Most Valuable Player in the League, voted All-Star Manager, and finished second in league hitting, missing the top by but one point. He was the unanimous choice as All-League Shortstop. York ended the 140-game schedule in third place in 1944, and played to approximately 70,000 fans.

The 1945 season began April 25th, on the West York Grounds, homefield of the White Roses, with

the Trenton Packers furnishing the opposition. The season was officially opened when the Mayor, John L. Snyder, of York, threw out the first ball to Chief Burgess Chester Patterson, of West York.



The "White Roses" Baseball Team.

STATE GAME LAND

Under the Pennsylvania State Game Commission, 1,300 acres of land in Chanceford and Lower Chanceford townships in York County are maintained as State Game Land. This is open to the public for hunting with the exception of three refuge areas where wild life breeds unmolested. No one is permitted to enter the game refuges, and building of fires, and cutting or destroying trees and shrubs is strictly prohibited on all State Game Lands.

YORK HORSE SHOW

The York Horse Show, recognized as one of the finest in the State, is held each year about the Fourth of July, at Haines' Park, on the Lincoln Highway, east of town. It was started in 1939 by the Junior Service League, but was taken over by the York Horse Show Association in 1941.

Some of the men directing the show are: James T. Duffy, Jr., President of the Association; Colonel Mahlon N. Haines, and Eddie Herr, the three largest private owners of horses in the county. A large number of out-of-town horses, as well as those locally-owned, are entered annually in the York Horse

Show. The proceeds of the show are given to some charity.

Besides, over 175 saddle horses privately owned, there are several riding academies in the county.



York County's trout streams invite the angler.



Thirteen hundred acres of game lands invite the hunter.



James T. Duffy, Jr., taking the jumps on Finn McCool at the York Horse Show.

Music

York has always been known as a musical community. All its churches have choirs and many have orchestras. Several industrial plants sponsor choruses and bands. Opportunities for young people in music are abundantly supplied by junior and senior high school choruses, bands, and orchestras, and by such organizations as the York Boys' Band and the York Kiwanis Boys' Band. Many private teachers offer instruction in all branches of music.

THE YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

York, like every other progressive community, is proud of having its own symphony orchestra which was founded in 1933 by a group of interested citizens.

The personnel, some 80 musicians, is composed of men and women from all walks of life. Under the artistic guidance of Louis Vyner, former pupil of Stowkowski and one of America's foremost young conductors, whose interest in each musician is as great as in the music he produces, the group has been moulded into a "musical miracle."

Each season a series of subscribed concerts is performed presenting soloists of world-wide reputation. Some of the artists who have appeared with the orchestra are Efrem Zimbalist, Carlos Salzedo, Lauritz Melchior, Giovannina Martinelli, Percy Grainger and many others. In addition, several youth concerts are presented each season.

The repertoire includes all the major symphonic works, and many contemporary works have also been first performed by the York Symphony Orchestra.

Through the foresight of the Board of Directors, many young American artists made their debuts with the York Symphony and have gone on to world-wide recognition. A number of York's own talented boys and girls have gained experience with the orchestra, been given scholarships and encouraged to continue their studies in the country's leading music schools. To date, about 35 have graduated from such schools and now hold important musical positions throughout the country.

Support for the orchestra's activities comes from a well-established organization which includes a Board of Directors, a Women's Auxiliary and a number of committees which take care of the efficient operation of the organization.

The rapid growth and progress of the York Symphony has made it the outstanding musical group in the community.

THE YORK COMMUNITY CONCERT ASSOCIATION

The York Community Concert Association is a local organization formed about fourteen years ago to bring to York the greatest artists on the concert stage. In spite of the fact that it was organized dur-



York Symphony Orchestra, Louis Vyner, Conductor.

York is one of some 300 cities which has adopted during the depression, it was an immediate success. the famous Community Concert Plan, under the direction of the Columbia Concerts Corporation of New York City.

The Plan is distinctive because it is financially sound. Once a year, a membership campaign is held in York for just one week, and every Yorker is invited to join. After that time no one is permitted to join until the next year; and no tickets are ever sold during the year for any one concert. The money is deposited in a local bank and then the artists' committee selects artists to appear on the series for that year. In this way there is never any deficit and no financial "backers" or "angels" are ever needed.

The list of artists who have appeared on the Community Concert series over these past years is an imposing one, including such names as: Jascha Heifetz, Lily Pons, The Ballet Russe, The Ballet Theatre, The Joos Ballet, Nelson Eddy, Albert Spalding, Rise Stevens, Richard Crooks, Joseph Hoffman, Lawrence Tibbett, and The New York Philharmonic Symphony.

YORK CITY BAND

The York City Band is now ninety-six years old. Founded in 1849, as the Worth Infantry Band, from it has stemmed many other bands. The band, which is supported by honorary memberships, gives concerts in the parks during the summer and takes part in parades and rallies.

Membership is limited to forty-five and there is always a waiting list. An audition test is required. J. W. Richley, who has been president of the organization for the past eighteen years, provides a rehearsal room in the White Rose Arena Building. George D. Eyster is the present conductor.

THE MATINEE MUSICAL CLUB OF YORK

The Matinee Musical Club of York, Pennsylvania, was founded in 1913, under the leadership of Emma Bosshart. Mary Bond was the first president. There are fifty-five active members and fifty-eight associate members. Meetings are held at the Hotel Yorktowne monthly, and musical programs are presented by members. Each year, during Music Week, two piano concerts are given, and an opera meeting is held annually. A Juvenile Club of young musicians is sponsored by the organization.

THE YORK CHORUS

The York Chorus, directed by Mr. E. E. Schroeder, is a community organization devoted to a capella singing. It was organized in 1938 and has a membership of forty voices, and an extensive repertoire of classical and modern music. Rehearsals are held weekly at the York Junior College.

SPRING GARDEN BAND

The Spring Garden Band, originally known as "The Spring Garden Silver Cornet Band," was or-



The York Chorus, E. E. Schroeder, Director.



York City Band, George D. Eyster, Conductor.

ganized in 1855 with William Frey, president; Emanuel Boeckle, secretary, and John Miller, treasurer.

In 1861, the entire band, with the exception of one member, enlisted as the 87th Regimental Band, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The band served for fifteen months near Baltimore, received an honorable discharge and was sent home. Then, under their leader W. H. Frey, at that time eighty-four years old, the band gave weekly concerts for the wounded soldiers of the hospital located on Penn Common. The 87th Band made its last public appearance as a unit when in 1897 the twelve surviving members played "John Brown's Body" and other Civil War tunes at a reunion of the Regiment held in York.

The Spring Garden Band was the first in the community to have clarinet players. Captain Frey, hearing strange music as he walked down Market Street one day, investigated, and found three Germans who had just arrived in this country playing these peculiar new instruments. Uniforms were secured for the men and they played their clarinets with the band at the York Fair where they attracted much attention.

On March 4, 1917, the Spring Garden Band

marched in President Wilson's inaugural parade, in their splendid Hussar uniform which consisted of a busby with a plume, a blue cape, light blue coat, dark colored tights and polished boots. In 1928, the present red-and-white uniform was adopted.

The Spring Garden Band owns the building at 27 North George Street, containing offices, rehearsal hall, and music library. The income from the building supports the organization.

The band maintains equipment for 100 men, and Lester K. Loucks, conductor and manager, books engagements, as well as conducts the band.

The Spring Garden Band is nationally known, having appeared at the Steel Pier, Atlantic City; Philadelphia; Hershey, and Columbus, Ohio, and at numerous conventions and veterans' encampments. For the last five years, two units of the band have played county and state fairs from Canada to Florida.

The band has played for a number of "E" awards and in all War Drives.

A monthly paper, "The Spring Garden Band Herald," is sent to all members in the armed services, a number of whom are now band leaders.



The Spring Garden Band, Lester K. Loucks, Conductor.

Public Utilities

EDISON LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY

In 1876, Hiram Young, owner of the *True Democrat*, a local weekly newspaper, visited the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia and brought back with him an incandescent lamp, the latest invention of Thomas A. Edison. This lamp was connected to a battery and exhibited in a window of Mr. Young's newspaper office where it was viewed with great interest by the people of York.

In 1883, several out-of-town promoters came to York and interested some of the local business men in a plan to introduce illumination by the means of arc lights. A dynamo was installed in the building at 26 North George Street where Gregory's Men's Store is now located. This dynamo was driven by a steam engine normally used to operate a printing-press. Two wires were connected to this equipment and run to a flagpole in Centre Square where four carbon arc lights were illuminated. This demonstration was well advertised and people came from miles around to witness the first electric illumination in the City of York.

In 1885, a company known as the Edison Electric Light Company of York, Pa., was organized and equipment installed in a building purchased from P. F. Wilt on the present site of the Edison Light and Power Company's Central Plant.

In 1887, soon after the incorporation of York as a city, the Edison Company contracted to supply electric current for 145 arc lamps for lighting the streets of York.

In 1892, electric railway service was first introduced to York and continued until its abandonment in 1939. During this entire period, electricity for operation of the streetcars was supplied by Edison Light and Power Company.

The Edison Company's load continued to grow and in 1904 a contract was entered into with the York Haven Water and Power Company (now Metropolitan Edison Company) for current to be furnished from its Hydroelectric Plant at York Haven.

In 1913, electric service was extended to Red Lion, Dallastown and Windsor. In 1923, an additional source of supply was brought into York by a connection between Edison Light and Power Company's system and Pennsylvania Water and Power Company's Hydro and Steam Plants at Holtwood, Pennsylvania. The Edison Light and Power Company now secures its supply of electrical energy from Metropolitan Edison Company and Pennsylvania Water and Power Company, except kilowatt hours generated at its Central Plant in connection with standby service. It also supplies steam to the York Steam Heating Company.

The Edison Light and Power Company serves approximately 40,000 customers in the City and County of York, including subscribers to the Glen Rock Electric Light and Power Company which is under the same management.

In the early days, the customary charge for domestic service was ten cents per kilowatt hour. This cost was steadily reduced by improved efficiency in the generation and distribution of electrical energy. The domestic rate on the Edison Light and Power Company's system for an average monthly use of 100 kilowatt hours is now \$2.96 which, by comparison, is the lowest on the Atlantic Seaboard.

THE METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY

The Metropolitan Edison Company, organized in 1885, through its generating stations on the Susquehanna River at York Haven and Middletown and, through interchange with Holtwood and Safe Harbor, supplies electrical power to scores of York's industries.

During 1944, the capacity of the company was increased 70% by additional construction at the Smith Street Substation, bringing the total generating capacity up to 224,500 kilowatts. Power is distributed over high tension lines carried on steel towers. Connections at seven different points with the power systems of other large companies and Metropolitan Edison's own four main generating stations insure continuous and efficient service.

YORK STEAM HEATING COMPANY

The York Steam Heating Company was incorporated in 1898 for the purpose of supplying steam to customers in the central part of the City of York. In 1907, the control of this company was purchased by the York Railways Company and placed under the same management as the Edison Light and Power Company. Steam is purchased from the latter company for resale and distributed from its power plant by means of mains ranging from 6 to 12 inches in diameter totalling approximately 3½ miles in length. During the first season of operation the company served twenty-eight customers on a loop extending from Gay Alley south on Beaver Street to Mason Alley, east on Mason Alley to Queen Street, north on Queen Street to Clarke Alley and west on Clarke Alley to point of connection with the Beaver Street Main. This loop was approximately one mile in length. Since the date of incorporation, extensions approximately 2½ miles have been added to the original system from which 325 customers are now being served.

YORK COUNTY GAS COMPANY

Although it has been known by several different names during the years, the York County Gas Company has been in continuous operation since 1849. Dr. Alexander Small was the first president and a year after the company was organized he made a contract with the burgesses to supply gas for street lighting.

Each evening, at dusk, a lamplighter went through the streets. At each lamppost he set up his ladder and lighted the lamp with a match. Later, a pilot

was used. During one period, it was the duty of every policeman to light the street lamps on his beat.

In the early days, the gas company superintendent's duties were many, his hours were long and his pay was small. He had to inspect the fixtures on the premises of customers, collect the bills, keep the meters in order, manufacture gas and take care of the gas works on East Gas Alley. The plant has now been moved to Cottage Hill Road.

In 1895, Grier Hersh was elected president of the company and served for forty-three years. During that time, gas street lights were replaced with electric lights, but industrial uses of gas, and water heating, house heating and refrigeration by gas were developed. The number of customers increased from 1,600 to 16,600. In 1945, 26,819 customers were served by the York County Gas Company.

WATER SUPPLY

York rightfully boasts of its public water supply. The water is soft and admirably adapted for textile, boiler, manufacturing and domestic purposes. No restrictions have ever been placed on its use. The reserve in the Impounding Basin totals over 900,000,000 gallons. The water is pumped to an elevation high above the city of York where it is filtered. It is then stored under pressure ready for instant use. Pressure on the mains averages 70 pounds per square inch. The water supply has proven adequate in all fires, and to insure reliability, all fire hydrants are inspected regularly. The duplication of all pumps and many other facilities safeguards the community against interruption of service. The excellent water service partially accounts for low insurance rates in York.

York has had a water company for 129 years. It was one of the first communities to filter and sterilize its water. In the company's laboratory a number of refinements in water filtration and treatment have been developed. A method has been worked

out whereby corrosion in the pipes has been greatly reduced.

The children in the public, private and parochial schools of the city study the local water supply. Each year classes are shown through the buildings. The youngsters learn in detail about the function of the laboratory, see the various pumps and filters in operation, and examine for themselves sections of the old wooden pipes through which city water was carried early in the 1800's.

The York Water Company was a pioneer in reforestation. Over 1,250,000 trees were planted on the watershed. This stabilized the run-off and improved the water. A public park of 75 acres is maintained around the site of the reservoir.

The company has 81,600 subscribers, including consumers in the boroughs of West York, North York, Manchester, Mt. Wolf, and in the villages of Spry, Pleasureville, Emigsville and intervening territory.

POSTAL SERVICE

Benjamin Franklin was Postmaster-General of the Colonies in 1753, when the first dispatch rider cantered into York from Reading and Lancaster carrying the mails in his saddle-bags. Rates were high in those days and since the person to whom the letter was addressed had to pay the postage, early newspapers carry long lists of unclaimed letters.

Andrew Johnston, a wounded veteran of the Revolutionary War, was York's first United States Postmaster. He took office in 1790.

The United States Post-Office at York occupies one of the finest postal buildings in the country. Congressman Daniel F. Lafean secured the original appropriation of \$135,000, through an act of Congress in 1912, for a building to be erected in York, both as a Post-Office and as a memorial to Continental Congress.

Due to the increase of business after parcel-post service was inaugurated in 1913, a larger building



Reservoir of the York Water Company.

was soon needed. A second appropriation was secured by Congressman Harry L. Haines and the building was enlarged to its present size. Work on it was completed October, 1940, at a total cost of \$1,000,000. This building houses not only the Post-Office, but also the Post-Office Inspector, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Army and Navy Services, the Marine Corps, the Social Security Office, the County Agent of the York County Agricultural Extension Association and the Farm Security Office.

Eleven branch post-offices are maintained at convenient locations in various sections of the city.

There are three deliveries of mail daily in the down-town section, two in the residential section, and one in the outlying city districts. Seven rural routes and five star routes originate at the York Office. Postal receipts for 1944 totalled \$762,000.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE

The first commercial telegraph line in the country passed through York, on its way from Harrisburg to Lancaster. It was put into use November 24, 1845, and was known as the American Telegraph Company. In 1864, the name was changed to the Independent Line Telegraph, and on June 12, 1866, it was leased to Western Union.

Western Union in York offers complete telegraph service, including cable and radio connections with all parts of the world, twenty-four hours of the day.

Since 1937 the volume of business has increased 300% and has necessitated the employment of additional personnel. All new employees have been recruited and trained in York. This office has also trained personnel for out-of-town offices.

Among the special services provided by Western Union are the leased wires of the Associated Press serving local newspapers, the direct wires of the stock brokers, and a time service, synchronized hourly with Naval Observatory time, and not dependent upon local power.

YORK TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Modern telephone service for York County is provided by the York Telephone and Telegraph Company. The service is completely automatic; one of the earliest dial systems in the country, having been installed in 1919. The company is locally owned and occupies its own handsome modern building, containing business and executive offices, automatic switchboards, and modern garage facilities at 31 South Beaver Street.

Telephone engineers consider the York Telephone and Telegraph Company a model installation. Through *harmonic ringing*, a subscriber on a party line hears only his own signal. The system is practically storm proof. All power equipment is duplicated with stand-by units and generators ready to carry the load if power lines should fail. Ninety per cent of the wires are under ground. Conduits are gas-filled in order to make the location of trouble easy.

Through these conduits run not only telephone wires but also cables controlling automatic burglar and fire alarms, teletypes and facsimile transmitters. No radio station could operate without telephone service. Programs from national networks come in by telephone over super-circuits and are amplified and transmitted through local stations. The thirty-horsepower motors at the North York pumping station of the York Water Company are started and stopped automatically by electrical impulses carried over telephone wires as soon as the water in the reservoir 5½ miles away at Manchester falls or rises beyond a certain level. This same system is employed to maintain the water level in the Pleasureville reservoir.

The York Telephone and Telegraph Company also offers the latest in private branch exchange equipment to local business firms and industries.



The York Post Office erected at a cost of more than \$1,000,000 is also a memorial to Continental Congress.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Through cooperation with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, long distance calls are handled without delay or inconvenience. The subscriber dials directly into the long distance switchboard, and the charge for the call is recorded on the bill issued by the York Telephone and Telegraph Company.

EARLY RAILROADS

Yorkers first enjoyed the thrill of railroad travel on April 16, 1834, when a number of them journeyed by stage-coach and private carriage to Columbia to be on the first train along with Governor Wolf and other state officials, which ran over the Columbia, Lancaster and Philadelphia Railroad. This train consisted of three cars drawn by an imported English wood-burning locomotive. After that, Thomas McGrath, proprietor of the Globe Inn, regularly sold railway tickets to Philadelphia.

York, however, did not yet have a railroad. Permission was secured by the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad from the Maryland Legislature to build a track to the Pennsylvania State Line. Beyond that point they could not go without a charter from the Pennsylvania State Legislature. Newspapers pointed out that such a line would divert millions in trade from Philadelphia to Baltimore and a charter was refused. Innkeepers opposed the bill since they depended upon entertaining stage-coach passengers and wagoners. Conestoga wagon drivers feared that their livelihood would be gone.

"Oh, I once made money driving my team,
But now all is hauled on the railroad by
steam,
May the devil catch the man who invented
the plan,
For it ruined us poor wagoners and every
other man."

ran a wagoner's song of the time.

York County and the tier of southern counties repeatedly petitioned the legislature and sent representatives to Harrisburg until finally, after four years of struggle, Governor Wolf recommended the extension of the railroad from Maryland into Pennsylvania and the bill was passed March 14, 1832.

When the good news reached York, flags were hung out, and people thronged the streets shaking hands with each other, while bells rang and cannons boomed. Bands began to play and a procession was hastily formed. And in sign of celebrations the whole town was illuminated until nine o'clock that evening!

Many difficulties were encountered in the building of the railroad. The country between Baltimore and York is rugged, and threaded with streams running through narrow valleys. Eighty-two bridges and a tunnel through solid rock, 217 feet long, had to be constructed. The laborers struck, demanding that their pay be increased to a dollar a day, and also that they be supplied with additional jiggers of whiskey, to help keep the work going. There were riots before the strike was settled, but finally the railroad reached York.

The first train arrived August 23, 1838. "A citizen of Baltimore can now breakfast at home, dine in

York, and return home for tea." The trip took about four hours.

The daily arrival of the train "created an air of pleasant liveliness and excitement in the staid and quiet borough," and industries began to prosper.

Passengers for Harrisburg, Columbia, and Pittsburgh left the train at York and continued their journey by stage-coach.

Salaries for railroad men in 1855 were: Engineers, \$70.00 per month; conductors, \$35.00; firemen, \$26.00; and brakemen, \$16.50.

As the borough grew, additional lines were built in the county and merged until York acquired three modern railroads.

RAILROADS

York's three railroads, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Western Maryland Railway have a reciprocal switching agreement applicable to all industries having private sidings.

MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Several small lines were consolidated in 1901 to form the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, familiarly known as the "Mom and Pop," which now serves more than fifty of York's industries, many of which have one or more private sidings. The line extends from York to Baltimore and handles heavy freight. No passenger trains are operated.



One of Western Maryland's new high-speed, Baldwin-built locomotives.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Pennsylvania Railroad operates in and out of York, a total of thirty-eight passenger trains every twenty-four hours. These trains provide connections for points east, west, north, and south.

This company operates fifty-three direct freight services to destinations in the industrial areas east of the Mississippi River; ten services direct to large transfer stations which serve other heavy industrial communities in the East; three services direct to Western Railroad Connections and eight services direct to Southern points.

The Greyhound Bus Lines operate also from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, a total of twenty-four bus runs per twenty-four hours. These runs afford connections to all parts of the country.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD

York's heavy industrial activity attracted the Western Maryland Railway to extend its lines into the city in 1893. With the coming of this road, increased

prosperity was immediately enjoyed by many of the local industries through the opening of new markets.

Many of York's products which are used in all parts of the world move over this carrier to Baltimore where the Western Maryland's twenty-five-million-dollar Port Covington layout is one of the most modern tidewater railroad terminals in the country.

In addition to heavy freight, Western Maryland handles enormous quantities of coal. Coal reserves of more than four billion tons lie along its 900-mile system.

One of Western Maryland's powerful, new, high-speed, Baldwin-built locomotives, capable of pulling 11,000 tons of freight at a speed of seventy miles per hour, was recently displayed at the York Interstate Fair.

BUS SERVICE

In 1886, horse-cars carried passengers upon the streets of York; in 1892, they were succeeded by trolley-cars; and in 1939, the trolley tracks were taken up and a fleet of modern buses began to operate in York, and to render service to the outlying boroughs as well.

York bus service is up-to-date and efficiently managed. Fifty-three buses and one tractor-trailer are in operation. The company has its own gasoline tanks, storage garage and maintenance shops complete with facilities for motor overhaul. Buses are washed inside and out every night and are completely inspected every 1,500 miles. All drivers undergo training and are required to pass an examination before they take out buses.

The fare is 7 cents within the city, with free transfer. Routes are planned to accommodate residents of all sections of the city. Continental Square serves as the transfer point for local buses, as well as those reaching points in the county. These suburban buses cover routes totalling 89 miles.

Suburban tickets are sold at a booth located in the Morris Drug Store.

TAXICABS

The York Cab and Yellow Cab operates out of the same office at West Clarke and Cherry. The company owns 21 cabs and has its own bulk gasoline tanks, storage garage and repair shops.



Continental Square, the heart of York.

HIGHWAYS

Two through national highways cross at Continental Square in the heart of York. They are the Lincoln Highway, Route No. 30, and the Susquehanna Trail, Route No. 111.

COUNTY ROADS

In York County there are 1,193 miles of paved roads constituting a part of Pennsylvania's famous state highways system. These roads reach every nook and corner of the county and furnish year-around, farm-to-market facilities.

These excellent roads also make possible the many beautiful country homes of the county, some estates, and others, attractive low-priced homes. Commutation by automobile or bus to the city takes but a few minutes.

WRIGHTSVILLE-COLUMBIA BRIDGE

The Wrightsville-Columbia Bridge, constructed during 1929 and 1930 at a cost of \$3,000,000, the longest multiple-arch, reinforced concrete bridge in the world, was dedicated on Armistice Day, 1930, as a memorial to the United States veterans of all wars. Within twelve years the cost of the bridge was paid in tolls, and it was turned over to the State Department of Highways to maintain for the free use of the public.

The building of the bridge and the liquidation of the bond issue through tolls was due to the sustained and arduous efforts of the civic organizations of York and Lancaster counties.

In December, 1921, civic organizations from Lancaster, Columbia, Wrightsville and York met in Columbia to discuss the building of a modern highway



Covered bridge across the Conewago near Kunkel's mill.

bridge across the Susquehanna. The toll bridge owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad was becoming inadequate for the accommodation of 6,000 cars daily. Besides, it had to be closed every few hours for the passage of trains, and switch engines on the grade crossing at one end of the bridge often held up motorists minutes longer. After surmounting many legislative difficulties and fighting the issue through the local, Superior and Supreme courts, authority was finally obtained to float bonds bearing 4¼% interest. York County issued \$1,400,000 worth of these bonds and Lancaster County an equal amount, and the bridge was erected and paid for through tolls.

MOTOR TRUCK TRANSPORTATION

Fleets of high-speed modern trucks have superseded the Conestoga wagon as freight carriers upon the highways of York County. Specialized types of bodies, many of which are made in York, provide proper accommodation for all commodities. The *open-top panel body* is used for city pick-up and delivery and for the transportation of livestock; vans for furniture; *tanks* for water, milk, oils, gasoline, chemicals and other liquids; *refrigerated trucks* transport butter, meat, vegetables, and fruits; *heated trucks* are used to prevent commodities from freezing; *low-body trucks* haul heavy machinery, automobiles and airplanes; *armored trucks* carry motion-picture films and other valuables; and trucks fitted with hangers are used for the transportation of clothing. *Tractor-trailer units* which carry loads of ten tons or more are used mainly between terminals.

All these are being used today to transport commodities from York, such as canned and fresh fruit and vegetables, eggs, dressed poultry and meats, machinery, refrigerating units, chain, wire screen, wallpaper, candy, foodstuffs, false teeth, clothing, iron and steel products, chemicals, and a host of other articles.

Before World War I, such products were transported by railways and by horse-drawn drays, but during 1917, Felix Bentzel pioneered in York by providing regular motor truck service to Philadelphia and New York.

to Baltimore, but it was not until 1927 when the states began to undertake programs of highway improvement that York's motor truck transportation began to grow by leaps and bounds. Equipment was added, terminals were built, additional drivers were



York is an important trucking center.

At the close of World War I, many trucks were released for civilian use and service was extended hired, and companies were incorporated.

At the present time, approximately forty common carriers and several contract carriers operate from York to all parts of the United States. Service on export, import, coastwise and intercoastal shipping is maintained through connections with shipping lines at the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia, North Jersey and New York.

No figures are available on the total amount of inbound raw materials and outbound finished products transported to and from York, but one of the larger trucking companies averages ten million pounds weekly.

York's truck lines, by maintaining modern terminals and equipment, through regular routes, joint rates and daily service, provide efficient, speedy and dependable transportation. With the introduction of



The Wrightsville-Columbia Bridge was financed by a \$3,000,000 bond issue backed by York and Lancaster Counties.

cargo-carrying planes in the near future, truck lines will form another integral link in the coordinated truck-rail-water-and-air transportation of freight to all parts of the world.

MOTOR TRUCK INDUSTRY STATISTICS, 1944 YORK AREA

Number of Trucks Registered	7,453
Capital Investment	\$1,980,000
Payroll Yearly	\$1,100,000
Employees	2,990
Gross Sales	\$6,400,000

YORK AIRPORT

Following World War I, a number of "barn storming" fliers visited York and used various cow pastures as landing fields.

It was not until 1939, that York had its own Class I Airport. Located at Thomasville, Pennsylvania, on Route No. 30, and privately owned by Oscar L. Hostetter, the York Airport operates five planes of its own, and offers storage facilities for forty-five private planes. The field has complete facilities for major aircraft and engine repairs.

A C.A.A. approved flight school is maintained in which a War Training Program was carried from 1940-1942, training one hundred private pilots and twenty instructors. Ground school subjects are given at the York Collegiate Institute.

Plans are under way for enlargement of the field to provide for the accommodation of passenger and cargo planes. The expansion of aviation in the near future will require at least two or three additional airports in the vicinity of York for the convenience of private and commercial flying.

CIVIL AIR PATROL

The Civil Air Patrol in York made aviation history during the early days of the war when it originated the courier service, offering transportation for war plant personnel and vital supplies. Underwritten by the Manufacturers' Association, pilots stood by awaiting emergency calls.

The Civil Air Patrol trained many Army Air Forces' enlisted cadets as well as cadets in ground school and military C.A.P. subjects. These boys became better military pilots because of their background and many were employed as instructors.

At present, the Civil Air Patrol holds weekly meetings at the State Armory. Classes in such subjects as physical training, navigation, meteorology, and plane identification are conducted. Many of the students enrolled in preflight classes at William Penn Senior High School are members. Girls, as well as boys, interested in aviation are welcome to join the unit.

VALLEY AIR PARK

The Valley Air Park, located three miles east of York on the Lincoln Highway, caters to the private plane owner and his plane. The landing field is L-shaped; the east and west runway being 2,100 feet long and 300 feet wide; and the north and south runway, 2,130 feet long and 300 feet wide. The present office is 15 by 30 feet, and the hangar is 50 by 75 feet, but plans are under way for the building of twenty private hangars and an overhaul shop 120 by 80 feet.

Aircraft is available for every phase of instruction and planes are also rented to qualified pilots. A complete overhaul service is maintained and a full line of parts kept on hand.

BIG INCH PIPE LINE

The Big Inch is a 1,400-mile pipe line constructed at a cost of \$95,000,000 to carry crude oil from the fields at Long View, Texas, to the refineries at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, and Bayway, New Jersey. It passes through eight States and has a daily capacity of 12,000,000 gallons of oil, equivalent to the load of eighty-five tankers or 25,000 railway tank cars. This oil is moved at the rate of 100 miles per day by twenty-six pumping stations.

After the Big Inch crosses the Alleghenies, it enters York County near East Berlin and leaves it at Vinegar Ferry, south of Accomac. Three-hundred-and-sixty days were required to complete the entire construction of the line. The construction through the county was carried on between March and August, 1943. The forty-foot, two-ton sections of pipe were laid under 237 streams and forty rivers, but the difficulty of blasting a channel in the rock bottom of the Susquehanna was second only to the laying of the Big Inch under the Mississippi.

When the war is over, the Big Inch will insure a constant supply and a decrease in the price of fuel oil and gasoline to the residents of the Eastern Seaboard.

"THE YORK DISPATCH"—Evening Daily

"The York Dispatch" puts world news on the front page, but probably most Yorkers glance first at the local news on the back page.

It was through Frank Thomas, a printer out of work, that "The York Dispatch" came into existence. The year 1876 had been a dull one in the printing trade and unemployed printers used to congregate in the book store of Hiram Young, then located at 16 East Market Street. Mr. Young had been publishing a weekly, but Mr. Thomas urged him to start a daily paper. Accordingly, the first issue of "The York Dispatch" appeared May 29, 1876. The paper was published at 10 East Market Street until 1904, when it moved to its present location at 15-17 East Philadelphia Street.

E. Norman Gunnison, a polished New Englander, and a typical Bohemian, was first editor of "The Dispatch." He was gaining reputation as a poet but was claimed by death.

Edward S. Young, son of the publisher, was for more than a decade managing editor. He had lived in the Far West and worked with such newspaper men as Eugene Field and Bill Nye. He abhorred sensationalism and faking and stood for strict accuracy in reporting and clean journalism. Under these policies, the circulation of "the Dispatch" had grown to 26,000.

E. B. Williamson has been managing editor since 1925.

"THE GAZETTE AND DAILY"—Morning Daily

"The Gazette and Daily" is believed to be the oldest newspaper in continuous publication in Pennsylvania.

The York Gazette Company, publisher of "The Gazette and Daily," this year is celebrating four

anniversaries which span 150 years of newspaper publication.

This 150-year-old record of publishing weekly, semi-weekly and daily newspapers makes "The Gazette" the oldest newspaper in continuous publication in Pennsylvania and one of the oldest in the country.

The quadruple celebration marks the 150th anniversary of the founding of the "York Gazette," a German edition first published in December, 1795; the 130th anniversary founding of the English edition in May, 1815; the 30th anniversary of the present management, which took over on February 2, 1915, and the 75th anniversary of the first publication of the "York Daily."

The present paper resulted from a merger on June 24, 1918, of the "York Daily" and "The Gazette." The first issue of the daily "York Gazette" appeared November 9, 1877, while the first issue of the "York Daily" appeared seven years earlier, October 5, 1870.

The first issue of "The Gazette and Daily" in tabloid format appeared on April 1, 1943.

The paper pursues an active editorial policy and keeps its readers conscious of community conditions in need of improvement.

WORK — NBC Network

The broadcasting studios of WORK are conveniently located in the heart of York at 13 South Beaver Street. Visitors find much of interest "back-stage." They see how the news comes in by teletype; they watch operations in the control room and witness actual broadcasts. They note how every program is timed to the split second. Electrically synchronized clocks in each room and studio keep everyone informed of the time at all times.

The station broadcasts regularly 17 hours out of every 24 and on many occasions, when there is news of unusual interest, the station stays on the air for the entire twenty-four hours.

More than a dozen times a day the news is given over WORK, either by local announcers from material furnished over the wire of United Press, or by nationally-known commentators and analysts from all parts of the globe.

Many local programs are given each day to supplement the top shows presented by the National Broadcasting Company and the Mutual Network.

WORK was York's first radio station and during its thirteen years of existence it has given freely of its air-time to civic organizations such as the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the Boy Scouts, the York Ministerial Association, and the Farm Bureau. It has also played an active part in War Bond Drives, Salvage Campaigns, Recruiting Services, etc.

WORK's one-thousand watt transmitter is located five miles west of York on the Lincoln Highway.

WSBA

Built and operated to meet the needs of the dynamic community it serves, WSBA, York's newest and most modern radio station, is located a short distance north of the city along the Susquehanna Trail. Developed under the personal supervision of Louis J. Appell, the station went on the air September 1, 1942, and, in the relatively short time since that date, has firmly established itself in the cultural and business life of the area.

WSBA is a 1,000-watt station, at present operating from sun-up to sun-down on a regional channel frequency of 900 kilocycles. Its studios, transmitter, and offices, which are housed in a modern building of Colonial architecture in keeping with the traditions of the community, form a unit unsurpassed in plan, design, and equipment by any station of its class in the East. It is affiliated with the Blue Network.

Since its initial broadcast, Radio Station WSBA has consistently maintained a policy of public service. In addition to the usual radio programming, it pioneered an outstanding news service, which brings to its listeners news practically every hour on the hour. It gives to the farmers of York County a daily program specially planned for them and brought to them by a practical farmer. It initiated the WSBA Radio Chapel, conducted daily by ministers of all local churches, and every church in the community is given the opportunity to broadcast its regular Sunday morning services free of charge. Produced in its own studios, the WSBA Yankee Doodle Club Program provides a unique opportunity for the younger citizens of the community to participate in a production of their own. Its facilities are at the service of all governmental agencies, and every call from business, educational, and philanthropic organizations of the area have been answered with good-will and cooperation.

The station's personnel, many of whom participate actively in the cultural life of the community, constantly exert every effort to create programs calculated to please the tastes of every section of the population.

Looking to the future, the management intends to improve and expand its present standard broadcast facilities wherever possible and, in addition, has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for permission to build and operate a High Frequency, or FM, station. It is likewise following closely developments in the field of television. WSBA will continue to give York nothing less than the best programming and latest developments in the industry.

INDUSTRIAL (AND COMMERCIAL Y O R K



"The York," with Phineas Davis as engineer, chugged off in fine style, at a speed of thirty miles per hour, on its test run before the directors and engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, August 4, 1832.

Industry and Commerce

YORK AS AN IDEAL INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITY

York, as an industrial community, has experienced a steady growth based upon solid and fine-tested foundations.

Yorkers are home-loving people, who live well but within their means. The population is 96% white and native-born. Thrift and industry are traditional, and workers are unusually loyal. Many have worked in the same plants for years, and sometimes three generations of the one family may be found in the same shop. Many are highly skilled, through training received in industry or through the cooperative industrial program of the Atreus Wanner Vocational School. Most of York's industries are owned locally and were the direct outgrowth of local inventive genius.

Three railroads, splendid highways, nearness to the markets of the great cities of the Eastern Seaboard, the low tax rate, and a dependable supply of skilled labor make it an ideal city in which to locate an industry.

York's many beautiful churches, its broad recreational program, varied educational facilities, its coordinated health and social welfare agencies, its good food and beautiful countryside, also make it a city in which to live as well as to make a livelihood.

TYPES OF INDUSTRIES

Metal trades lead in York, clay glass and stone products are next in volume, and paper, printing, textiles and textile products, woodworking, chemicals and allied products are also of importance. In 1944, York County manufactured one-thirteenth of all the cigars made in the United States.

York has a greater per cent of its population gainfully employed than any other city in the State.



Peace and plenty in the valley of the Codorus.

Many women are employed in textile and knitting mills, in clothing manufacture, food industries and cigarmaking.

It ranks as the fourteenth city in the State in population but is first in the State in diversification of industry. Yet it has nine of the world's largest industrial plants of their kind manufacturing ice-making and refrigerating machinery, bank safes and vaults, water turbines, artificial teeth, wallpaper, roofing paper, pretzels, auto tire chains and bakers' machinery. York is also noted for agricultural machinery, pianos, hosiery, furniture, pottery, fertilizer, lime, wire cloth, heating systems, candy, cement, garage equipment, welding rods, metal stampings, and many other widely-used products.

The following figures for 1943 show the industrial strength of the community: Number of industries, 224; capitalization, \$49,537,200; value of product, \$199,173,000; number of employees, 24,093; salaries and wages, \$52,723,000.

YORK PRODUCTS ARE USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

York products find their way to many foreign shores. One York plant alone ships its products to thirty-three countries. York companies have sales offices in Canada, England, and France; and sales representatives in every European, Central and South American country and in South Africa, Australia and the Orient.

In peacetime, a traveler might find York products, shipped in paper cartons made in York, in almost any part of the world. An office in Shanghai, a hotel in London, a theatre in Rio de Janeiro are equipped with York air conditioning. York-made cooling machines operate 1¼ miles underground in a gold mine near Johannesburg, South Africa, and York ice machinery is used to cool drinks from Singapore to Moscow. Hotel windows in Panama are screened with wire cloth made in York. The drinking water in Bogota is brought from the mountains over an aqueduct equipped with York-built valves. Widely used in South America are York chains. In Manila and Sao Paulo, Brazil, electricity is generated by York hydraulic turbines, and the same type of turbines supplies power for the operation of copper mines high in the Peruvian Andes. Ore-crushing machines from York are used far north of the Arctic Circle in Siberia and near the Equator in Ecuador. York farm implements are used in Central and South America, Europe, Africa and Australia.

There is no college, university or technical school in the world which does not use technical books printed in York, and it is also impossible for anyone to obtain an engineering degree or a doctor's degree without using books printed in York.

With the coming of the World War II, York products were used upon the high seas and in every theatre of action, as may be seen by a careful read-

ing of the accounts of individual industries in the industrial section of this book.

REAL ESTATE

York is a home-loving community. Approximately 55% of the city's families are homeowners. Several fine decorators' shops and high-class furniture stores supply furnishings for York's homes. Many properties are beautifully landscaped.

Homes are kept painted and in good repair. In the downtown section many fine old residences, built more than a hundred years ago, are still most attractive and livable due to the care they have received.

House cleaning is a ritual which traditionally occupies a full month both spring and fall. Attention is given not only to the inside of the house but to the outside as well. Windows, steps, sidewalks, and even house fronts are washed regularly. "You can't beat the Dutch as housekeepers" still goes in York County.

During the past fifteen years, many attractive developments of medium and higher-priced houses have sprung up overlooking the beautiful countryside just out of York, where taxes are low. These homes are sold to wage earners upon agreement of sales. Architects, bankers and builders have co-operated in creating these developments and are all set to go ahead with more as soon as building conditions permit.

For many people, York's bankers and builders have fulfilled that dream of a beautiful modern, reasonably-priced home in the country, with flowers, shrubs, trees, a garden and a yard for the dog and the children . . . all within convenient commuting distance of the city.

YORK AS A CONVENTION CITY

Ample hotel accommodations, central location, excellent transportation, beautiful countryside, agricultural prosperity, good food, picturesque markets, modern stores, historic interest, recreational facilities, and the genuinely hospitable character of its inhabitants make York the ideal convention city.

York has entertained conventions of many types. As a city of beautiful churches, York attracts many religious groups. Farmers have frequently selected York for state and national meetings. The Standard Bred Horse Show, formerly held at Madison Square Gardens, took place last year at the York Interstate Fair Grounds. Tobacco growers, bakers, representatives of the metals industries and numerous other industrial associations have met in York because of the many top-ranking industries located here. The antique dealers, the D. A. R., and other patriotic organizations find York an interesting convention spot because of its rich historic associations. York's unusual diversification presents something of interest to almost any type of convention.

YORK'S HOTELS

The hotel business is one of York's oldest and most important industries. When Continental Congress was in session in York during those historic months of 1777-78, the great men of the colonies slept, dined and held many an epochal discussion at the old Globe Hotel, located on Continental Square, where the Schmidt Building now stands.

Today, York's hotels have all the conveniences and comforts of the best hotels in the nation's largest cities, such as, mail, phone, wire, valet, and garage services, to mention but a few.

The growth of York's hotels parallels York's development as an industrial center during the past twenty-five years. During that period, York's hotel accommodations have more than trebled. During World War I, York could offer less than 250 hotel rooms in buildings valued at \$1,500,000. In World War II, the city has 800 first-class hotel rooms, in properties representing an investment of \$4,000,000.

During 1944, York's hotels were host to more than 200,000 nightly guests. These guests spent \$1,000,000 in hotels and approximately \$3,000,000 elsewhere in the city.

At least 150,000 of these guests were here in connection with the war effort. York's hotels housed U. S. Navy and Allied personnel attending classes in air conditioning, refrigeration, gunnery, Diesel engines, hydraulic engineering and other subjects in York's industrial plants, and accommodated hundreds of high-ranking officers, government expeditors and inspectors. Meeting-rooms were also provided for many war plant conferences.

York, as the hub of the southeastern Pennsylvania and northern Maryland region, a rich trade area with three-quarters of a million people within a twenty-five-mile radius of York, is headquarters for salesmen covering this area because of its fine hotels.

Numerous post-war opportunities will be open to returning veterans in York's hotels which normally employ about 400 persons. Despite a 70% increase in hotel occupancy, York's hotels have not been overcrowded. Existing facilities are adequate to take care of post-war needs.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO YORK

During the nineteenth century, York's inns entertained many distinguished visitors; among them, Andrew Jackson, who visited the city in 1820; General William Henry Harrison, 1836; Martin Van Buren, 1839; Zachary Taylor, 1849; Charles Dickens, 1842; and James Buchanan, 1861.

YORKTOWNE HOTEL

In recent years, the Yorktowne Hotel has entertained Lauritz Melchior, Jessica Dragonette, Vivian Della Chiesa, Lily Pons, Lawrence Tibbett, Nelson Eddy, Jack Dempsey, Gene Tunney, Linda Darnell, Hedy Lamarr; Edna Ferber, Mrs. Roosevelt, and many others.

During 1925, a group of businessmen raised \$1,000,000 through a community campaign to build an up-to-date hotel to be known as the Yorktowne, owned by the Community Hotel Company, and operated under the direction of the American Hotels Corporation. The Yorktowne is located but one block from the juncture of the Susquehanna Trail and the Lincoln Highway; "The Main Street of America." It has 256 rooms; all with private baths adjoining; cocktail lounge, seating 100; club room, seating 150; a ballroom, accommodating 300; and banquet room, accommodating 650. Its dining room and coffee shop are noted for good food. The garage, belonging to the hotel, accommodates 90 cars. The Yorktowne has become known by the title bestowed upon it by its guests: "One of Pennsylvania's better hotels."

York has several other up-to-date hotels such as the Colonial Hotel, Continental Square; Penn Hotel, George and Philadelphia Streets; and Brooks Hotel, 30 South George Street.

YE OLDE VALLEY INN

Ye Olde Valley Inn, built by John Greist in 1738, purchased by Abraham Hiestand in 1792, and long known as Hiestand Tavern, is still a landmark on the Lincoln Highway three miles east of York. Here were entertained some of the delegates to Continental Congress. In 1813, Conestoga wagons carrying powder to Perry at Lake Erie stopped here. When the York-Wrightsville Railroad was built in 1840, the engineers and workmen made Ye Olde Valley Inn their headquarters. Immediately before Gettysburg in June, 1863, General Gordon and two of his officers stopped here for refreshment while 3,000 men in grey marched on to Wrightsville. Ye Olde Valley Inn is now operated by S. C. Whitenak.

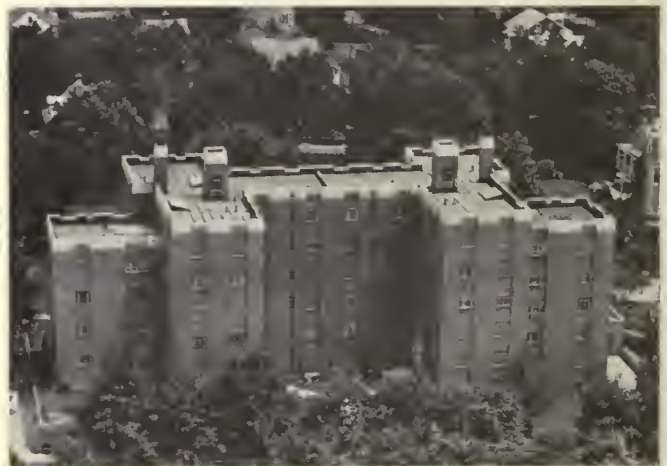
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The American Federation of Labor is represented in York by the following organizations: Allied Printing Trades Council; Building and Construction Trades Council; Labor Temple Association; Union Label League; Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, Local No. 65; Automobile Workers of America, International Union United, Local No. 21959; Barbers' International Union, Journeymen, Local No. 734; Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of Local No. 295; Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of Local No. 203; Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, International Union of United Local No. 216; Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of America, Local No. 16; Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of Local No. 72; Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union No. 492; Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union No. 6; Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of Local No. 191; Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers' International Union United Local No. 179; Cigarmakers' International Union of America, Local No. 242; Clerks, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship and Freight Handlers, Local No. 676; Clerks, International Protective Association Retail, Local No. 1436; Clerks, National Federation of Post-Office, Local No. 1244; Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of Local No. 229; Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of Local No. 1261; Enginemen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Local No. 214; Engineers, International Union Operating Engineers, Local Union No. 831; Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of Local No. 138; Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies' Local No. 108; Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies' Local No. 316; Hodcarriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union, Local No. 1167; Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, Local No. 737; Letter Carriers', National Association of Local No. 509; Machinists' International Association of Local No. 243; Machinists' International Association of Local No. 1400; Machinists' International Association of Local No. 1462; Maintenance of Way Employees, Brotherhood of Local No. 3024;

Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers', Rubbers' and Sawyers', Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers' and Terrazzo Helpers', International Association of Local No. 147; Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated Local No. 469; Metal Workers' International Association Sheet, Local No. 19; Moulders' Union of North America, International Local No. 33; Moulders' Union of North America International, Local No. 239; Musicians' American Federation of Local No. 472; Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of Local No. 227; Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of Local No. 332; Papermakers' International Brotherhood of Local No. 449; Patternmakers' Association of York and Vicinity; Plasterers' International Association of the United States and



Yorktowne Homes, a Federal low-cost rental development.



Elm Terrace Apartments.





A number of York's attractive homes.

Canada, Operative Local No. 107; Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, United Association of Local No. 555; Printing Pressmen's Union of North America, International Local No. 329; Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Local No. 858; Roofers', Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association United Slate, Tile and Composition, Local No. 207; Shop Crafts, Brotherhood of Railroad, Local No. 12; Stage Employees and Moving-Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical, Local No. B118; Stage Employees and Moving-Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical, Local No. 283; State, County and Municipal Employees, American Federation of Local No. 300; Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International Local No. 108; Fire Fighters', International Association of Local No. 627; Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of Local No. 430; Textile Workers of America, United, Local No. 2646; Tobacco Workers' International Union, Local No. 81; Typographical Union, International Local No. 242; Typographical Union, International Ladies' Auxiliary; Wallpaper Craftsmen and Workers of North America, United Workers' Local No. 1; Wallpaper Craftsmen and Workers of North America, United Print Cutters' Local No. 5; Wallpaper Craftsmen and Workers of North America, United Machinery Printers and Color Mixers, Local No. 6.

The Cigar Makers were the first to organize in 1885. They were followed by the Carpenters and Joiners in 1886 and the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers in 1899. The Building and Construction Trades' Council occupies its own modern building at 124 South Pershing Avenue.

Labor has responded generously to all the government's wartime appeals, not only on the production

line, but also in bond buying, donation of blood plasma, clothing collection, Red Cross and War Fund drives.

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

The C. I. O. has 15,000 members in York among its several affiliated unions. The largest group is the United Steel Workers with a membership of 9,000. Others are the United Radio, Electrical and Machine Workers of America; United Furniture Workers of America; United Textile Workers; Allied Stone and Quarry Workers; United Office and Professional Workers; the Agricultural Canning Workers; and several local industrial unions affiliated directly with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The Local Industrial Union, No. 1335, composed of roofing workers, while not a member of C. I. O., is allied with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The C. I. O. in York carries on the program of the national organization through collective bargaining. Wage adjustments, standard work-week, vacations, apprenticeship standards, sick benefits, and overtime pay are agreed upon by union representatives and employers.

The C. I. O. stands ready to assist veterans of the armed forces and maritime service in obtaining the employment benefits due to them under Federal legislation.

Both War and Community Welfare Drives have received active support of C. I. O. A ten per cent payroll deduction for bonds is standard throughout the Union. Through union representatives who went into the plants and explained to the workers the importance of the Community Chest, labor has adopted a payroll deduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% and gained ten seats on the Welfare Board. In addition to this, the C. I. O. has purchased several pieces of water therapy equipment for the Visiting Nurses' Association.

The statements of historical fact in the foregoing section have been carefully examined and discussed at length with the author by a special committee of The Historical Society of York County. The committee recognizes the extensive research that was required of the author and believes that she has achieved a work free from error, and welcomes it as a valuable contribution to the literature of our local history.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

THIS is the book of the people of York. Many have given generously of their time and of their specialized knowledge, the results of years of research, to make this book possible. The author is indebted to the library of the York Collegiate Institute, the Historical Society of York County and the Martin Memorial Library, and for information on the following subjects to the following people: Agriculture, George G. Weber; Authors, Staff of the Martin Library; Banking, George L. Sprenkel; City Government, Mayor John L. Snyder; Civil Air Patrol, Oscar L. Hostetter; General Jacob L. Devers, Catherine Devers; Flood Control, Benjamin E. Sweigart; *Gazette and Daily*, Josiah Gitt; Markets, L. Elmer Leas; Motor Truck Transportation, J. Frank Baird; Pennsylvania Rifle, Joe Kindig, Jr.; Pennsylvania State Guard, Lieutenant Charles Spangler; Police Department, Chief Nelson Schultz; Public Schools, Dr. Arthur W. Ferguson; Refrigeration, Goodling Electric Company; Rabbi Alexander Goode, Joseph Sperling; Sports, Robert Reichley; Teen-Agers' Club, George S. Andes; Tobacco Industry, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Greensboro, North Carolina; Telegraph, Oliver S. Swisher; World War II, Vernon D. Heilman; York Airport, Oscar L. Hostetter; York as a clock-making center, Mrs. Ralph Cannon; York

County Academy, George Hay Kain; *York Dispatch*, E. B. Williamson; York Inter-State Fair, Samuel S. Lewis; York Little Theatre, Inc., Officer Robert L. Geesey; to E. A. Hirschman, and to the officers and members of the clubs and other organizations represented and to many, many others.

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THANKS are especially due to Daniel S. Seitz who permitted the use of many of his photographs and took the market pictures especially for this book; also to A. A. Bosshart, the Boy Scouts of the York-Adams Area, the Girl Scouts, Catholic Charities, Dr. Arthur W. Ferguson, Gretchen Goughnour, Historical Society of York County, Joe Kindig, Jr., Norman Kitchen, Lauxmont Farms, Guy A. Leader Poultry Farms, Pennsylvania State Police, Recreation Commission of York, Robertson Farms, Margaret M. Small, Ethel Stum, H. C. Ulmer, York Collegiate Institute—York County Academy, York Soil Conservation District, York Water Company, Young Women's Christian Association, officers of the various clubs and organizations represented and many, many others.

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Industrial and Commercial YORK

York's development and growth rest upon its industrial and commercial enterprises • It is fitting, therefore, that this volume include the individual histories of typical business institutions • The publication of this book has been made possible by the financial assistance of the firms hereinafter mentioned.

I. B. ABEL—SON

Electrical Contractors

In the Fall of 1913 a partnership was formed between I. B. Abel, father, and Norman E. Abel, the son, as a retailer of electrical appliances and electrical contractor.



5,000-KVA Power Transformer installed at Harrisburg Steel Corporation Plant.

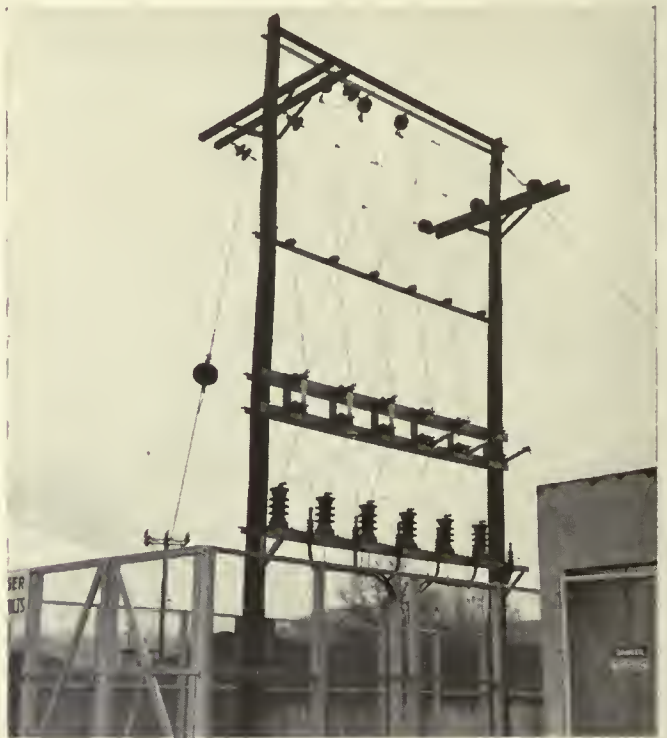
N. E. Abel was born in Manchester, York County, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1896, son of I. B. and Maggie (Boyd) Abel. His father, also a native of Manchester Township, followed agriculture during the early part of his life, but later operated the first oil plant in York, Pennsylvania. Still later in life he entered the



All-Steel Switchboard.

grocery business which he continued until 1913. In 1913, he with son, Norman E. Abel, went into the electrical contracting business from which he is now retired. This partnership continued until December, 1934, when I. B. Abel retired from business, and the business was taken over by Norman E. Abel at a new location at 35 North George Street, for electrical engineering and construction, from which place the company is now operating as I B. Abel - Son.

The Abels first were engaged in selling all kinds of electrical appliances, but upon the retirement of the father, Norman E. Abel became proprietor, and he has devoted all his activities to electrical construction work. He wired the City Hall, eighty-five



Incoming Power Entrance installed at Special Ordnance Plant, York Safe & Lock Co.

per cent of all the churches in York, a number of schools, fifty per cent of the banks, eighty-five per cent of all stores in York, and has met the Public Works Administration requirements. At the present time, Norman E. Abel has over \$267,000 worth of contracts under way, including the wiring for the York Safe and Lock Company, the York-Hoover Corporation, and General Electric Plants.

Mr. Abel has taken justifiable pride in doing the electrical work for the York Agricultural Society for the last thirty years, having wired for both lighting and power the many attractions at the York Interstate Fair.

Starting with but two employees in 1913, there are now over one hundred and fifty men employed.

ALLOY RODS COMPANY

Stainless and Alloy Welding Electrodes

The organization of the Alloy Rods Company at the beginning of 1940 was the fulfilment of the ambition of Edward J. Brady, who was one of the pioneers in the technical development of stainless steel arc welding electrodes. He was one of the very few men in the country who had the vision to foresee the value of these electrodes in industry.

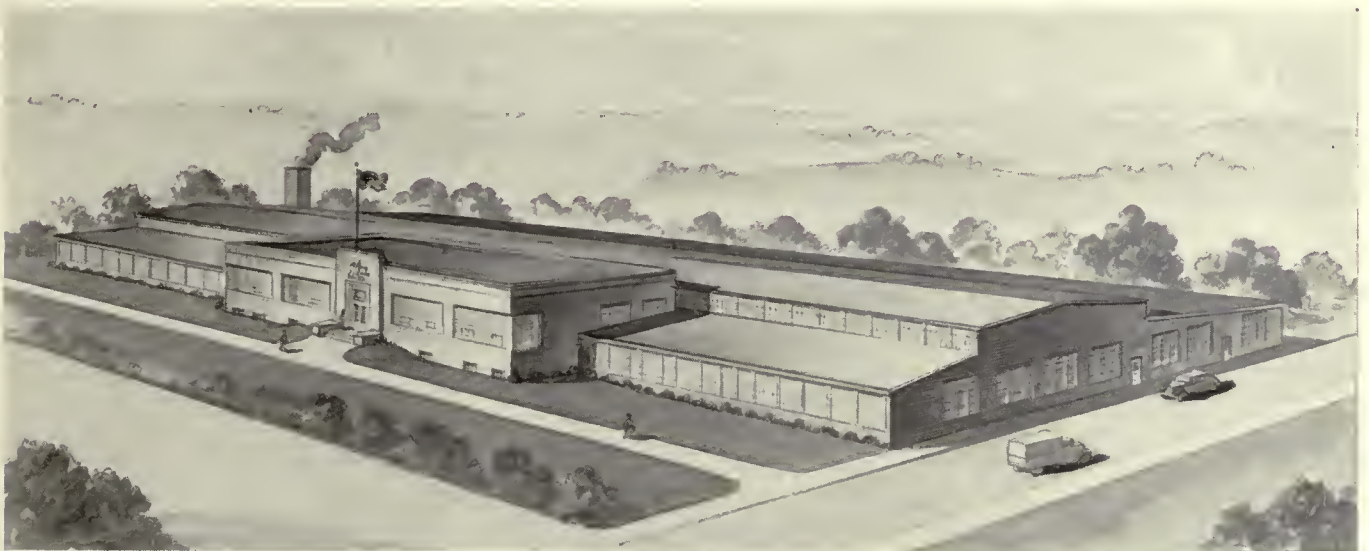
Mr. Brady associated himself with W. D. Himes, C. B. Wolf and O. H. Heckert, all of whom are experienced in business and in finance. The new company started in a modest manner and established its plant in rented quarters. With his customary enthusiasm and drive, Mr. Brady succeeded in putting the plant in operation and was producing welding rods in less than three months. From the start the product was highly satisfactory and enthusiastically received by the users, and demand developed rapidly among commercial customers.

The impact of demand for the product created by the war challenged the ability of the management, and the challenge was met with phenomenal success. The record of the company in war work was outstanding. Both research and production were developed and expanded side by side so that this com-

pany was first to develop and announce stainless steel electrodes that could be used with both AC and DC current; it was first to develop a complete line of extruded tool steel electrodes; it was first to produce a complete line of three distinct electrodes with Lime, Titania and AC-DC coatings; each for their individual application.

As a result of this aggressive research and production development, the company became the largest producer of stainless steel electrodes in the world.

To adequately meet peacetime demands and requirements, Alloy Rods Company is now building, on a site it acquired west of York, a complete laboratory and production plant. This will be occupied and in operation before the end of 1945, and will afford the facilities to enable the company to keep in the forefront of its industry in both technical research and development and in low-cost production of all types of arc welding electrodes. Mr. Brady has surrounded himself with an organization of young and aggressive men, each of whom has proven his ability and standing in the industry, so that the future of the company is bright.



The new Alloy Rods Company Main Office and Manufacturing Plant located on the Lincoln Highway just west of York.

AMERICAN CHAIN & CABLE COMPANY, Inc.

A Short Story About Acco

About a mile behind the front lines in Germany two American soldiers were sprawled out in a make-shift overnight shelter. Like all GIs, they were happy to find they were from the same hometown. Both were York boys and buddies on sight.

"So you're from York," slowly remarked Bill, the one with blond hair.

"Yeh, and I wish I was there right now!" answered Ken, a short stocky boy. "Say, what did you do in York?"

"Drove a truck. What did you do?"

"I worked over at the American Chain," Ken replied.

Bill lifted himself onto his elbow. "They have quite a plant in York. Make a lot of tire chains, don't they?"

"Buddy, they make plenty of products for war and for peace, too, and . . ."

"You know," interrupted Bill, "I'm interested in Acco. My father worked there for a long time. Tell me, did you ever hear how they happened to pick out our town as the big chain city?"

"Well, the way I got it, the present American Chain plants started from a small chain shop that was opened about 1870 by a man named Addison Shaffer. His shop was on South Pershing Avenue, right off Market Street. About nine years later J. C. Schmidt built a new chain plant on East Walnut Street and hired Addison Shaffer as his foreman. Around 1889, Mr. Schmidt built a larger plant. You may have heard it called the Schmidt Plant. It's still standing near State Street, alongside the Pennsylvania Railroad. A few years after this Mr. Schmidt imported the first electric welder and mechanical former for making chain. At first, he had a lot of grief with this new development, but after a lot of experimenting he made it work. And, buddy, that

sure made a big difference in chain-making."

Bill butted in and asked, "How come you know all this?"

"I ought to know something about it, my father and grandfather worked for American Chain," was Ken's answer.

"Go ahead. I'm listening."

". . . well, Mr. Schmidt's business got so big he became interested in plants in Carlisle and Brad-dock, Pa., and Columbus and Mansfield, Ohio. Then, he formed the Standard Chain Company which did a lot of business with the Weed Chain Tire Grip



Company. That's the company that was started about 1905 by W. B. Lashar. In 1912, Mr. Lashar organized the American Chain Company, Inc. Shortly after, about 1916, American Chain bought the Standard Chain Company, including the Schmidt Plant in York and the other plants in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and built the big E. W. Plant at East Princess and Charles Streets. That's when my dad went to work there. As a matter of fact, he worked in the Malle-



AMERICAN CHAIN & CABLE COMPANY, Inc.

A Short Story About Acco

able Foundry that was built out in East York about 1919. You know they use a lot of malleable castings in the chain business."

"But, how about the Wright-Manley Plant?" asked Bill. "I used to make deliveries out there with my truck."

"Oh! they came into the picture in 1927 and 28. The Manley Manufacturing Company located in West York was acquired by the American Chain first. About a year later, the Wright Manufacturing Company, of Lisbon, Ohio, was acquired and moved to York in 1928 to their present location. In August of 1938, Manley production was moved over from West York and consolidated with Wright; thus the Wright-Manley Plant. That is where they make Wright Hoists and Cranes and Manley Garage Equipment . . .," Ken paused, raised his hand and grinned broadly.

"Huh! What's the matter?" asked Bill, surprised.

"Look," smiled Ken, "You probably think I've been trying to sell you the American Chain. Let's turn in. I'll tell you more the next time."

"Well, O.K., but it sure seemed good to get back to York for awhile and I learned something about American Chain."

Acco Products for War

The two York boys over there on the other page discussed the history of the American Chain & Cable Company at York. But even they probably didn't realize the wide variety of vital products made by Acco for war and for peace. For instance, right in the kit of those soldiers there probably were several hand grenades. In each hand grenade there is a tiny cotter pin that is an important part of the grenade. That is made at York.

Chain is doing many war jobs. Tire Chains kept American and Allied armies moving toward Germany through snow, mud and ice. In the South Pacific, Weed Chains did duty on many formerly Jap-held islands.

On Sea, On Land and In the Air

The winning of a battle really begins at home. In America's factories a prodigious job of production has helped the man at the front to beat a tough enemy. Acco has helped these factories, these American plants with products such as Wright Hoists and Cranes and Acco Sling Chains which keep war goods moving along the production lines. Once the product is made, it's necessary to get it to the fighting fronts—FAST. That's where the Merchant Marine and Naval Supply comes in and they use such Acco products as Topping Lift Chain which is used on the rigging that handles the cargoes and Cargo Slings, Hatch Beam, Cargo Net and Deck Lashing Chain.

All types of Naval Combat vessels are equipped with Acco Chains and Wright Hoists. For example, here are a few: Anchor Chain, Guard Rail Chain, Debarkation Chain Ladders, Bunk Chains, and Paravane Chains.

Wright and Ford Crane and Hoisting Equipment is being used for the handling of bombs, torpedoes, heavy shells, aeroplanes and for maintenance service aboard ships in practically all branches of our Marine service, as well as on field trucks and in munition dumps.

Many of the principal shipyards in all parts of our country have been equipped with Wright cranes which are being used for the building of ships of the "big battle wagon" down to the P.T. type.

The Acco Malleable Foundry has contributed immeasurably to the war program through the furnishing of critical castings to many of the leading industrial concerns engaged in war contracts.

One of the perplexing problems of the Navy was solving the problem of lifting heavy bombs into planes. Here, the Manley Division at York worked right with the Navy and developed a portable bomb hoist, and bomb trucks. This is one of the production accomplishments that helped to earn the coveted Army-Navy "E" awarded to all divisions located in York.

Acco Products for Peace

It's interesting to note that while York-made Acco products are vital during war years, they are equally important during peace times. Let's start with the basic industries. Coal mining, metal mining and quarries must have chain for their operations.

Many kinds of animal chains such as tie-outs, halter chains, pump chain, log chains, are used by farmers in their daily work.

Constructing America's roads and buildings takes a lot of chain, too.

America's automobiles and trucks are serviced with Manley garage equipment such as jacks, wrecking cranes and presses.

Nearly every kind of an industrial plant uses Acco Chain, made in York. Wright Hoists and Cranes also serve America's industries. Often chain and malleable castings become part of the product made in that plant. Sling Chain is used for material handling in moving items along the production lines.

The American Chain & Cable keeps pace with modern developments through highly developed research and experimental facilities. Just as in war Acco's experience and skill was devoted to the problems of our fighting forces, they are ready to resume their service to peacetime industries.

Acco's diversified products are vital in war—essential in peace.

AMERICAN INSULATOR CORP.

Molders of Plastics

Typical of York County's progressiveness was the foresight and initiative of a group of businessmen, whose efforts to find an industry to be housed in an idle manufacturing plant, led to the founding of the American Insulator Corporation at New Freedom, Pa., in 1916. This organization is engaged in the manufacture of plastic parts for widely diversified uses in all branches of industry.

The American Insulator Corporation—popularly known as "Aico" from its trademark name—manufactured cold-molded plastic parts exclusively from 1916 to 1928. Emile Hemming, who introduced cold molding into this country in 1908, was president of the corporation during its early years. It is to Mr. Hemming that American industry is indebted for the development of cold-molding materials and the cold-molding art.

Starting with only a few molding presses, the corporation expanded rapidly and steadily. Molding of other plastic materials was introduced in 1928. The present plant, in both war and peacetime, employs 500 men and women and molds plastics by compression, injection and transfer methods. Present presses range from 5-ton to 1,400-ton capacity. Plant facilities also include a modern, well-equipped lab-

Aico has an aggressive sales organization and maintains branch offices in Boston, Bridgeport, Cleveland, Detroit, New York and Philadelphia.

In wartime, Aico supplies plastic parts to practically all branches of the service—the Navy, Army Ordnance, Quartermaster and Signal Corps, among others. Peacetime manufacture is devoted largely to the automotive, radio, stove and electrical fields. Aico plastic parts are custom molded from such plastics as Bakelite, Beetle, Durez, Ethyl Cellulose, Lucite, Lumarith, Resinox, Vinylite, Plexiglas, Polystyrene and Nylon.

The Widening Field for Plastics

War requirements presented a variety of problems to the plastics industry, and the solutions to these problems opened the way for many new peacetime uses for these wonder materials of modern chemistry.

From plastic capsules for enclosing messages transmitted by carrier pigeon to equipment for battleships and airplanes, the plastics industry contributed thousands of parts for war use. And, in almost every phase of daily living, some form of plastics is encountered—oven door handles, steering wheels, telephone handsets and water tumblers. In colors



oratory for experimentation and for checking each step of manufacture; modern finishing and inspection equipment, and a mold-making department, where molds ranging from the simplest to the most intricate are designed and tooled by Aico's precision-mold makers.

The organization is staffed and equipped to give expert engineering, laboratory, molding, finishing and inspection service on all types of plastic applications. It also manufactures several kinds of cold-molding materials. The plant covers 70,000 square feet of space and has direct rail communication with the large industrial centers of the East.

varying from end to end of the spectrum . . . in opaque, translucent and transparent materials . . . these plastic parts are fabricated, in the most accurate of steel dies, from powders, resins and compounds which are derived from coal, air, gas, wood flour and other elements and substances.

The plastics industry is one of the most important and most rapidly growing industries in the United States today. And the American Insulator Corporation, as a part of this great enterprise, is contributing its bit to York County's bid for fame in the industrial world and its reputation for diversity of manufacturing plants.

AMERICAN WIRE FABRICS CORPORATION

Subsidiary of Wickwire Spencer Steel Company

The American Wire Fabrics Company was founded in 1912 by a combination of the American Wire Cloth Company, Clinton, Iowa; The National Wire Cloth Company, Niles, Michigan, and the Pennsylvania Wire Cloth Company of Mt. Wolf, for the purpose of manufacturing insect screen cloth and industrial wire cloth.

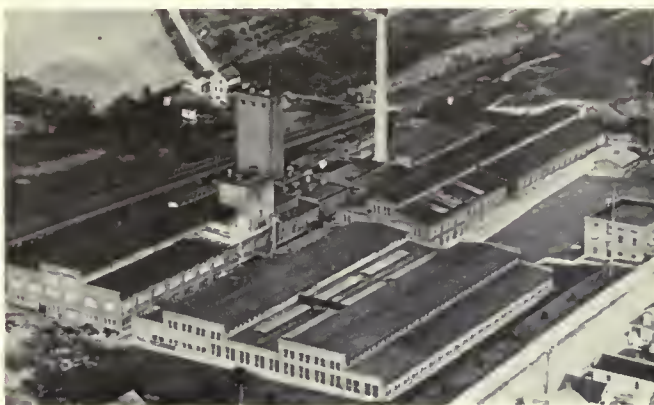
The Mt. Wolf plant was built in 1914. Frequent additions to the weaving equipment and warehousing facilities have brought this plant to its present capacity and position of leadership in the industry.

In 1922, the American Wire Fabrics Company was reorganized and became the American Wire Fabrics Corporation. Properties at that time also included the New Freedom Wire Cloth Company established in 1900 in New Freedom, and the Glen Rock Wire Cloth Company at Glen Rock, Pennsylvania. These properties and assets were purchased in 1922 by the Wickwire Spencer Steel Company for the pur-

pose of continuing the manufacture of insect screen cloth and industrial wire cloth.

During World War II, almost the entire output of the plant has gone to the armed services. Large quantities of American and Clinton brand of screen cloth are used in the South Pacific.

The Mt. Wolf plant is considered one of the industries' most modern manufacturing facilities. Distribution is national through sales offices in key cities throughout North and South America.



ANDERSON GRAIN & FEED CO.

Manufacturers of Feeds, Distributors of Grains and Feeds

The Anderson Grain & Feed Company is the outgrowth of a business which began January 1, 1905, at 146 East Princess Street, York, Pennsylvania, when two brothers, W. L. Anderson and J. T. Anderson, entered the wholesale and retail grain and feed business under the firm name of Anderson Brothers.

The business continued to grow and expand until November 1, 1921, when the brothers purchased their present property at Philadelphia Street and Carlisle Avenue and formed the Anderson Grain & Feed Company. This company continued as a partnership until April, 1928, when it was incorporated without change in ownership or name.

The company specializes in the making of poultry, dairy and stock feeds; these feeds are distributed by its dealers throughout Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, the business extending over an area with a radius of more than two hundred miles.

Since the purchase of the property at Philadelphia Street and Carlisle Avenue the plant has been remodeled and enlarged to more than double its original capacity. It is now equipped with modern machinery for the unloading of grains and feeds, as well as their cleaning, grinding and mixing. The

plant has a capacity of approximately ten carloads daily and operates with a personnel of sixty to sixty-five persons.

The brothers claim to have pioneered the mixed feed business in York County. It is their belief that they offered the first complete mixed feeds manufactured in York County and that they were the first in the East to use cod liver oil in poultry mashes. They began to mix feeds in 1909, and since then they have tried to keep abreast of changing conditions in the mixed feed business and up-to-date in the science of feed mixing.



GEORGE S. ANDES

Manufacturer and Retailer of Fine Furs

George S. Andes began his career in furs as a trapper in the north country, and then worked as a traveling fur buyer for some of the largest companies in America. After completing a course in designing and manufacturing fur garments, he located in York in August, 1930. He opened a small one-room factory and showroom on the corner of Beaver and Market Streets on the second floor of the Koch Building. The business soon outgrew this location and Mr. Andes purchased a much larger property at 237 East Market Street.

Here he set up one of the most modernly equipped fur-retail manufacturing plants in the State of Pennsylvania. Located on the premises is a 6,000-coat capacity refrigerated fur storage vault.

In Conewago Township, York County, Pennsylvania, Mr. Andes maintains an experimental fur farm where he is undertaking a study of fur-bearing animals.

Andes Furs also operates a raw fur receiving warehouse at 237 East Clarke Avenue where raw furs are bought direct from trappers and dealers.

Andes Furs enjoys the patronage of retail customers in practically every State in the Union as well as in Canada.



CARL BEASLEY COMPANY

Ford, Mercury, Lincoln—Sales, Parts and Service

On May 4, 1904, J. W. Richley brought the first Ford car to York County—a two-cylinder, chain-drive vehicle—and subsequently established forty-five subdealers in York and four surrounding counties. In 1923, Dr. J. F. Klinedinst and Walter Spangler took over the Ford franchise. The spacious building at 722 West Market Street was built by R. C. Keller in 1926 and later purchaser by Beauchamp and Burwell Smith who carried on the Ford dealership as the "York Motor Sales and Service" until it was purchased in 1939 by Fred R. Beasley, of Athens, Ohio, and Gordon Davis, of Oil City, Pa., and operated under the name of "Davis Motor Sales."

Carl Beasley, formerly of Athens, Ohio, took over in September, 1941, and has improved and expanded the organization which now has twenty-two affiliated dealerships in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. Wholesale distribution of Ford, Mercury, and Lincoln parts to five surrounding counties necessitates a large, active and prompt delivery service.

Normally employing fifty-five, the force of mechanics and salesmen is now about forty. This loss has been partially neutralized by the recent installation of the most modern motor analyzers, wheel and axle balancing and aligning machines, etc. The company's used car center at South George Street

and Country Club Road facilitates the purchase and sales of used cars and trucks.

During these war years it has been the policy of the Carl Beasley Company to concentrate on the purchase of non-essential cars and trucks and resell them to essential workers requiring dependable transportation. This policy has been costly because many cars, idle or little used, have required expensive and time-consuming rejuvenation.

The company has also installed a complete paint, body, and upholstering department where it employs a full force of trained mechanics for this type of work which is so important today due to the average age of cars now on the highway.



ANDREWS PAPER HOUSE OF YORK

Division of S. Walter, Inc.

The Andrews Paper House of York, division of S. Walter, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, established a business in York, September, 1916, at 27 North Beaver Street.

York was selected for this new enterprise by virtue of its strategic location, because of its need for an aggressive paper distributor, plus the fact that it had the reputation of being one of the most progressive industrial communities in Pennsylvania.

Within a year, the rapid growth of the business required the procurement of larger facilities. The business was moved to 121 North George Street, where increased floor space and a larger warehouse facilitated the processing and storage of the company's products. During this first year, with an organization of three, approximately one hundred accounts were opened in York and vicinity.

Today, the Andrews Paper House, now located at 33-49 North Pershing Avenue, provides paper service to approximately two thousand commercial and industrial firms located within a fifty-mile radius of York. Nationally known paper mills supply the company with both fine and coarse papers which are processed in modern shredding, rewinding and slitting, cutting and padding departments. In addition, the company operates a converting department where paper products of various types are converted for the convenience of its customers.

Products of the Andrews Paper House include all types of fine and coarse papers used by printers, offices, stores, State and Government institutions; all types of bags, containers, and wrapping papers used by food processing firms, including wrapping and packaging materials for frozen foods. For over thirty

years, this company has provided paper service to all Commonwealth of Pennsylvania institutions.

The Andrews Paper House operates and maintains its own fleet of delivery trucks. Overnight, sidewalk delivery, as far as one hundred miles from York, has been in effect for twenty-five years. Eight salesmen cover territory in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.



Sample Room.

In addition to the main office and warehouse in Philadelphia, this company operates another division in Allentown, Pennsylvania, known as the Lehigh Valley Paper House. By virtue of its combined facilities, it is one of the largest distributors of paper products in Pennsylvania.

The Andrews Paper House had a great many employees in the Armed Services. During the conflict, approximately seventy-five per cent of its production was devoted to the processing of technical papers for government institutions. It is an active and aggressive York commercial enterprise, giving full cooperation to all civic activities, and has earned a fine reputation for integrity as a permanent York institution.



Present Warehouse Facilities.

THE J. E. BAKER COMPANY

Refractory Dolomite, Lime, Crushed Stone and Coal

In 1889, John E. Baker leased quarries and kilns at Wrightsville and operated them under the name of Wrightsville Lime Company. In 1894, he leased similar properties near Bainbridge, Pennsylvania, and in 1896 he purchased properties in Conoy Township, Lancaster County, which is now known as the Billmeyer Plant. From that time until 1903 he started several other operations in Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia. The business grew rapidly, and in 1904 it was incorporated under the name of J. E. Baker Company.

During World War I, when Austrian Magnesite was not available for the steel industry, J. E. Baker Company was the first to begin production of dead burned dolomite as a substitute for magnesite. This material was put on the market under the name of "Magdolite." A large amount of this product was required during the war and in following years, and in 1937 a modern plant was erected at Millersville, Ohio, thus increasing the "Magdolite" production in this country.

During World War II, the increased production of "Magdolite" substantially helped the war effort.

Shortly after the death of John E. Baker, in 1941, the company was reorganized under the name of The J. E. Baker Company, whose operations include the following: Billmeyer Plant, Lancaster County; Thomasville Plant, York County, Pennsylvania; Edgar Plant, York County, Pennsylvania; Blue Mount Plant, Baltimore County, Maryland; Inwood Plant, Berkley

County, West Virginia; and Millersville Plant, Sandusky County, Ohio. These plants produce such products are refractory dolomite, pulverized limestone, crushed stone, fluxing limestone, railroad ballast, chemical and fluxing lime, and agricultural lime.

Keystone Coal Company

Several financiers of York and Philadelphia purchased mining properties in Meyersdale, Pennsylvania, in 1847, and operated them until 1879 when they were incorporated under the name of Keystone Coal Company. John E. Baker was elected treasurer and manager in 1907, at which time they opened new coal fields at Mooween, Pennsylvania. Mr. Baker succeeded George F. Baer as president of this company in 1916 and continued in this office until his death in 1941.



H. G. BANCROFT

Office Equipment and Supplies

H. G. Bancroft started his business in 1912 and now operates two stores, one in York at 33 South Duke Street and one in Lancaster, with service facilities in both cities, and with distribution in Lancaster, York, Adams, Franklin and Fulton counties.

The Bancroft services include the sale of typewriters, office equipment and furniture, and supplies

for all types of business and industry throughout the scope of their distribution.

Bancroft's Service Department is fully equipped to take care of repairing of all makes of typewriters, adding machines and mimeographs. Work is called for and delivered, and repair loan machines furnished, when available, without charge.

BARNHART'S BOOK STORE

Books, Stationery and Office Supplies

On August 20, 1899, Henry C. Barnhart purchased this business from Crider and Brothers, located at 49 West Market Street. The business rapidly grew and on August 15, 1915, Barnhart's moved to their present location in the Rosenmiller Building. Considerable modern improvements were made in 1942 with a new store front, new store fixtures, and arrangements inside the store.

Barnhart's retail all types of books, stationery, office supplies, greeting cards, games, personal stationery, social engraving and printing, etc.

At the death of Henry C. Barnhart, March 16, 1935, the business was taken over by Helen L. Barnhart

and Arthur B. Thompson continuing the sale and distribution of the same and similar lines of supplies.

Through Barnhart's order department, any book in print may be secured, usually within a few days' time. Also rare books, now out of print, are located through advertisements inserted in trade journals. Barnhart's makes a specialty of obtaining the latest in scientific and technical books for chemists, metallurgists, machinists and other skilled workers. An unusually complete stock can be found on the shelves ranging from beautifully illustrated volumes for children to the latest best sellers.

Barnhart's gives expert fountain pen service.

BELL'S

Ladies' Apparel

In 1927, A. D. Cohn, at that time a resident buyer in New York City for a group of department stores located throughout the country, was convinced that the opportunity had arrived for the establishment of his own business.

He and Mrs. Cohn made a thorough survey of several medium sized cities to determine which presented the best opportunity for a successful venture. York was selected because it was progressive, its industries were expanding rapidly and there was a definite need for a ladies' apparel shop that could compete in every way with stores in adjacent large cities. Accordingly, a ladies' ready-to-wear shop was opened in leased space at 13 West Market Street, with a staff of three sales clerks. The trade name selected for the new business was "BELL'S."

The original store was remodeled in 1931. The space was doubled in 1937 and both interior and exterior were remodeled in the most modern manner. In 1941, the entire building was purchased to provide increased facilities for the growing business.

Today, this retail establishment has a staff of over fifty employees. It is a private enterprise, typical of thousands in our nation that have grown and prospered under the guidance of individuals.



Sales Room.

BELL'S stands as a tribute to the foresight, courage and style acumen as applied to the needs of a community by its owners.



Original Store.



Present Store.

BLAW-KNOX COMPANY

Special Ordnance Division

The Special Ordnance Division of the Blaw-Knox Company has been a member of the York community for about a year. The division, engaged in the manufacture of mounts and mechanisms for the Navy's versatile 40mm. antiaircraft Bofors gun, is making an important contribution to the defense program, of which the district can be very proud.

The now famous gun, which is carried by almost every type of ship in service, fires a two-pound shell from each barrel at the rate of 120 or better a minute. That's what you call converting a cannon into a machine gun! The projectile can reach two miles into the air. A curtain of fire from these guns enabled the USS *South Dakota*, in an epic engagement, to bring down thirty-two Jap planes in thirty minutes.

Bofors gun mounts and mechanisms were also made by the Martins' Ferry Division of the Blaw-Knox Company. Additional weapons of offense and defense were made in the company's other plants. As a matter of fact, the Blaw-Knox Company was engaged practically 100 per cent in war work for the duration. Among the tools of war it produced are 14-inch and 16-inch explosive shells, 1,000-lb. aerial bombs, rockets and rocket equipment, torpedo launching equipment, cast armor for tanks, power piping for various marine vessels, anchor chains, steel buildings and hangars, and secret electronic equipment. Synthetic rubber plants were designed and erected.

Peacetime products of Blaw-Knox, which are now used in the furtherance of the nation's war program, include construction machinery, rolls and rolling mill machinery, transmission and radio towers, open hearth furnace equipment, process equipment for chemical plants, heat resisting alloy furnace conveyors, steel and alloy castings, open flooring, and clam-shell buckets, to mention but a few.

Heavy construction machinery, for instance, was called to the Aleutians, the islands of the Pacific, the deserts, the mountains, and the jungles of Africa and Asia, and to the invasion of Europe, to play spectacular roles in road building, airport construction, fortification, and the housing of troops.

Because of the great variety of products and type of equipment designed and fabricated by the com-

pany, it is often referred to as the "department store of fabricated steel products."

The story of the company has been one of steady growth since its organization under the name of the Blaw Collapsible Steel Centering Company in 1906. In 1917 it consolidated with the Knox Pressed and



Welded Steel Company and adopted the present name. At the beginning the company manufactured steel forms for general concrete construction and water-cooled equipment for high temperature furnaces such as those used in the steel industry.

Active research continued to add new products, and the scope of the company's business was further extended by consolidation with other manufacturing organizations, many of which were first operated as subsidiaries. They later became units of the Blaw-Knox Company, and are today known as: (1) the Blaw-Knox Division, (2) the Pittsburgh Rolls Division, (3) the Lewis Foundry & Machine Division, (4) the Union Steel Castings Division, (5) the National Alloy Steel Division, (6) the Power Piping Division, (7) the Blaw-Knox Sprinkler Division, (8) the Blaw-Knox Lubricator Division, (9) the Martins' Ferry Division, (10) the Columbus Division, (11) the Special Ordnance Division, and (12) the White Glove Packaged Fuel Division.

The company's first plant was located on the Allegheny River, about ten miles from Pittsburgh, at a town formerly called Hoboken, but now known as Blawnox, named after the company, but spelled without the k. The steel forms made there were used in the building of the Panama Canal, the Soo locks, the New York water supply system, the subways of Philadelphia and Chicago, among many others. These steel forms, incidentally, also served in the construction of tunnels for the Pennsylvania Turnpike, and are today being employed in the construction of a water supply system for the City of Mexico.

From steel forms the company branched out into the manufacture of other fabricated steel products,



BLAW-KNOX COMPANY

Special Ordnance Division

too numerous to list in their entirety. The knowledge gained from this diversification stood the company in good stead when it went into the production of many military items. The company was an experienced producer of the type the nation needed while girding itself for war. A single example will show how this experience was put to use.

Civilized man, both in peace and war, is completely and utterly dependent upon rubber and rubber products. One can therefore readily understand in what a predicament our country found itself when the Japanese overran the rubber plantations of the Far East. At that time the nation had a rubber stockpile which would have sufficed for a year and a half under normal conditions—it was greatly inadequate for the pressing needs of war. Something had to be done, and done quickly.

The leaders of the rubber industry were forced into the production of synthetic rubber, a product still in the laboratory stage. Blaw-Knox was commissioned to furnish the fundamental and functional engineering designs for a standard Copolymer rubber processing plant. The suggestions made by Blaw-Knox were adopted, and the company was eventually chosen as the prime contractor for the erection of a number of synthetic rubber plants. These are now in full operation, providing the nation with much of the rubber on which the wheels of war travel.

This brings up the important position held by the Blaw-Knox Company in the chemical processing field. A department of the Blaw-Knox Division, known as the process equipment department, has served to provide many technological advances to industry. It is an unusual engineering organization consisting of men who have made outstanding records of accomplishment in chemical, mechanical, electrical, metallurgical, structural, and architectural engineering. They form a smooth-working organization capable of handling the problems encountered in the design and construction of process plants and equipment, regardless of size and condition.

They combine to form a group, under one responsibility, for the design, fabrication, and integration of complete plants or equipment for such processes as distillation, gas absorption, solvent extraction, sol-

vent recovery, heat transfer, furnacing, cracking, kilning and calcining, polymerization, evaporation, crystallization, drying, mixing and stirring, organic synthesis, emulsification, impregnating and gas cleaning.

The process equipment department makes absorbers, agitators, autoclaves, distilling columns, condensers and kettles of various kinds, dehydrating equipment, dryers, fractionating equipment, heat exchangers, kilns, stills, and A.S.M.E. code vessels.

In construction equipment, the company is known for its manufacture of batchers, bulk cement plants, concrete spreading machines, concrete finishing machines, forms, hoppers, sheepsfoot tamping rollers, snow plows, and truck mixers.

The clam-shell buckets made by Blaw-Knox include two-line, three-line, and four-line direct-reeved types, and also two-line hook-on buckets, coal buckets, pulpwood grapples, and incinerator buckets.

The Lewis Foundry & Machine Division makes many types of mills, such as bar mills, blooming mills, merchant mills, slabbing mills, in addition to pinions, gears, saws, shears, and drives. The Power Piping Division not only makes prefabricated power piping, but also functional hangers and vibration eliminators.

At the Union Steel Castings Division one finds railroad and locomotive castings, rolling mill and steel plant castings, plus industrial castings.

The company has had a long and brilliant history in the manufacture of rolls and rolling mill machinery. In this current year the Pittsburgh Rolls Division of the Blaw-Knox Company is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary as a manufacturer of many of the rolls used the world over in the production of ferrous and non-ferrous sheet and shapes.

The White Glove Fuel Division is the company's latest venture into a field heretofore untouched. This division is operating a plant in Philadelphia for the production of a fuel made from high-grade anthracite and bituminous fines. These fines, formerly unusable, are bonded together into three-inch cubes and packaged in sixes. They do away with the attendant dirt of the coal shovel, for each package, wrapper and all, can be thrown directly into the fire.



THE BON-TON DEPARTMENT STORE

S. Grumbacher & Son

In March, 1898, Max Grumbacher started this business as a small one-room millinery and dry goods store at 36 West Market Street, moving to the present location on Market and Beaver Streets in 1912, where a new building was erected.

In 1921, the store was further enlarged by the purchase of adjoining property, which added about sixty per cent more floor space. In 1940 the first floor was completely modernized, and in 1941 air conditioning was installed.

In 1942, the Gilbert Planing Mill was bought to provide extra space for warehousing, and that same year complete modernization of the second floor was accomplished. This new warehouse, located at West Mason and Park Alley, contains 20,295 square feet of floor space.

Upon the death of the founder, Max Grumbacher, in 1933, the business was continued by his widow, Daisy A. Grumbacher, and in 1936 a partnership was formed consisting of Daisy A. Grumbacher and two sons, Max and Richard.

The Bon-Ton is one of York's modern and complete department stores, with basement, main floor, bal-

and post-office substation on the balcony. All the cony, second floor and third floor, large tea room on the balcony, and substation on the balcony. All



Entrance to The Bon-Ton's Ready-to-Wear Department, Second Floor

facilities which have made modern department stores successful are included in its operations.

Over half of The Bon-Ton's Basement is devoted to a modern "Bargain Basement" where you will find



THE BON-TON DEPARTMENT STORE

S. Grumbacher & Son



The Bon-Ton's Main Floor

budget-priced apparel, sportswear, men's and boys' furnishings, hosiery, lingerie, domestics, shoes and millinery. This has become a very popular shopping center for thrifty Yorkers. The Bon-Ton's three Credit Plans . . . "Charga-Plate," "Budget Plan," and "Coupon Credit Plan" . . . are extensively used in the Bargain Basement, as well as throughout the entire store.

A popular meeting-place for busy Yorkers . . .

The Bon-Ton Tea-Room is healthfully air conditioned and has seating accommodations for over 250 people. Both fountain and waitress service are available.

The Bon-Ton Tea-Room specializes in daily luncheons, salads and sandwiches . . . menus are changed daily. Many business people have lunch at The Bon-Ton every day and shoppers like to stop in the tea-room when shopping, because it is conveniently located on the balcony, near the elevator.



The Bon-Ton's Modern Bargain Basement



The Bon-Ton's Spacious Tea-Room

JOSEPH BLACK & SONS COMPANY, INC.

Bachelors' Friend Hosiery



Main Office and Plant

Two million dollars' worth of men's staple half-hose is the annual production of Joseph Black & Sons Company, Inc., one of the largest producers of men's half-hose in the country.

From a modest beginning back in 1890, when the company was founded by Joseph Black, Sr., it has gradually expanded and improved its manufacturing facilities to produce this annual volume of

men's hose. National distribution of Bachelors' Friend Hosiery, the firm's major product, is effected through a limited number of selected wholesale houses by James Jamison Company, sales agents, New York City.

Throughout World War II, seventy-five per cent of the company's production was absorbed by the Army and Navy.



Knitting Department



Looping Department



Boarding Department



Finishing Department.

BRANDT-HENRY MFG. CO., INC.

"Henry Master Freezers"

The Brandt-Henry Mfg. Co., Inc., was founded in 1936 by Joseph T. Henry, S. Gertrude Henry, J. Tyson Henry, and Paul W. Henry for the development and manufacture of special machinery and quantity production parts machined and assembled. The "Henry Master Freezers," which is a continuous freezing unit, is also manufactured by the Brandt-Henry Mfg. Co., Inc.

Under J. Tyson Henry, as president, the company continually expanded each year. New equipment was installed and better methods adapted to produce more and better products. In September, 1944, Paul W. Henry was made president and general

manager of the corporation. During World War II it produced one hundred per cent Army and Navy ordnance work. It has gained high efficiency ratings in both production and mechanical fields, and for all types of ordnance parts. Work is done for companies in all sections of the country on the latest type of equipment, including milling machines, lathes, grinders, drill presses, filing machines, cut-off machines, burring equipment and keyseating and shaper work.

Brandt-Henry is also the distributor for many mechanical products.

BROOKS HOTEL

40 South George Street

One hundred pleasant medium-priced rooms, each with outside exposure, one-third of which are air conditioned by York for the comfort of guests, are the basic facilities of the Brooks Hotel, owned and operated by George W. Brown.

This hotel was established in 1914. It has enjoyed a normal growth and many guests have returned year after year to enjoy its quiet, peaceful atmosphere and the cordial hospitality of its management and staff.

For the past thirteen years, the Brooks Hotel has been the headquarters of the Tramerick Club, one of York's oldest and most successful social organizations. It is also the meeting place of the York County Republican and Democratic Clubs, trade union locals, and numerous patriotic organizations.

To coincide with the expected rapid increase in both pleasure and commercial travel after V-J Day, the Brooks Hotel has developed extensive post-war remodeling plans. These include the installation of additional air conditioning units, improving showers with glass and tile construction, completion of weather stripping on all windows and doors, better lighting, new furniture, and the installation of Martin-Parry wall panelling in the balance of the hotel's public space.

The leadership of hotels in promoting progressive

living in a community is well established. The Brooks will maintain this leadership in York with improved facilities, consistent with the needs of its guests.



COCHRANE BRASS FOUNDRY

Brass, Bronze, Copper and Aluminum Castings



John H. Cochrane started his foundry with six employees on Sixth Avenue in 1921. He built his present plant at Ogontz and Prospect Streets in 1926 and now has fifty-five employees. Bronze, brass, copper and aluminum castings are made to customers' patterns and specifications in sizes from one ounce to one-half ton in bronze and one ounce to fifty pounds in aluminum.

His customers cover the eastern area of the United States in the machine tool, hand tool and portable tool industries. This plant is typical of the many small but very important and successful individualized industries in the York area.

BRANDT-WARNER MANUFACTURING CO.

"Bilt-Well" and "Foreman" Axle Shafts

Brandt-Warner Manufacturing Company started in 1921 from an idea—an idea of service. In those days, the breaking of axle shafts in both passenger-cars and trucks was a frequent occurrence and the owner often had to wait weeks in order to get service from the factory. Two young men, Brandt and Warner, graduates of the York High School, who had served their apprenticeships with local manufacturing companies, undertook to manufacture axle shafts for all cars and trucks and to carry them in stock so they would be available immediately for service calls.

The beginning was very modest as they set up in business in a two-car garage and had at first just three machines as their entire equipment. Steel was purchased in small lots and the distribution of the product was limited. The business was incorporated February 9, 1922, as the Brandt-Warner Manufacturing Company, and several new stockholders, with additional capital, came into the organization. The

Road and a modern, daylight type factory building erected on this site. The new plant was designed for labor-saving line production and many additional modern, fast machine tools were added. At this time, a forging shop to produce rolled, hammered and upset forgings was added. This new division of the company enabled them to produce all types of forgings that are used in the manufacture of axle shafts so that the plant was made entirely self-contained and able to meet all competitive cost conditions. The company had now become a coordinated unit in that it could take the steel in billet form and then through the consecutive processes of forging, heat-treating and machining, furnish the product complete and ready for the market.

In 1939, the company added to its distribution by the purchase of the axle shaft business of W. D. Foreman, of Chicago, Ill., who had been an important competitor. "Foreman" Axle Shafts are now made in this local plant under their own trademark



new corporation early ran into financial difficulties and a reorganization with new financing and new management was effected.

It was recognized that the use of alloy steels, until then unknown for axle shaft use, would reduce the frequent failures in axle shafts and the management adopted the use of these finer and more costly steels. The trade name of "Bilt-Well" Axle Shafts adopted at this time consequently began to gain in reputation because of the unusually high quality of steel used and started to find a largely increasing market.

In February, 1922, the company moved to larger quarters and as sales continued to increase they found three years later that more room was necessary. On January 1, 1925, they purchased the Brooks' Forging Plant at Broad and Philadelphia Streets in York. At this new location, railroad siding facilities were available, permitting the purchase of steel in carload lots. The additional floor space provided room for additional production and heat-treating equipment. By 1930, the company had outgrown this plant. A plot of land was purchased on Loucks' Mill

and together with the "Bilt-Well" axle line, have world-wide distribution through automotive parts jobbers.

During World War II the company participated energetically in the famous "York Plan," their forging and heat-treating facilities being of considerable assistance to other local manufacturers in war production. They maintained a steady flow of axle shafts for the transportation needs of domestic, export and lend-lease and at the same time increased their facilities for forging and heat-treating steel which enabled them to supply hundreds of thousands of upset forgings for combat vehicles, tanks, gun mounts, landing boats, mortars and airplanes and large quantities of finished machined pieces for shell lathes, guns, Navy catapults, howitzers, and special shafts for Army trucks.

The progressive and able management of the company has shown a steady and conservative growth since its incorporation. The post-war period should show a continuation of this activity.

THE CAREVA COMPANY

Wholesalers and Engineers

The Careva Company was founded and incorporated in November, 1921, by Edward G. Carpenter, president; G. P. Evans, vice-president; Albert J. Miller, secretary; and William H. Zuck, treasurer. The company derived its name from the first three letters of the last name of the president and vice-president. The principal business of the company is wholesaling and engineering of power plant equipment and the distribution of every type of pipe, valves and fittings, or for the conduct of steam, water and oil, regardless of the application. A large and complete inventory is maintained of all types of industrial and domestic pumps, steam specialties, ventilating and exhaust fans, electrical controls, industrial and residential heating equipment, sanitary fixtures, industrial and residential oil burners and stokers.

A reliable and dependable engineering department of graduate engineers offers to the industrial plants, plumbers and steam fitters complete plans and specifications for the proper and economical installation of products distributed. The company also maintains a staff of experienced machinists for the fabrication of large diameter pipe, valves and fit-

tings made up to meet any specific engineering requirement.

In 1932, the Careva Company formed, as a wholly owned subsidiary, the Kelvinator-Careva Appliance Division for the wholesale distribution, throughout most of central Pennsylvania, of Kelvinator Refrigerators, water and beverage coolers, deep freeze boxes, milk coolers, Kelvinator electric range and electric water heaters, and later added to the products distributed, the Bendix Automatic Home Laundry and the famous Stromberg-Carlson radio and record player.

During World War II, the company greatly expanded its facilities and services to war plants by its ability to obtain and supply vast quantities of essential items required by industrial plants for the manufacture of materials for war. Ninety per cent of the goods have been furnished for ships, both combat and cargo, camps, ammunition depots, hospitals, etc., and ten per cent for civilian use and farm maintenance and repair.

The company occupies approximately 75,000 square feet of floor space with principal warehouses located at 545-61 East Princess Street, and 517-27 East Prospect Street, York, Pennsylvania.



CHIC MILLINERY

Millinery and Accessories



The Chic Millinery at 33 West Market Street is an outstanding example of successful feminine business enterprise. This establishment was first introduced to York on August 19, 1930, when Harry and Helen B. Levin opened their original shop at 8 South George Street. Mrs. Levin continued to direct the business at this address following Mr. Levin's death in 1938, but moved to the larger West Market Street location on June 1, 1940.

Since the latter date, Mrs. Levin has added fine hand-bags, and later, an excellent selection of costume jewelry to the original millinery offerings. The shop's development had been directed entirely along specialty store lines with a view toward bringing to feminine York such smart exclusive (but popularly-priced) lines as "Thornton," "Swank," as well as the truly metropolitan originals of such designers as Leslie James. The selection of offerings in the hand-bags and jewelry departments has been chosen along parallel lines.

Mrs. Levin's future plans call for a continuation of the policies which have earned such an enviable and leading position for her shop in the specialty field, envisioning the possible post-war addition of several allied lines of feminine merchandise.

COASTAL TANK LINES, INC.

Transportation of Liquid Products

Founded in York, Pennsylvania, in 1934, by Karl J. Eisenhart, present chairman of the Board of Directors, Coastal Tank Lines, Inc., started business with a few transport trucks hauling petroleum products from Baltimore and Philadelphia to York.

Industry's acceptance of the flexibility of tank transports was immediate. Increased demands for service by oil refineries, bulk plants, pipe line and water terminals, distilleries and chemical plants, necessitated the continual expansion of the company's facilities.

From its widely scattered terminals, Coastal operations cover the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia, with additional points in Ohio, New York, Connecticut and North Carolina. Coastal tanks are a common sight, day or night, on the highways of these States, speeding vital cargoes of aviation gasoline, fuel oils, kerosene, solvents, alcohol and chemicals, which form the life blood of American industry, to bulk plants, steel mills, shipyards, Army and Navy depots, war plants and chemical plants.

The products transported by Coastal Tank Lines, Inc., range from quenching oils used in giant cocktails for mills as cooling mediums for large guns in

the process of production, to liquid sugar which eventually finds its way into cocktails at the bar. Many towns and communities are entirely dependent on Coastal for their supplies of fuel oil and gasoline.

The huge network of Coastal Tank Lines, Inc., strategically located terminals is operated from the executive offices of the company located on Grantley Road, York, Pennsylvania. The company operates a fleet of approximately 250 trucks, and maintains its own service and repair shops. During the war, 90% of its facilities were devoted to war work. Eighty-eight of its 400 employees served in the armed services.



COLONIAL PRODUCTS COMPANY

Built-In Kitchen Cabinets and Fixtures

The Colonial Products Company, a pioneer manufacturer of prefabricated kitchen sinks, cabinets, closets and similar woodwork, was founded in Dallastown, York County, Pennsylvania, in April, 1937, by Charles I. Pechenik, president and general manager.

York County was selected because of the diversification of its industry, as well as the reputation of its citizens for natural mechanical aptitude and good labor relations. To the long list of "York County made" products, Colonial has added a line of merchandise certain to increase in popularity with the resumption of home building. Before the war, Colonial Products' merchandise was being sold and shipped to all parts of the country; when war broke out this firm added its resources, as did so many other York plants, to the production of materiel. These emergency products include prefabricated lockers for the armed forces, as well as medical corps equipment and subcontract work for the York-Hoover Corporation, which has furnished so many special bodies to the Signal Corps.

It is believed that Colonial Products Company enjoys the distinction of being the first woodworking plant in the area to be awarded a prime war contract.

The experience of thirty years of operation, plus the best in mechanical equipment and facilities,

combine to place Colonial Products in a most advantageous position for the future.

Forty of the employees of Colonial Products Company are now in the Armed Forces. Their jobs are awaiting them on their return.

All post-war plans have been completed. Products will be materially the same plus all necessary furni-



Typical Products.

ture for the kitchen and the breakfast room. These additional products will be sold to department and furniture stores by a company sales organization.

The Colonial Products Company plans to further modernize its manufacturing plant and to increase its capacity by the addition of buildings and equipment. Increase of employment will be substantial.



General view of Colonial Products Factory. Sidings of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad connecting with the B. & O. and Pennsylvania Railroads enhance the firm's strategic location. A factory-owned fleet of trucks, as well as the Interstate Motor Truck Line, is used to augment deliveries by rail.

THE COLONIAL HOTEL

A Grenoble Hotel

The Colonial Hotel, Continental Square in York, was founded in 1892 upon the site of the home of James Smith, signer of the Declaration of Independence, who resided in York during that important period in American history.

The original hotel had seventy-five rooms for the accommodation of its guests, but in 1908, when a substantial addition of concrete and steel construction was made to the original structure, the guest space was increased to two hundred rooms.

In 1929, extensive remodeling and improvements involving the expenditure of approximately \$450,000 were accomplished. All guest rooms, the dining-room, banquet space and public rooms were completely redecorated and refurnished. A modern bar and lounge now adjoins the dining-room adjacent to the lobby.

The Colonial is affiliated with the Grenoble Hotels, Inc., of Harrisburg, Pa., who operate many hotel properties on the Eastern Seaboard from Massachusetts to North Carolina. This hotel has been serving both citizens and guests of our community for over fifty years. Many of York's oldest citizens recall with considerable pleasure scenes of social events held in its spacious ballroom early in the century.

The Colonial is a typical example of York's progress through the years.



The Colonial Hotel.

EBERT & RODGERS

Real Estate and Insurance

In 1898, Harry S. Ebert opened his first Real Estate and Insurance office in the Ebert Building, 10 West Market Street.

In 1900, Mr. Ebert, in partnership with A. M. Hake, formed the firm of A. M. Hake and Company for the purpose of erecting homes to be sold to workingmen. Over a period of thirty years, they built and sold sixteen hundred homes in York and York County. As the business expanded, the A. M. Hake Company also sold crushed stone for street paving and concrete for building purposes. This firm was dissolved in 1933.

Prior to this time Charles L. Rodgers had entered the Ebert office as clerk. In 1925, he became a partner in the Real Estate and Insurance business.

The firm's activities consist of the development and improvement of real estate for dwelling purposes. Their first real estate development laid out as "Eberton" has become West York Borough. The de-

velopment of the Laucks' Tract, Tremont and Market Streets, followed. The Hersh Farm, known as Springdale, one of York's finest restricted residential sections; Manor Hill, to the south of Mt. Rose Avenue, and many other smaller tracts were successfully handled.

Both Mr. Ebert and Mr. Rodgers are associated with the development and furtherance of the Central Market House, one of the oldest and finest farmers' markets in York County. Mr. Ebert holds the office of president and Mr. Rodgers is secretary and treasurer of the company.

The firm of Ebert and Rodgers, now located at 56 West Market Street, has enjoyed nearly half a century of high respect and friendly dealings with all of its many acquaintances. Mr. Ebert has been associated with the Drivers' and Mechanics' National Bank of York, Pennsylvania, for over thirty-eight years.

GEORGE D. DEARDORFF

Real Estate and Insurance

Just before Armistice Day of the first World War, in the year 1918, at the very time that the "Hun" was menacing the security of the world, the Real Estate and Insurance business of George D. Deardorff was established.

Inspired by a family tradition; convinced of the importance of Real Estate as a factor in the life of a community and grounded on the grand opportu-

structed prior to World War II at 141, 143 and 147 Rathton Road, Springdale, for which ground was broken September 1, 1941.

In conjunction with the business of buying, remodeling, building and selling homes, we have served as agent for many property owners in the management and sale of hundreds of properties.

This office cherishes the memory of helping many



Typical Deardorff Homes Located in Beautiful Residential Section

nities of a solid, thriving neighborhood of homes, farms and industries like the City and County of York, this business has developed from the first house bought May 11, 1918, to an annual turnover of many homes and properties bought, remodeled, built and sold.

Since the year 1923 this office has built an average of twenty-five to thirty homes per annum in and around the City of York; homes ranging in price from \$3,000 to \$25,000, according to the prevailing standard, in such subdivisions as East York, Elmwood, Springdale, Wyndham Hills, West York, and throughout the City of York proper.

Above is a picture of the last three houses con-

worthy families to finance their own homes beginning with a very small down payment. Their success is a monument to our faith in the people of this community.

A permanent location for this business was established more than ten years ago when the property at 111 East Market Street was purchased and improved with modern offices on the first floor.

Post-war operations of this progressive real estate firm include the development of over two hundred choice building sites. These projects will involve both group development and homes constructed to individual order.

DANIELS

Ladies' Apparel

Since 1922, Daniels at 136-138 East Market Street has been known for better quality ladies' ready-to-wear.

Daniels has made a specialty of fine furs. Their selection includes Mink, Siberian Squirrel, Canadian sheared Beaver, black and grey Persian Lamb, Hollander-dyed, featherweight quality, and a variety of other fine furs.

Cloth coats and suits feature such nationally-advertised fabrics as Stroock and Forstmann wools.

Kenmoor and Kenwood coats are also included in their selection of many famous makes.

Dresses include such well-known makes as Anna Wall, Perry Brown, Juniors, and other nationally-advertised fine quality garments.

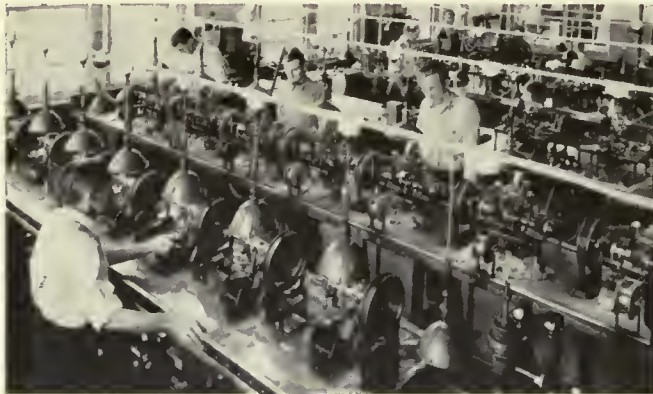
Nardis sportswear is carried at Daniels and includes skirts, blouses, blazers, slacks, sweaters, sport suits and play suits.

York's discriminating women enjoy shopping at Daniels where a better garment costs no more.

THE DENTISTS' SUPPLY COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Manufacture and Sale of Artificial Teeth

The history of this company is a story of world-wide achievement in a field of service important to millions of people which, unknown to most of us except those who are actually engaged in it, has grown from small beginnings here in York until it has reached and influenced every corner of the civilized world.



Processing Precious Metal Wire.

Forty-six years ago, four men, who knew all about manufacturing and selling artificial teeth, organized The Dentists' Supply Company and opened a factory in York. They were Dr. Jacob Frick Frantz, father of Leroy Frantz, the present president of The Dentists' Supply Company; George H. Whiteley, Senior, father of the present vice-president of the same name and of the present treasurer, J. Osborne Whiteley; John Rutherford Sheppard and Dean C. Osborne.

Their purpose was to supply to dentists and to the public artificial teeth that would render better service than was then obtainable. The artificial front teeth of those days were frail and broke easily and often when the wearers tried to bite food. The new company succeeded in making teeth that were much more serviceable. With them, it began its march to success.

In honor of the century just dawning, the company named the new teeth, Twentieth Century Teeth.

When the service in front teeth was well established, the company turned its attention to the back

teeth. People generally cannot appreciate how important it is to good looks and good health that we masticate our food thoroughly by means of our back teeth. The artificial back teeth, in the days when the company began its service, were not capable of masticating food as the health of the wearers required that it should be masticated.



Engraving Tooth Moulds.

With the cooperation of dentists who understood the science of tooth formation, the company improved the forms of back teeth to such an extent that the new teeth were efficient in mastication. This was the second step in the company's march to success.

In the years from then until now the company has made so many improvements in the service which artificial teeth make possible, that it is no longer a misfortune to wear artificial teeth, as it formerly was. Naturally, recognition by the dental profession and the public has been world-wide, and in every corner of the earth where modern dental science is practiced, the company's products are the standards by which all other artificial teeth are judged.

One improvement is of especial interest to all of us. In many people, the natural upper front teeth are the most brilliant spot of color in the complexion. The most deeply underlying cause of this brilliance long defied analysis. The chemical engineers of the company discovered the cause and, after a few years of research and experimentation, succeeded in incorporating it in the teeth the company makes.



Soldering Gold Pins into Teeth.



Preparing Finished Teeth for Shipment.

THE DENTISTS' SUPPLY COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Manufacture and Sale of Artificial Teeth

The incorporation of this elusive quality enables the teeth to blend themselves into the wearer's complexion in a way unknown before and to become so intimately a part of the person that Trubyte New Hue Teeth, as the teeth having this quality are called, are frequently mistaken for exceptionally fine sets of natural teeth.



Research Laboratory.

The growth of the factory here in York has kept pace with the company's growth. It has long been the largest factory in the world of its kind but is not big enough to meet the demands which the dentists of the world, including those of our own Armed Forces, continually make. It is supplemented by three factories in Philadelphia, two in Germany, one in France, one in England and one in Argentina.

One of the happiest aspects of the company's history is that a job with the company has always been

a career for every employee who has cared to make it so. Among the company's highly valued workers, 20 have been with the company for forty years or



Moulding Department.

more, 100 have been with it for thirty years or more, and 197 have been with it for twenty-five years or more.

The spirit of research and progress burns with undiminished flame in the company's scientists and technicians. Further contributions to the welfare of all who wear artificial teeth are in the making. York's influence on the good looks and good health of the people of the world will continue to increase.



York Plant.

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.

Founded 1876

It was in that period of America in which many of the newspapers now published were launched, and the present great news gathering system of the world was developed, that the "York Dispatch" was born.

"The Dispatch" was founded on May 29, 1876, by Hiram Young, who had been, from June 7, 1864, publishing a weekly newspaper known as the "True Democrat." "The Dispatch," as a daily newspaper, was published at 10 East Market Street until 1904, in which year it moved to its present home at 15-17 East Philadelphia Street.

E. Norman Gunnison was the first editor of "The Dispatch." He was succeeded by Walter Hall and then followed John Moore, Constantine Moore, John Wiley and Charles P. Shreiner. Edward S. Young, one of the sons of the founder, a strong figure in local journalism, was managing editor of "The Dispatch" for many years. He laid the foundation for

its present policy of clean columns and rigid accuracy in publishing the news. Mr. Young was succeeded by W. L. Taylor as editor. E. B. Williamson has been managing editor since the death of Mr. Taylor in 1925.

The late H. Walter Young, son of the late Edward S. Young, was general manager from 1925 to the time of his death, October 21, 1942.

When Hiram Young, founder of "The Dispatch," died in 1905, the ownership became vested in his four sons, Edward S. Young, Charles P. Young, W. L. Young, and John F. Young. Of these four owners John F. Young, now the president of the Dispatch Publishing Company, is the only survivor. His son, D. Philip Young, secretary-treasurer of the company, is manager of "The Dispatch." The directors of the company are John F. Young, D. Philip Young and Mary E. Young, widow of Edward S. Young.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR AND COOLER
TODAY AND
WEDNESDAY

THE YORK DISPATCH

TODAY'S NEWS TODAY

Some Delivered Edition Circulation Books Always Open

VOL. 139, NO. 137. YORK, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1945. PRICE 3 CENTS—15 CENTS PER WEEK

HEADS OF ALLIED NATIONS PROCLAIM TERMINATION OF LONG EUROPEAN WAR

Supreme Headquarters Announces That Hostilities Are Scheduled to Cease Formally at 6:01 This Evening Under Terms of Unconditional Surrender Agreement Signed at Reims Last Sunday

PRESIDENT AVOIDS DESIGNATION OF V-E DAY

Nation's Chief Executive Sets Sunday, May 13, as Day of Remembrance

REICH'S DARKEST HOUR

German Resistance Ends in Tru-down Barricade

REIMS, France, May 7 (Dispatch)—The last straw in German resistance came when commanders could not get German soldiers to fight. It was disclosed by the German delegates who came to General Eisenhower's advance headquarters at Reims today to sign the instrument of surrender.

The actual surrender came before dawn today.

The negotiations on the Allied side were headed by Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, General Ely, Eisenhower's chief of staff, and on the German side by Gen. Gustaf Jodl, chief of staff to the German army. The supreme commander himself did not see the German delegates until the surrender ceremony was completed.

When he did he asked the German officials if they fully understood the terms of surrender and if they were prepared to carry them out. They said they were.

General Jodl snatched to attention as General Eisenhower had made the gold-tipped fountain pen with which he signed the documents and

EARLY BIG-THREE PARLEY FORECAST

TRUMAN Expected to Meet Soon With Churchill and Stalin

TREATY IS PROPOSED

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4 (AP)—A meeting of President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin is expected by United Nations diplomats to be arranged soon after V-E day.

These authorities believe that only a gathering of the Big Three—probably convening in the European area—can solve some of the urgent problems now arising from the total defeat of Germany. Long range legislation is that included to finally end stream pollution by cleaning up our streams, and real peace to last.

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS

Special Session May Be Necessary to Pass

HARRISBURG, May 3 (AP)—Members of the 1945 general assembly went home today freely predicting they will be back before the year-end to act on reconstruction problems.

"I expect a special session in November or December," declared one leading O. D. P. lawmaker who declined quotation by name, adding he believed the meeting would be found necessary to meet post-war problems following peace in Europe.

Reply to that question, C. O. P. House Leader Franklin H. Lichtenwalter (Rep. Lehigh) described the work of the session—terminating finally at 1:46 p. m. yesterday—very memorable and added the assembly enacted "many important measures for the benefit of the people of Pennsylvania."

Living session accomplishments—possibly conservative in the House—perhaps the most important from the total defeat of Germany. Long range legislation is that included to finally end stream pollution by cleaning up our streams, and real peace to last.

POST-WAR ARMY PLAN DISCLOSED

Program Is Contingent Upon Compulsory Service Act

BIG RESERVE PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—The program today disclosed was a peacetime plan for a peacetime standing army of about 300,000 men backed up by an active reserve of 400,000.

Declined holding closed doors to the House military committee, the program committee, the committee members said, that congress will enact a compulsory peacetime draft to provide the reserve strength.

A standing, or professional, post-war army of 300,000 men would

132,000 Americans Sacrifice Lives in Conflict in Europe

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—Victory in Europe cost more than 132,000 American lives and more than 500,000 other casualties.

All 1944 American losses in all theaters since Pearl Harbor exceeded 900,000 in the latest tabulation, which through March 31, it had suffered 814,660 casualties in Europe and 175,000 in the Mediterranean, including North Africa, Sicily and Italy.

In Europe, the dead were listed at that time at 85,800 wounded and 200,000 missing, 55,872 and prisoners 81,997.

For the Mediterranean, the army reported 22,187 killed, 100,982 wounded, 11,984 missing and 18,881 prisoners.

The Army does not list losses by theater.

Total army casualties in all theaters through April 21, were placed at 170,677 killed, 500,000 wounded, 30,584 missing and 77,118 prisoners—812,268 overall. The Army, at that time, reported

ALLIES REPORT SLOW GAINS ON PACIFIC FRONT

Commanders Encouraged by News of Victory in Europe

TWO-BASED FIGHTERS RAID TOKYO AIRFIELD

Superforts Continue Smashes at Suicide Plane Bases—Other Bombers Blast Shipping Off Okinawa and Japan—Strategic Bat-

ECONOMY MEAT MARKET

Meats, Delicatessen, and Fancy Groceries

Harry J. Samuelsohn opened a small meat department in the Quality Market in 1931. Business soon increased to such a degree that he found it advisable to open his own Economy Market at 33 North Beaver Street.

Here a cheerful, friendly atmosphere with individual attention given to the needs of each customer makes shopping a pleasure. Prime Western meats and nationally-advertised brands of frozen foods and fancy groceries appeal to the most discriminating.

Meat is kept under refrigeration at all times in refrigerators and showcases made in York. The men

employed are experts in their line. Wholesale delivery and some retail delivery service is available.

The Economy Meat Market supplies private families, hotels, restaurants, and institutions. Much of the meat served on the grounds during the York Interstate Fair comes from this market.

The Honor Roll in the market shows nine blue stars and one gold star.

Quality meats, carefully handled, selected groceries, and friendly service have made the Economy Market popular with "the best people in York . . . our customers."

THE DROVERS & MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK OF YORK

Sixty-Two Years of Service to Community and County

On May 5, 1945, The Drovers' & Mechanics' National Bank of York celebrated its sixty-second anniversary as a landmark in the community's financial history. Over this period the bank has maintained a conservative yet steady growth, emphasizing always the original objectives of its founders: that the institution be devoted to friendly service to depositors and investors, large and small, rather than an endeavor to attain mere physical expansion.

The Drovers & Mechanics is the outgrowth of modest beginnings . . . founded by a small group of purposeful men. On April 28, 1883, a group of citizens interested in founding a bank met at the Motter House, on West Market Street, with Israel F. Gross as chairman and William H. Bond as secretary. A resolution was adopted to organize a bank to be known as The Drovers' & Mechanics' National Bank of York, and this name has remained during its entire history.

The founders, many of whose names will be recalled by those familiar with York history, included: Jacob Brodbeck, William H. Bond, Franklin Loucks, Samuel Lichtenberger, Nathan F. Burnham, Edward Smyser, George W. Holtzinger, Frederick Grothe, Henry J. Gressly, Israel F. Gross, Samuel Rutter, B. Frank Spangler, and George F. Shive.

A week later, May 5, 1883, another meeting was held during which the bank's first officers were elected and formal operations commenced. The officers were: Nathan F. Burnham, president; William H. Bond, secretary of the Board; and Jesse V. Giesey, cashier.

On June 12, 1883, the bank was opened on West Market Street in a room formerly occupied by a Mr. Wiest. A year later, the institution moved into its own building located at 25 South George Street. By 1925, new quarters were deemed necessary, and the present bank building located at 30 South George Street was erected. This was first occupied in December, 1926.

The Drovers & Mechanics has had only six presidents in its long history. Their names and terms of service are: Nathan F. Burnham, April 28, 1883–December 24, 1890; Israel F. Gross, January 14, 1891–June 26, 1898; Samuel Lichtenberger, July 21, 1898–January 25, 1905; Jacob Beitzel, March 1, 1905–November 9, 1920; James G. Glessner, January 12, 1921–September 6, 1936; and George Jordan, September 16, 1936–present.

In recent years, under the presidency of George Jordan, the bank has considerably expanded its operations and scope of service. A Trust Department is maintained, together with facilities for savings and checking accounts, safe deposit boxes, all forms of loans, executory functions, and administrator of es-

tates. Complete fiduciary services are offered for individuals and organizations. A special effort is being made to maintain usual services and create timely new services in connection with wartime conditions, looking forward to a greater future for the York area in the days of peace to come.

Present officers of The Drovers' & Mechanics' National Bank of York are: George Jordan, president;



John L. Gerber, vice-president; William H. Blouse, vice-president and cashier; Allen F. Dietz, assistant cashier; McClean Stock, trust officer; and Arlington L. Girton, assistant trust officer (now serving in the Armed Forces).

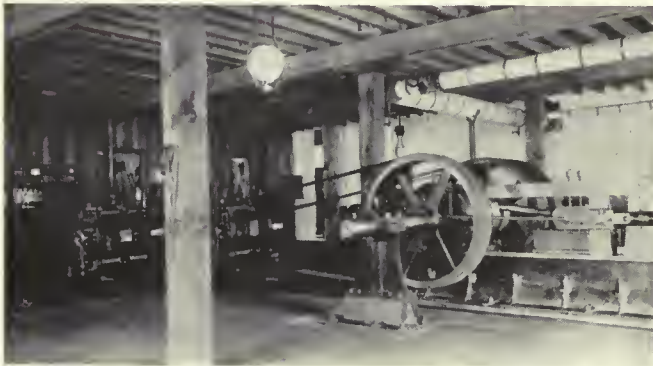
The present directors, with the dates they were elected, are: William F. Loucks, January 10, 1900; Harry S. Ebert, May 29, 1907; John H. Rutter, November 27, 1912; John L. Gerber, November 19, 1913; William H. Ottemiller, November 3, 1915; George Jordan, October 31, 1928; Fred A. Hespenheide, September 3, 1930; John W. Bear, December 5, 1934; McClean Stock, January 13, 1937; and James T. Duffy, Jr., January 13, 1943.

EDISON LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

Public Utility

In 1876, Hiram Young, owner of the *True Democrat*, a local weekly newspaper, visited the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia and brought back with him an incandescent lamp, the latest invention at that time of Thomas A. Edison. This lamp was illuminated by being connected to a battery and exhibited in a window of the local newspaper where it was viewed with great interest by the people of York.

In 1883, several out-of-town promoters came to York and interested some of the local businessmen in a plan to introduce illumination by the means of arc lights. A dynamo was installed in the building at 26 North George Street where Gregory's Mens' Store is now located. This dynamo was driven by a steam engine normally used to operate a printing-press. Two wires were connected to this equipment and run to a flagpole in Centre Square where four carbon arc lights were illuminated. This demonstration was well advertised and people came from miles around to witness the first electric illumination in the City of York.



Interior, Original Plant, 1885

In 1885, a company known as the Edison Electric Light Company, of York, Pa., was organized and equipment installed in a building purchased from P. F. Wilt on the present site of the Edison Light and Power Company's Central Plant.

The original installation consisted of four boilers built by George F. Motter Sons and two reciprocating engines manufactured by A. B. Farquhar Company, of York, Penna., belt connected to two Edison Bipolar 110-volt generators.

In 1886, the Peoples' Electric Light Company was organized, its power plant being located in the Empire Car Shop, opposite the present Edison Plant. This company was merged with the Edison Electric Light Company in 1894 and its equipment moved to the plant of the latter company.

In 1887, the City Council of York entered into a contract with the Edison Electric Light Company to supply street lighting by the means of arc lights and 145 lamps were installed. With this additional load

the Edison Electric Light Company enlarged its generating plant and installed one new engine, three generators and two boilers.

In 1892, the Westinghouse Electric Light, Heat and Power Company was organized and erected a power plant at Water Street and Newton Alley. This company was subsequently merged with the Edison Electric Light Company. This necessitated the installation of additional equipment at the Edison Plant and a new brick structure with tile roof was built without interfering with the operation of the plant.



Exterior, Central Plant, 1945

After the completion of the new building, the old one was torn down. Steady increase in load necessitated the installation of new boiler equipment until a total capacity of 1,950 boiler horsepower was attained. In the same year, electric railway service was first introduced to York and continued until its abandonment in 1939. During this entire period, electricity for operation of the street-cars was supplied by Edison Light and Power Company and its predecessors.

In 1900, the Merchants' Electric Light, Heat and Power Company was organized, its plant being located in the southern part of the city. After operating fifteen years, the Merchants' Company was merged with the Edison Light and Power Company.

The Edison Company's load continued to grow and in 1904 a contract was entered into with the York Haven Water and Power Company (now Metropolitan Edison Company) for current to be furnished from its Hydro Plant at York Haven. Steadily increasing demands for electric service required the installation of additional generating equipment in the Edison Electric Light Company's Plant as the maximum obtainable current from the York Haven System at that time was then being used. In 1911,

EDISON LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

Public Utility

the first turbine-driven unit of 2,500 kva and four 520 horsepower boilers, equipped with automatic stokers, were installed.

In 1913, the York and Windsor Electric Light Company, which furnished electric service to Red Lion, Dallastown and Windsor, was purchased by the Edison Electric Light Company and a new company incorporated under the name of the Edison Light and Power Company. By 1914, it was necessary to install an additional 5,000 kva turbine and 1,200 horsepower in boilers in the Edison Plant.

In 1923, an additional source of supply was brought into York by a connection between Edison Light and Power Company System and Pennsylvania Water and Power Company's Hydro and Steam Plants at Holtwood, Pa. The Edison Light and Power Company was now securing its supply of electrical energy from Metropolitan Edison Company and Pennsylvania Water and Power Company, except kilowatt hours generated at its Central Plant in connection with standby service and the supply of exhaust steam to the York Steam Heating Company.

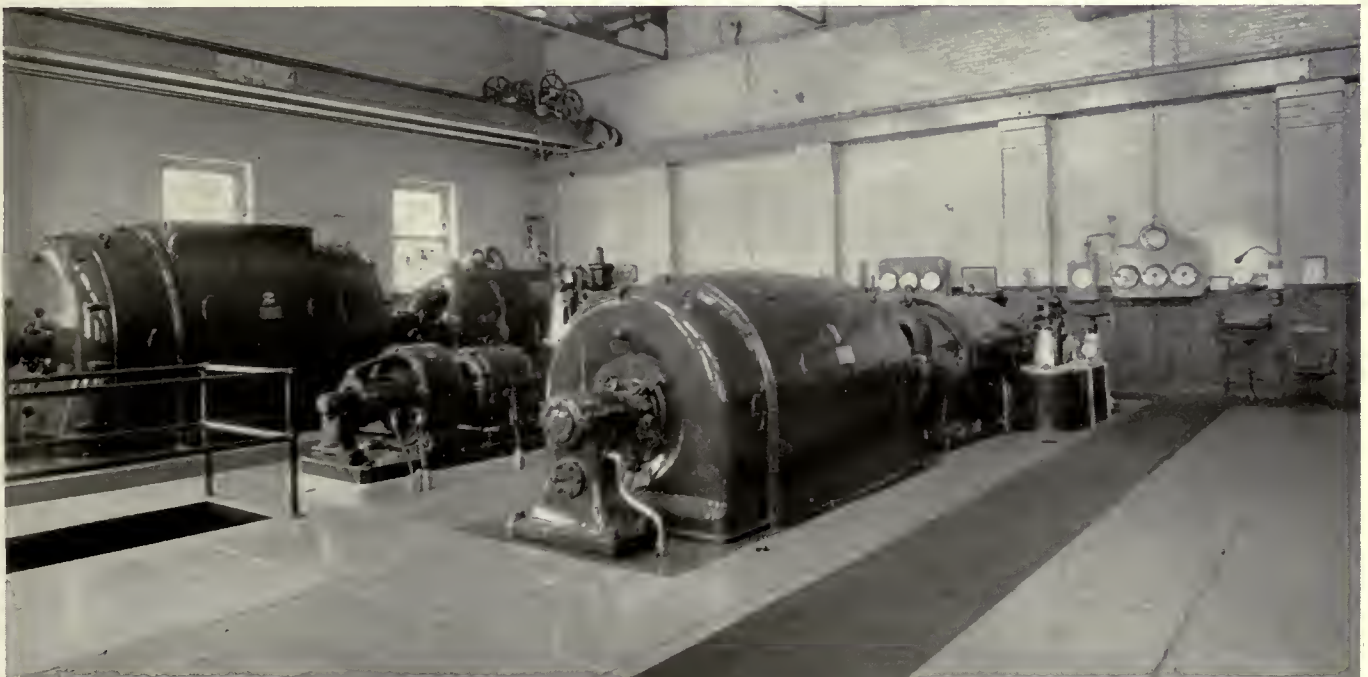
In 1935, Edison Light and Power Company's contract with the supplying companies—Metropolitan Edison Company and Pennsylvania Water and Power Company—was renewed, with the Safe Harbor Water and Power Corporation having a Hydro Plant at Safe Harbor, Pennsylvania, becoming a party thereto.

The Edison Light and Power Company serves, approximately, 40,000 customers in the City and County of York, including the entire requirements of the Glen Rock Electric Light and Power Company which is under the same management.

In the early days, the customary charge for Domestic Service was ten cents per kilowatt hour. This cost was steadily reduced by improved efficiency in the generation and distribution of electrical energy. Another very influential factor affecting kilowatt hour costs was the result of combined loads of different characteristics and the increased use of electricity. The Domestic Rate on the Edison Light and Power Company's System for an average monthly use of 100 kilowatt hours is now 2.96 cents per kilowatt hour which, by comparison, is the lowest rate for that class of customer on the Atlantic Seaboard.

York Steam Heating Company

The York Steam Heating Company was incorporated in 1898 for the purpose of supplying steam to customers in the central part of the City of York. In 1907, the control of this company was purchased by the York Railways Company and placed under the same management as the Edison Light and Power Company. Steam is purchased from the latter company for resale and distributed from its power plant by means of mains ranging from six to fifteen inches in diameter totalling approximately 3½ miles in length. During the first season of operation, the company served twenty-eight customers on a loop extending from Gay Alley south on Beaver Street to Mason Alley, east on Mason Alley to Queen Street, north on Queen Street to Clarke Alley and west on Clarke Alley to point of connection with the Beaver Street main. This loop was approximately one mile in length. Since the date of incorporation, extensions approximately 2½ miles have been added to the original system from which 334 customers are now being served.



Turbine Room, 1945

ENGDAHL MACHINE AND TOOL COMPANY

Dies and Tools

The Engdahl Machine and Tool Company, located at 354 West Clarke Avenue, was founded in 1919, by Walter F. Engdahl, who had done precision work for Elgin Watch Company and the Illinois Watch Case Company before coming to York. Mr. Engdahl had one small room as a shop and very little equipment when he started in business for himself, but the quality of his work soon brought him customers.

Some of the dies made by the Engdahl Machine and Tool Company prior to Pearl Harbor were used in manufacturing metal porch furniture, sewing machine parts and collar buttons.

Before the United States entered the war, this small, well-equipped tool and die shop had achieved recognition throughout eastern Pennsylvania for the accuracy of its products and the efficiency of its services. It was soon engaged in 100% war work including grinding tools, cutters and reamers from solid heat-treated blanks, and manufacturing jigs, fixtures, and dies to extremely close tolerances.

The Engdahl Machine and Tool Company now employs six persons and is well equipped to do high-class tool and die work and light manufacturing.

FORD ROOFING PRODUCTS COMPANY

Asphalt Shingles, Roofing, Siding and Allied Products

Asphalt shingles, roll roofings, roof coatings, roof cement and sidings comprise the principal products of the Ford Roofing Products Company founded by J. Wilkes Ford in 1865.

During the past eighty years the company has expanded from an organization of four men to several hundred employees in the York, Pennsylvania, and Vandalia, Illinois, plants engaged in the manufacture of roofing products. The administrative offices are located at 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois, and the company's scope of operations extend from Maine to Florida and west to the Rocky Mountain States.

The Ford Roofing Company is recognized as a leader in the asphalt roofing and shingle industry for quality products. Creator of Ford-V-Neer modern insulation board siding, manufactured to simulate either brick or stone design, the company prior to the war specialized in feature types of asphalt shingles now available to the trade through wholesale



distributors, retail lumber and building material dealers, and established roofing application companies.

Plans for expansion now under way envisages its faith in our community and the future in general.



EYSTER, WEISER COMPANY

Founders and Machinists

Eyster, Weiser Company, one of York's oldest industries, is a successor to the business established in 1832 by Frederick Baugher. The foundry, machine shops, and tannery were then located on the west bank of the Codorus Creek, between Market and Philadelphia Streets. Members of the Baugher family operated the business until 1872 when William Kurtz became a member of the firm and the name changed to Baugher and Kurtz. In 1888, W. F. Bay Stewart was admitted to partnership, and the company reorganized under the name of Baugher, Kurtz and Stewart, Ltd., by which it was known until the turn of the century.

In 1894, William Eyster, Rev. Frederick Gotwald, John Rechar, and John Strickler purchased the company. George U. Weiser became a partner in 1899 replacing Rev. Gotwald and John Rechar. Frank A. Eyster joined the firm in 1904 when the company assumed its present title of Eyster, Weiser Company. After the death of William Eyster in 1905, George U. Weiser and Frank A. Eyster carried on the business until 1943 when their sons, Charles S. Weiser, Franklin S. Eyster, and William M. Eyster, were admitted to partnership.

During World War II, the seventy-five employees produced gray iron and semi-steel castings on sub-contracts for manufacture into products used by the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission, and various other governmental agencies. Castings produced in the foundry ranged in weight from less than one pound for a ratchet for a bomb hoist to five tons for heavy truck dies. Other products for which castings were manufactured included machine tools and special machinery, marine engines, cranes and hoists, meat roasters and steam-jacketed kettles, jigs, dies, and fixtures. During World War II ten employees were called into the service of their country.



J. B. FISHEL'S BAKERY INC.

Bakery Products

The old-fashioned way of making bread prevailed, mixing and kneading the dough by hand, when J. B. Fishel established his first bakery at 1517 West King Street in York. The year was 1910.

The original business was located in a small brick building only large enough to accommodate one oven, several racks and pans, and two moulding benches. Door-to-door delivery was accomplished by horse-drawn vehicles.

During the succeeding thirty-five years many improvements have been made to increase the facilities of the company. Additional property was purchased and the present modern bakery structure was erected thereon. Modern dough mixers, proofers, air-conditioned fermentation rooms, and an air-conditioned cooler which conditions the bread before it is wrapped were installed to provide adequate facilities for producing 24,000 loaves daily. A fleet of modern delivery trucks distributes the company's products throughout York and York County. Seventy-five per cent of the volume produced is absorbed by retail consumption, twenty-five per cent by wholesale distribution.

So great has been the care and effort of J. B. Fishel's Bakery, Inc., to serve the people of this community with the most wholesome bakery products,

that their hosts of customers have demanded Fishel's products because they have confidence that those of this bakery are as delicious as money can buy.

After the death of J. B. Fishel, founder of the company, in 1940, it was reorganized and incorporated under its present name. Management of the company is vested in Warren E. Fishel, president; Ammon E. Fishel, vice-president; Allen N. Fishel, secretary; and Harry J. Fishel, treasurer.

Fishel's Bakery has established a fine reputation for its quality products and valuable service to citizens of York and adjacent communities. It has a staff of seventy-five trained employees, many of them having long years of service in the baking industry.



A. B. FARQUHAR COMPANY

1856 — 90th Anniversary — 1946

The inception of the A. B. Farquhar Company took place in 1856 when it was established as the Pennsylvania Agricultural Works by its proprietor, A. B. Farquhar. Within a few years his firm attained national recognition. On January 12, 1884, the publication, *The Scientific American*, as part of a series of articles on outstanding American industries, described at some length "the unsurpassed manufacturing facilities of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Works" and listed early farm specialties such as Steam Engines, Plows and Threshing Machines.

In 1889, the Pennsylvania Agricultural Works was reorganized as a limited partnership under the name of A. B. Farquhar Company, Limited. Upon the death of A. B. Farquhar in 1926, Francis Farquhar, his son, assumed the duties of president. On January 1, 1944, the limited partnership was dissolved in favor of the present corporation under the leadership of W. J. Fisher, who was elected president, Francis Farquhar remaining active as chairman of the Board of Directors and vice-president of the company.

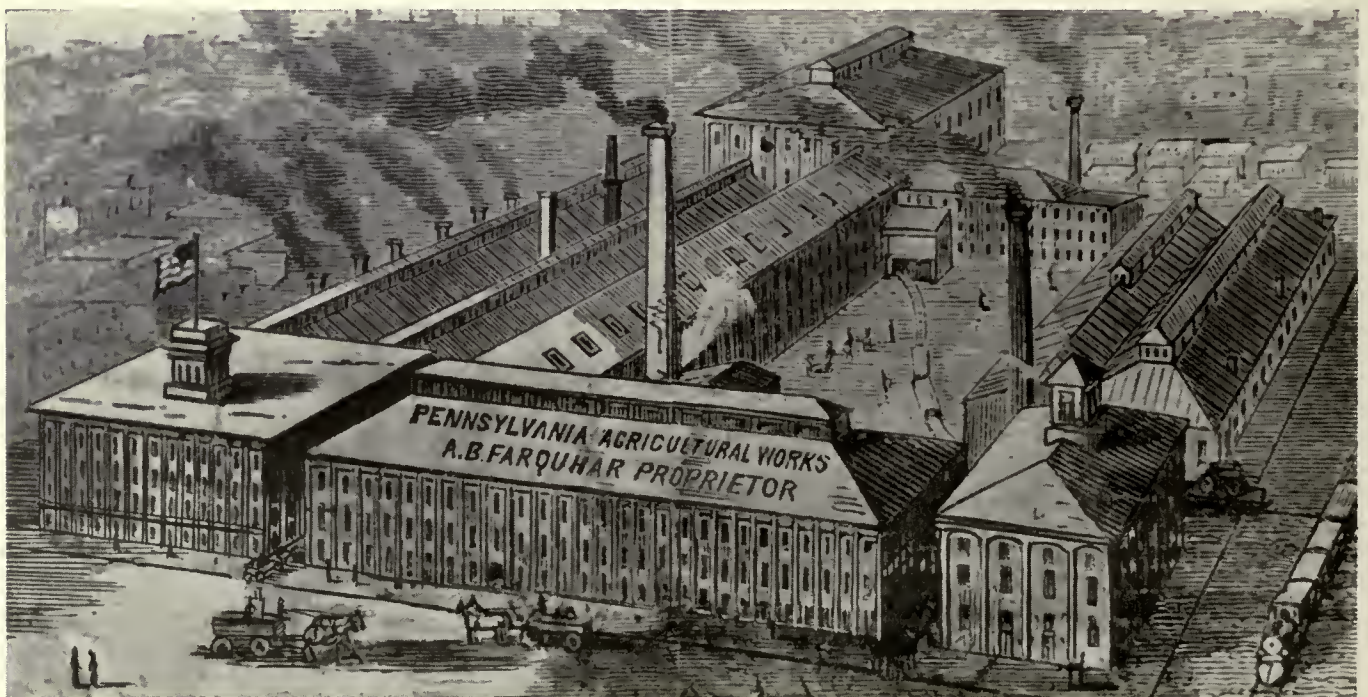
Mr. Fisher, who had advanced from an apprentice bench to general managership, has been with A. B. Farquhar Company for more than forty years. Most Farquhar executives, in fact, have long been identified with the firm and two generations of many York families are today in the company employ.

Farm Implement Division

The company has always been closely identified with agricultural equipment. Farquhar IRON AGE Potato Planters, Transplanters and Vegetable Planters are equipped with the famous "Band-Way" system of fertilizer placement that has been widely accepted throughout the world. More IRON AGE Potato Planters have been sold and are in use today than all others combined. The IRON AGE trade-mark, symbol of fine quality workmanship, is also found on Farquhar-built Sprayers, Dusters, Weeders, Diggers, Hay Balers and Fertilizer Distributors, all of which have contributed to the advancement of agricultural economy in the United States and many foreign countries.

Portable Conveyor Division

In 1931, the company acquired the Portable Machinery Company of Clifton, N. J., pioneer of the first modern portable conveyor. Today, Farquhar builds Portable Coal Conveyors and Portable Freight Conveyors, either of which can serve as permanent installations. Farquhar-built Portable Coal Conveyors, used in retail coal yards, have been so well accepted that they represent more than 90% of all the machinery of this type used in the East. Extensive applications of Portable Freight and Aggregate Handling Conveyors are found universally in many industries.



Original Plant, 1884—horse and buggy days—when threshing machines were the latest word.

A. B. FARQUHAR COMPANY

1856 — 90th Anniversary — 1946

Hydraulic Press Division

For years the production of Hydraulic Presses for industrial and governmental use has been of major importance to A. B. Farquhar Company. During World War I and prior to Pearl Harbor for World War II, Smokeless Powder Presses were being manufactured for use in government arsenals. As one of the largest manufacturers of Hydraulic Presses, Farquhar has developed varied applications of all types of production presses with capacities ranging from 3 to 7,200 tons. Presses for the food industry . . . for cider and fruit juices are also made by this Division.

Special Machinery Division

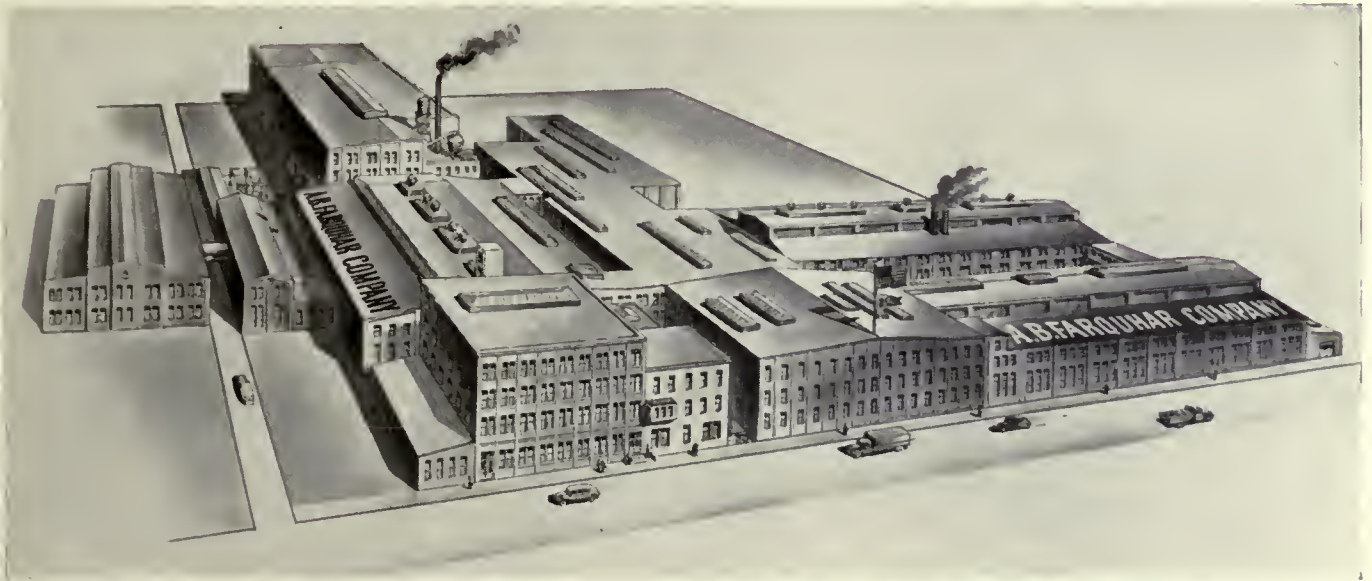
The exceptional engineering talent and highly skilled workmanship, combined with all the facilities of a large job shop, have made A. B. Farquhar Company one of the outstanding builders of Special

lence in plant protection and the National Security Award make the company noteworthy among plants engaged in war production.



Wartime Honors.

As the needs of the Armed Services increased, A. B. Farquhar Company expanded its facilities to secure maximum production of ordnance and other vital equipment as follows: Hydraulic Presses for smokeless powder; Forging and Drawing Presses for shell and cartridge cases; Shell Nosing Presses,



Today's modern plant—with streamlined precision production.

Machinery. This Division makes the old stand-bys, such as Sawmills, Boilers, Cookers and heavy plate work, and also produces war equipment including Decontaminating Units, Sterilizers, Storage Batteries, Pro-Coating Machines and 81mm. Trench Mortars. The making of 81mm. Trench Mortars, involving the precision machining and fabricating of six individual assemblies, exemplifies the fine craftsmanship of Farquhar employees.

War Production Record

Three wartime flags, the Army-Navy "E" with four renewal stars for outstanding production of war materials, the Auxiliary Military Police "E" for excel-

Straightening Presses, Aircraft Production Presses, Shipyard Presses and Metal Forming Presses; 81mm. Trench Mortars and Mounts; Material Handling Conveyors for Coal and Freight; Stationary and Mobile Sterilizer Units and Medical Sterilizing Units; Decontaminating Units for Chemical Warfare; Farm Implements, including Potato Planters, Vegetable Planters, Transplanters, Sprayers, Dusters, Weeders, Diggers, Peanut Pickers, Hay Balers, Sawmills, Engines and Boilers.

Today, the A. B. Farquhar Company is a strong, well-founded organization of men and facilities facing its industrial future with every reason for confidence.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF YORK

Organized 1863

The site of The First National Bank of York marks the historic location of the United States Treasury when Congress held its sessions in York from September 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778. It was upon this site, the northeast corner of Continental Square, that the home of Archibald McLean was occupied during this period by Robert Morris, president of the Board of Treasury, and Michael Hillegus, Treasurer of the United States.

In a vault in the cellar of the McLean Building the money belonging to the United States Treasury was kept. It not only contained the depreciated Continental currency, but a considerable amount of silver.

This valuable treasure, amounting to about \$600,000, was brought to York in the Spring of 1778. The money had been sent to America from France as a loan to the United States Government, then struggling for independence. The vessel which brought this money from the French Government landed in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Captain James B. Frye, who had been a member of the Boston Tea Party, was entrusted with the care of the money to convey it to Congress in York, with the compliments of Louis XVI, who had already entered into a treaty of friendship and alliance with the United States Government through the influence of Benjamin Franklin, the United States Commissioner at Paris.

The four-horse wagon that conveyed this money from Portsmouth through Boston, Albany, Reading and York was guarded by a full company of Continental troops. A large painting in the directors' room of the bank depicts this historic event. The money arrived here safely and was put in charge of Michael Hillegus, who had been Treasurer of the United States since 1776.

This building was also the temporary depository for a large amount of Continental money printed at York under Act of Congress passed April 11, 1778. A five-panel window in the directors' room depicts some of this early history.

Organized in 1863 by a progressive group of local businessmen, The First National Bank of York started a general banking business with a capital of \$300,000. Its original charter number was 197, but in later years, when many of the National Banks combined, it became the sixty-seventh National bank to be chartered in the United States. It is York's oldest National Bank.

From its inception, The First National Bank of York has been operated by businessmen for the convenience of York's thrifty citizens. Its Board of Directors is composed of York businessmen whose keen interest, guidance and willingness to cooperate in civic, industrial and commercial enterprises has effected a substantial contribution to the growth and development of York.



A member of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, it is also the Government Depository. This means that the government always has a deposit in this bank, and that the Federal Courts instruct the Trustees in Bankruptcy to deposit all their funds with The First National Bank of York.

The facilities of The First National Bank of York include complete Trust, Commercial and Personal Loan, Checking and Savings Account Departments. It is equipped with the largest and most modern bank vault in the community. Eleven directors representing a large share of industrial business interests govern the activities of the bank.

W. A. Keyworth, chairman of the Board; C. L. Peterman, president; B. H. Myers, vice-president and cashier; D. M. Myers, vice-president; and C. F. Borgel, trust officer, together with forty-five trained employees, coordinate to render modern, friendly and understanding banking service to the bank's 18,000 depositors.

The stability of The First National Bank of York has survived all wars, panics and depressions. There has never been an occasion during the entire history of this bank when it was unable to meet its obligations, dollar for dollar. Its growth and conservative operation is best reflected in its Statement of Condition dated December 30, 1944. Total Assets are \$23,954,707; Capital, \$500,000; Surplus, \$600,000; Undivided Profits, \$160,000.



Archibald McLean House used as United States Treasury.

FLOOROLA PRODUCTS, INC.

Floor Maintenance Equipment

The secret of beautiful floors . . . day to day care with proper equipment . . . is an every-day problem in homes, hotels, apartment houses, educational institutions, office buildings and churches.

In the early twenties, Ernest J. Newcomer, founder of Floorola Products, Inc., through his experimental work in Baltimore, envisioned the need for floor maintenance labor-saving devices.

In November, 1924, Mr. Newcomer established this company for the purpose of manufacturing floor waxing, polishing and scrubbing machines. The progress of this new industrial enterprise was consistent with the development of the industry. The original production capacity of the plant was approximately three hundred machines per month. During the succeeding years, however, increased facilities and improved production methods enabled the company to manufacture about two hundred complete units per week.

During the past five years, Floorola Products, Inc., has been an active participant in the York Plan for the production of war materials. Its entire facilities . . . men, equipment and materials . . . have been engaged one hundred per cent in war work. It has manufactured Radar parts for the Signal Corps, Bofor gun parts for the Navy, aircraft parts for both Army and Navy, trench mortar parts for the Army and has machined shells for 105mm. guns.

During the war period, the company developed modern tool designing and manufacturing departments in which special tools and dies, required for the production of war materials, were made. These departments are being expanded still further for post-war work.

Extensive research conducted by its engineering department during the war era has produced many new ideas, products and equipment which have been developed, tested and proven, and will be manufactured when materiel becomes available for this purpose.

Floorola Products, Inc., distribute their products through qualified distributors throughout the world. Their products have been endorsed by leading test-

ing laboratories; such as, Good Housekeeping, Delinicator, Philadelphia Electric, New York Herald Tribune, Hotel Managements' Testing Hotels and many other prominent laboratories.



Production Department.



Assembly Department.



EDWARD FOX BAKING COMPANY

Baked Products

The Fox family has "followed the wheat" for well over one hundred years.

Edward Fox's father, Henry Fox, came to America over eighty years ago and worked in the flour mills of the P. A. & S. Small Company in York as a miller. During the Civil War he fought with the Pennsylvania troops, and when peace came he moved to Lewisberry, York County, where Edward Fox was born.

The founder at the age of eighteen had advanced to foremanship in the then infant baking industry, working for the Allison Bakery for several years. During this time the phrase, "young man go West," was on everyone's lips; Edward Fox turned his youth and experience to account in becoming a bakery foreman for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad at Needles, California, on the Mohave desert. These were the days before Pullman cars and Needles was one of the regular station stops in order to feed travelers.

After this experience, Edward Fox returned to York where he and his brother, Andrew, founded the Fox Baking Company, which later assumed the name, "The Edw. Fox Baking Company."

Today, the modern Fox Bakery, one of the largest in this section of Pennsylvania, is in its fifty-eighth

year. The business is being carried on by Edward Fox's three sons, Roy, Earl and Louis, who have been responsible for the steady growth of the firm throughout the years.



FLUHRER'S JEWELRY STORE

Retailer of Fine Jewelry

Harry H. Fluhrer, present owner of Fluhrer's, has been associated with Fluhrer's Jewelry Store for fifty of the sixty years in which they have operated their business in York.

Until the year 1884, William Fluhrer was employed by the D. S. Wagner Jewelry Store. At that time he left to open a business of his own. At his death, the management of the business was turned over to his son, Harry H. Fluhrer.

The first Fluhrer Jewelry Store was opened in the Immel Building, 123 West Market Street. Eight years

later, in order to enlarge, the firm moved its business to the Heighes Building, 103 West Market Street. In November, 1898, the Vandersloot property at 17-19 West Market Street was purchased and the store moved to its present location. In 1911, the old building was razed and replaced with the present steel framed, terra-cotta building.

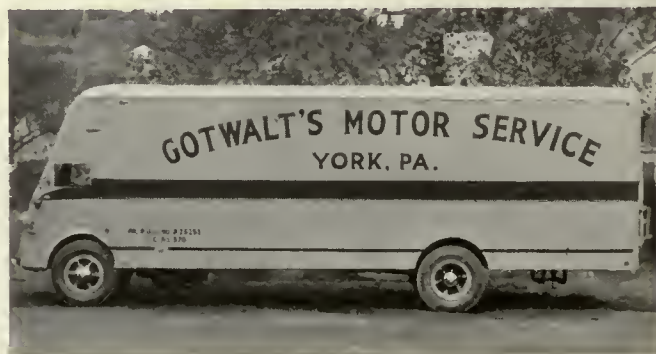
After sixty-one years of operation the store continues to enjoy an enviable reputation for fair dealing and untiring efforts to please.

GOTWALT'S MOTOR SERVICE

Transportation

Traveling south on the Susquehanna Trail, just out of York, you are likely to meet several large orange and black body trucks. These trucks are owned by Gotwalt's Motor Service and are operated throughout the eleven eastern States for transporting new furniture, household goods and government shipments to and from York County.

Charles E. Gotwalt started the company in April, of 1931, with one small truck and now operates twenty-two trucks over the above areas.



FULTON, MEHRING & HAUSER CO., INC.

Hardware, Mill Supplies, Groceries

This company was established in 1901 by C. Mac Fulton and Curtis H. Mehring, both of whom had considerable experience in the wholesale hardware and grocery business.

The business was conducted as a partnership in a small storeroom located at 121 South George Street, York, Pennsylvania, and at the time employing four persons.

In 1905, Edward G. Hauser became interested in the company and at that time was incorporated under Pennsylvania laws and designated as the Fulton, Mehring & Hauser Co., Inc., under which name it operates today. In the same year the business moved across the street to 116-118 South George Street into a new building erected for it by Jacob Smyser.

R. T. Paules purchased stock in this company in 1912 and later acquired the controlling interest. The company in 1924 purchased the building it occupied from the Jacob Smyser estate as well as the Howard Building, located next door at 120-122 South George Street, York, Pennsylvania.

In 1932, G. Latimer Gotwalt, who was an employee of the company for many years, purchased stock in the business.

Upon the death of R. T. Paules in 1937, the controlling interest was purchased by the four sons from the R. T. Paules estate. These four sons, namely John H., David H., Charles E., and Clair L. Paules,

together with G. Latimer Gotwalt, are the present stockholders.

In 1942, the company purchased the warehouse located at 130 South Cherry Avenue to increase its storage capacity. This company enjoyed a steady growth and prior to the war employed sixty-four persons, distributing hardware, mill supplies, paints and groceries, as well as toys, seeds, house furnishings, electric appliances and other similar products to the general stores and industries in York and Adams counties. Eighteen of these employees are now serving in the Armed Forces.

The Fulton, Mehring & Hauser Co., Inc., has always been active in civic improvement work and has participated one hundred per cent in all community projects. During the present conflict they have made every effort to supply goods and services to the York manufacturers who have done such a splendid job in the war effort.

The present stockholders have recently purchased the real estate and plant of the former Smyser-Royer Company, located at North Beaver Street and North Street. This plant contains two acres of land upon which are erected buildings with ample floor space as well as a railroad siding and with ample parking space. It is the plan of the present owners to move their jobbing business to this new location to enable them to add additional lines of merchandise and to give better service to their customers.



ROY L. GEESEY

General Insurance

Roy L. Geesey's father was secretary of the local branch of the Southern Mutual Fire Insurance Company and maintained an office at 41 East King Street. Roy left high school to work with his father, but soon opened up his own agency right next door. Here, at 45 East King Street, in a small office rented from the widow of the late George M. Bollinger, city councilman, Mr. Geesey sold all types of insurance with the exception of life insurance. Being a notary public he solicited auto license business and other notary work.

In 1930, the building in which he was located was put up for sale and Mr. Geesey purchased it. He added automobile financing in 1932 to the services which he already offered. Business continued to grow and in 1940 he remodeled the building. The firm now occupies both the first and second floors and employs a staff of eight persons, three of whom

are notaries public.

The Roy L. Geesey Company is rated as one of the finest insurance agencies in the State.



GENERAL MACHINE WORKS

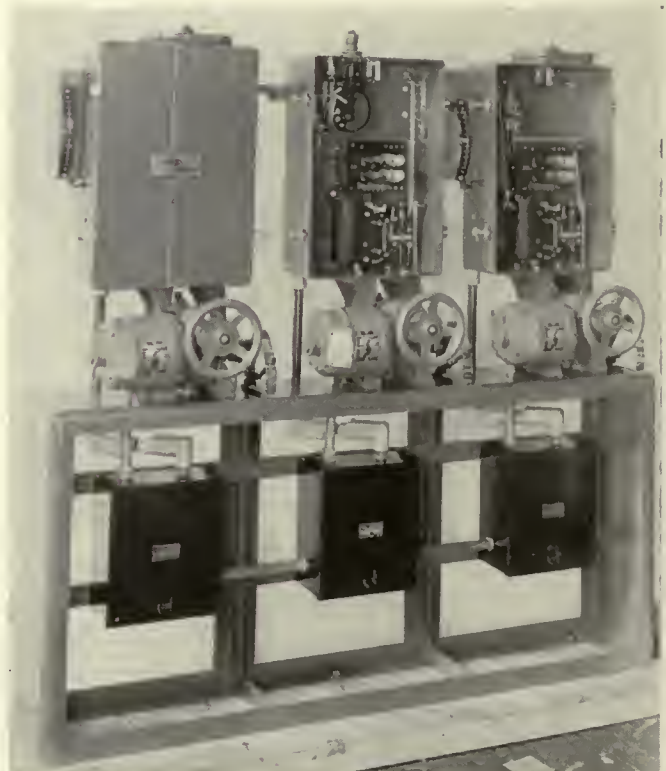
Regulators and Combustion Controls

In 1902, the company known as the Ruth Machine Company was founded by Geoffrey Yost, Edwin Moul, David E. Small and Horace Brillinger. It was organized for the manufacture of knitting machines.

It was reorganized and incorporated under the name of General Machine Works in 1908. In 1915, the company was purchased by Will H. Swartz, Charles G. Swartz, G. Ed. Swartz, Charles M. Strickler and W. Wilson Thompson and has operated under that ownership and management since.

In 1918, the Prospect Street addition was erected, increasing the floor space and production of the plant one hundred per cent. Present products and services include: General Regulator Corporation products, regulators and combustion controls for ships, power and chemical plants and general industries, also subcontract work of parts, assemblies, complete machines and equipment.

The scope of the business is national. Small and medium size parts, machines and equipment are made in the company's machine shop to required engineering specifications.



GEHLY'S CARPET HOUSE, INC.

9 West Market Street

Gehly's Carpet House, Inc., was founded in 1886 when Theodore H. Gehly purchased the stock, fixtures and goodwill of the "ONE-PRICE CARPET HOUSE" operated by J. Ross Grove at 10 North George Street. The original firm operated as Theodore H. Gehly and continued until the death of Mr. Gehly in 1913. Merchandise of that day included "homemade" and In-grain Carpets, factory made carpets, floor and table oilcloth, window shades, mirrors and hall racks.

In 1900, the store was moved into a large new four-story brick building at 9 West Market Street. Built by Mr. Gehly for the expansion of the growing business, this building represented the most modern and advanced construction and for sometime was considered the finest of York's downtown structures. It is still occupied by the company after having been modernized to meet present needs.

Upon Mr. Gehly's death, a partnership was formed between his widow, Annie L. Gehly, and Henry L. King, an employee who had been with the store since 1888, trading under the name of Gehly's Carpet House. The partnership continued to thrive and grow under the active management of Mr. King and in 1920 a furniture department was added.

In 1925, the partnership was dissolved, to be replaced by a Pennsylvania corporation composed of Mrs. Annie L. Gehly, Henry L. King, C. E. Bowers, W. H. King and George W. Wertz. Henry L. King became president and general manager.

In 1934, with the death of Henry L. King, after forty-six years of service with the company, C. E. Bowers became president and general manager.

In 1939, a modern drapery and interior decorating department was added, completing the house-furnishing lines of the company.

In 1940, the company again reorganized with the following management: Wm. H. King, president and general manager; Vernon L. Miller, vice-president; Sarah E. K. Moore, treasurer; Margaret L. Miller, secretary, and Catherine M. Gotthardt, assistant treasurer.

The company has always enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the people of York and York County. Further expansion and addition of lines is promised in the post-war plans, including an entirely new department for home appliances, complete from small appliances through air conditioning.

Many nationally famous names are represented in the products merchandised at Gehly's, including

Armstrong, Bigelow-Sanford, Mohawk, Whittall, Firth, Karastan, Drexel, Imperial Tables, Tomlinson, Fine Art, Ferguson, Kenneth Curtains, Schumacher, Waverly, Bloomcraft, Port-Edge, Lightolier, Charlton House, Admiral Radio, Stoves and Refrigeration. Many former suppliers who are now producing for our Armed Forces will have their names added to this list upon reconversion to their former products.



Although much manpower has been lost to the war effort their positions have been held open pending their return. The company's slogan, "Look to a Bright Future with Gehly's," will continue to grow and mean much to our friends in the community.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

York Wire and Cable Works

The industrial development of the York Wire and Cable Works is an interesting story of one of General Electric's most successful manufacturing plants. It will tell you something of the York Works' early history, its skilled workers and its important contribution to the war effort.

At the turn of the century there was a wave of expansion and promotion which swept over the country, stimulated by the advance of industry. It was at this time that the Norway Steel Company visioned a plant which would be surrounded by a model community. Land was acquired on the outskirts of York and a park and a subdivision to hold some three hundred dwellings were laid out. Financial reverses hit the company, and in 1906 the buildings of the plant were purchased by the Heany Fireproof Wire Company. Herein they set up the machinery for the manufacture of asbestos-insulated wires and coils. A little later they embarked on the manufacture of tungsten filament incandescent lamps.

In 1912, this concern was succeeded by the Independent Lamp & Wire Company, who continued the operation on a larger scale.

In 1921, the plant was acquired by General Electric. The facilities of the plant were extended and the scope of types and quantities of specialty insulated conductors was greatly expanded.

The average person, especially outside of the electrical industry, has slight conception of the complexities and differences in the insulation needed to keep current traveling to its destination along its metal way. The first insulated wire was manufactured in 1848. A crude machine had been devised that coated the copper with a gutta-percha compound. In 1849, that machine was taken from this country to England, where it turned out insulated wire for the Atlantic cable, the laying of which was completed in 1855.

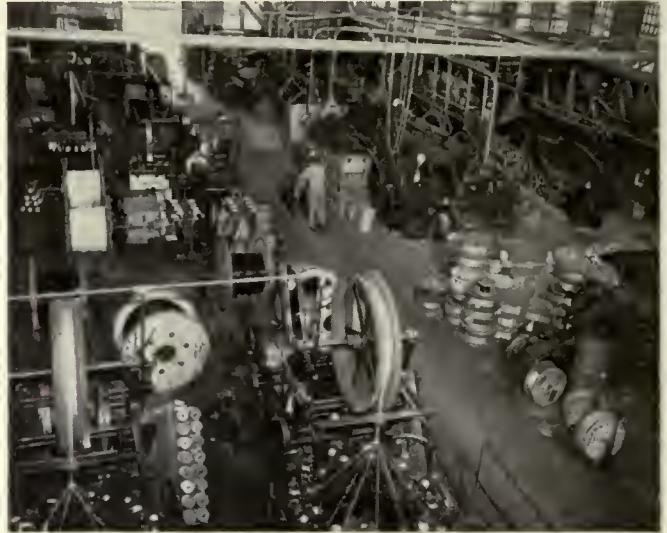
G-E Research

General Electric research and engineering have worked for years on the problems of insulation. Deltabeston is the registered trademark for wire insulated with a compound of asbestos and synthetic resin, made by the General Electric Company. This wire constitutes the major part of the York output. Of one type or another, it is used in power plants, switchboard wiring, appliances, fixtures, locomotives, in aircraft, in radio hook-ups and in motor windings.

Applying the insulation to wire is done mechanically by most intricate and ingenious machines which cover it with synthetics, apply tape-like coatings of asbestos fibre or glass, and braid on various protective materials, some of which are metallic.

These machines operate at incredible speeds, the wire passing through at the rate of six hundred feet a minute in some instances. The eye cannot follow the multiplex operations.

The operators are highly skilled, and their task is largely one of observation. Their ears and eyes become sensitive to the slightest change in the rhythm of the operation. Of course, there are automatic controls, electrically actuated, which stop the machine in the event of malfunction. Then the operator's task is to make the necessary adjustments.



A general view of the York Works' wire insulating shop. Here a combination of skilled engineers, trained operators, modern machinery and alert management has produced one of the finest lines of asbestos-insulated cables in the electrical industry.

War Work

The demands of war have produced new feats of engineering in the building of these machines. Recently, two young men in the York Works redesigned a stranding machine which enabled it to twist the small wires into spirals, something which the original designers of the machine considered impossible.

Early in 1944, General Electric Company was awarded a vitally important contract to produce component parts and accessories for the rocket project. Accordingly, in May, another war plant in York was opened at 170 East Boundary Avenue and began operation with some 400 employees. Starting the job from scratch without any previous experience was not an easy task. After some fine experimental work, excellent quality control was established and General Electric completed its initial contract on schedule. Additional contracts have since been received and are now being delivered in the traditional G-E way—on time.

The York Works proudly flies an Army-Navy "E" Pennant with three stars for excellency in War Production.

GILBERT WALL PAPER MFG. COMPANY, Inc.

Paper Hangings

The Gilbert Wall Paper Mfg. Co., Inc., located at 740 Linden Avenue, was organized in 1902 by Paul J. Gilbert, under the name of the Gilbert Wall Paper Company, for producing inexpensive grades of wall paper, and continued to function until the year 1933, when the company reorganized with a complete new personnel, and much attention was then given toward the elevating of the standard of the product.

In 1940, another complete reorganization was effected, and the present corporation name adopted. The new corporation is owned and operated by Arthur E. Jones as president and treasurer. Further expansion of this business for the development of both production and quality has created a yearly capacity of four million rolls, all of which finds a

ready market throughout the United States, and thus materially aids in making York the second largest producing wall paper community in the nation.



THE H. E. GOODLING ELECTRIC COMPANY

Household Appliances and Commercial Refrigeration—Sales and Service

In the early twenties it was becoming evident to those with foresight that the age of household electrical appliances was fast approaching. As evidence of their belief that such was the case a small group of York businessmen formed the H. E. Goodling Electric Company. That was in 1921.

From the very beginning the organization had two all-important objectives. The first was to sell nothing but quality appliances—those backed by manufacturers with a national reputation. And the second was to establish a service department which could intelligently take care of installation and service needs of customers.

Both objectives were quickly attained and have never been lost sight of in the intervening years. Goodling acquired the exclusive dealership for Norge Electrical Refrigerators. Then the famous Timken Wall-of-Flame Oil Heating Units, Quality Electric Stoves and Blackstone Electric Washers were added. To better serve its oil heating unit customers the business was finally expanded to take in the sale of fuel oil.

The aggressiveness of the organization is indicated by the number of appliance installations made prior to the war. Included are more than 5,000 refrigerators, 1,300 oil heating units, 1,500 stoves and 800 washers. There are hundreds of fuel oil customers—both Timken and non-Timken users. The service de-

partment has expanded to the point where it has experienced man power and facilities not equalled in all of southern central Pennsylvania.

Some years ago several other significant selling steps were taken. Goodling was franchised to sell and service the world-renowned line of York Commercial Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Equipment. Following this C. V. Hill Refrigerated Store Fixture franchise was acquired. Intelligent selling effort applied to these products has converted the City of York into what is probably one of the best commercial refrigerated communities in the country. Stores by the dozens have entrusted their equipment modernization program to Goodling.

With the coming of war, many readjustments had to be made. Practically no electrical appliances could be sold. Only limited business was possible in York Refrigerating and Hill Store Fixtures. On the other hand, the demands on the service department increased. Existing equipment simply had to be kept in operation until the war was over.

Goodling's acquired a manufacturing division on Springdale Avenue. Here thousands of tank gun recoil and trench motor parts were produced. This small plant, with its sixty-five employees, has achieved a reputation for manufacturing precision products, meeting schedules on time and at competitive prices.

P. H. GLATFELTER CO.

Manufacturer of Fine Papers Since 1864



A few days after President Lincoln passed through Spring Forge on his way to make the historic address at Gettysburg, P. H. Glatfelter, a young man who had been working in a paper mill in Maryland, bought the Spring Forge Paper Mill, so-called because it occupied the site of the pioneer iron bloomery west of the Susquehanna. Later, the name of the mill, as well as of the village which grew up around it, was changed to Spring Grove.

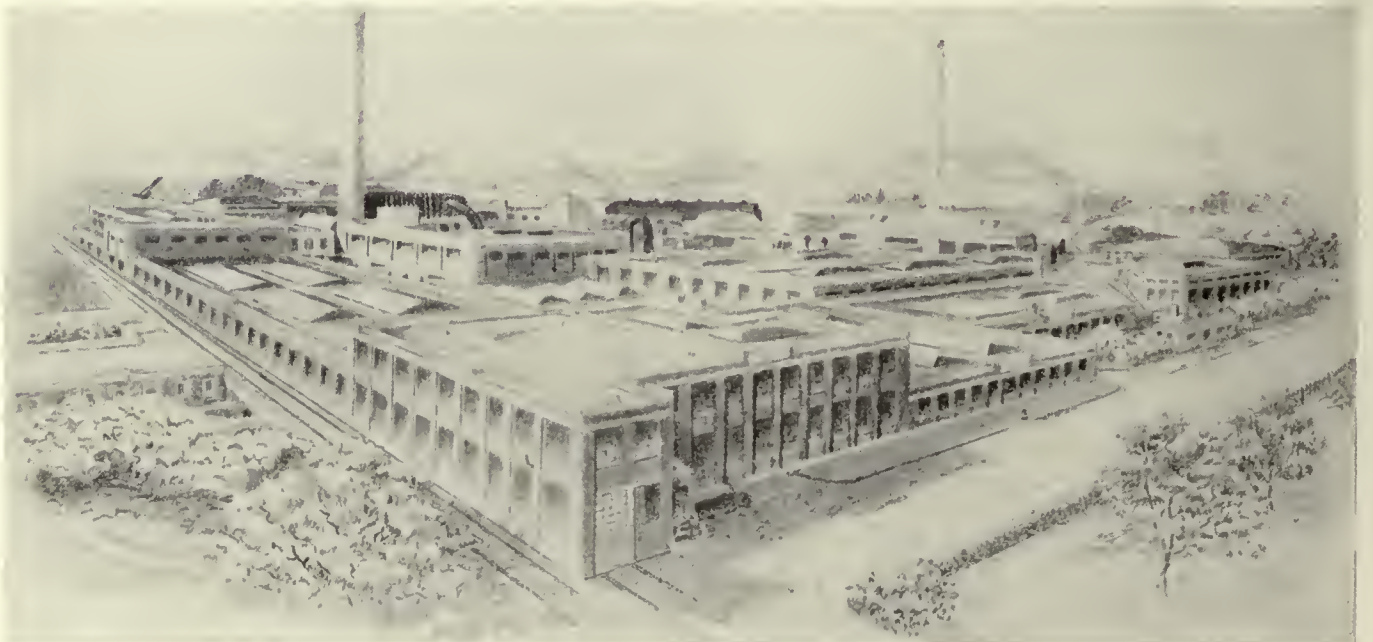
Beginning with a capacity of 1,500 pounds daily, made on one fifty-six-inch Fourdrinier machine, the mill in 1874 was moved to its present site where today it operates six Fourdriniers with widths of from fifty-six to one hundred ninety inches, capable of turning out 300,000 pounds of paper daily.

Today, the company is under management of the third generation of the Glatfelter family. P. H. Glat-

felter became president in May of 1930, when he succeeded his father, W. L. Glatfelter.

It is characteristic that the growth and expansion of the P. H. Glatfelter Company over the years has always been the result of careful, long-term planning. In addition to the mills, the Glatfelter Company owns and cultivates extensive pulpwood land in southern Maryland and Virginia, having formed a subsidiary company, the Glatfelter Pulpwood Company, to carry on this business.

The policy and the practice of the P. H. Glatfelter Company is traditionally to maintain a modern, efficient mill in order to approach as nearly as possible the guarantee of superior quality at minimum cost. The future will undoubtedly see this same energetic striving for perfection.

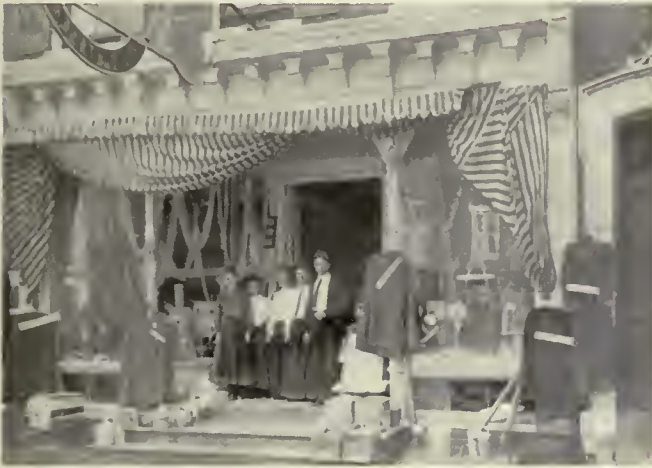


THE GOLDEN RULE

Ladies' Apparel

The Golden Rule was established May 13, 1904, by Charles F. Horner and E. Guy Bastress, at 238 West Market Street in York, as the Golden Rule Bargain House. The two men, who had been fellow workers, had in mind a variety store, similar to the early five and ten-cent stores. With the advent of ready-made women's clothing in the early part of the century, shirt-waists and skirts were added. As the ready-to-wear industry developed, The Golden Rule gradually came to specialize in women's apparel; thus becoming the first exclusive women's specialty shop in York. The venture was successful

expanded during the succeeding years, but the basic policy of a volume business for cash at lower prices remained the same.



Original Store

from the start; the partners early realizing the possibilities of attracting volume business by a policy of lower prices, made profitable by a strictly cash, low overhead store operation.

The rapid growth of the business required a larger store after a few years, and The Golden Rule was moved to 131 West Market Street. In 1922, further expansion became necessary, and the entire building containing the store was purchased by Mr. Bastress. It was extensively remodeled, almost doubling the floor space of The Golden Rule, and one of York's first modern store fronts was installed.

The business continued until early July, of 1933, when Mr. Horner died. The store was then taken over by Mr. Bastress, who was to operate it only a few months until his death in early September of the same year.

Then a critical decision had to be made. It was decided to continue The Golden Rule, and a successor firm was formed to carry it on—Mrs. E. Guy Bastress, Mrs. John P. Connelly, and John P. Connelly as the managing partner. With the full cooperation of an experienced staff, the business has continued to prosper.

The interior of the store was remodeled, new merchandising methods were added and departments



Second Store

In July of 1943, the building at 29-31 West Market Street was purchased. This building was extensively remodeled to make a modern store, with all the aids to efficient merchandising—a visual front—a functional store layout to make shopping easier—advanced lighting and air conditioning. The Golden Rule moved to this new building late in 1945 and will continue in the tradition that was started by two far-sighted men over forty years ago.



Present Store

JOHN D. GRAVES & CO.

Real Estate

The real estate firm known as John D. Graves & Co., is owned and operated by John D. Graves, who came to York in 1939, a native of Toledo, Ohio, to become associated with R. S. Noonan, local building contractor, under the name of The R. S. Noonan-Graves Company. This company was principally engaged in the construction and sale of new homes throughout Greater York.

After Pearl Harbor, when building decreased, Mr. Graves adopted his own name and entered the general real estate brokerage business, operating largely with salesmen. The selling group of this

firm averages four to eight salesmen and an office manager.

They originated the use of photographs in the selling plans.

The firm represents several approved fire insurance companies, handles repairs, remodeling, financing, sale and purchase of mortgages, general brokerage sale of property, buying and selling of real estate and professional appraisals. Mr. Graves is an active member of the York Real Estate Board. maintained to aid industrial plants in maintenance and production problems.

JNO. E. GRAYBILL & CO., INC.

Wholesale Electrical Supplies

The Jno. E. Graybill Co., Inc., has the unique distinction of being the eighth oldest wholesale electrical supplier in the United States. The company was established in 1888, by Jno. E. Graybill and incorporated in 1905.

From a small beginning, the company has increased until it occupies an outstanding position in its field. A branch opening in Lancaster in 1936 proved highly successful and affords a complete wholesale service in Lancaster County and surrounding districts.

Scope of the business now covers an area of one hundred miles around York and Lancaster County, representing nationally known electrical manufacturers' lines. Definite plans are now in the making for post-war expansion and enlargement, including additional facilities which have already been obtained so they will be available when needed.

During the war, the company has aided many of the large industrial war plants in securing high priority electrical material for prime contract gov-

ernment work. A complete engineering service is maintained to aid war plants in maintenance and production problems.

The Jno. E. Graybill Co., Inc., was purchased in 1930 from the estate of Jno. E. Graybill by Harry A. Brown, who owns the company today.



GREGORY'S

Men's Wear

On April 11, 1905, Samuel F. Gregory opened a men's hat store on South George Street. Two years later, he moved into Continental Square with a complete line of men's clothing, furnishings and hats. Since that time Gregory's have continued to sell a complete line of men's wear and after moving to several locations finally opened their present store at 26 North George Street on March 1, 1939. In 1942, Marshall Gregory was taken into partnership with his father, in what has become known as one of Pennsylvania's finest men's stores.



GREEN'S DAIRY

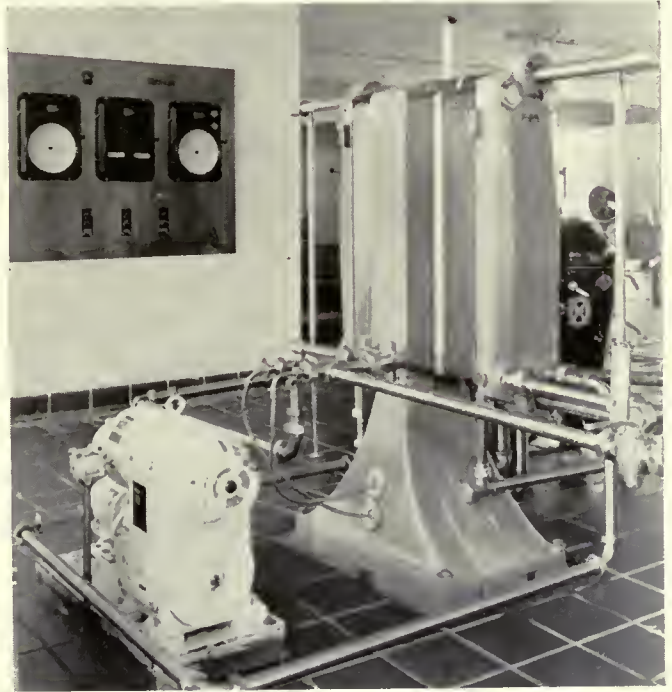
Milk and Milk Products

Green's Dairy was founded in 1913 by Clarence Green who at that time delivered milk with a horse-drawn vehicle. In 1923, the present modern dairy was built, and in 1924, he moved into his new dairy with all the latest dairy machinery at that time. As his business increased, more additions were made and more delivery equipment was obtained.

In 1930, a new ice cream department was added, new garages and a new boiler room was also built. At present, Mr. Green has employed about forty people in the processing and distribution of fine pasteurized dairy products and also has a fleet of seventeen motor vehicles for delivery.

The dairy also manufactures roller dried skim milk

powder to utilize thousands of gallons of fluid skim milk that would go to waste if it were not for this roller process drying machine.



Modern Pasteurizing Unit at Green's Dairy

J. S. HERSHEY BAKING COMPANY

Bread, Rolls and Cakes

This business was organized by J. S. Hershey in 1899, when he started with a small shop on West Philadelphia Street, where he baked bread and sold it from his own pushcart.

In January, 1900, the rear portion of the present plant was built at 40-48 West Jefferson Avenue.

The business was successful and its growth rapid. Within ten years the building had been extended to its present proportions. For a number of years, deliveries were made by use of horses and wagons. Trucks were adopted as soon as they became commercially practicable. Today, Hershey products are being delivered to all parts of York City and County.

The plant is completely equipped with the most modern baking machinery, including the latest labor-saving devices.

The personnel includes one hundred and twenty men and women engaged in the production and distribution of the most excellent grade of bread, rolls, sweet buns and cakes.

Increase in the volume of business has been phenomenal in recent years, the present rate of output being well beyond three quarters of a million dollars annually.

Since the death of the founder in 1936, the business has been carried on by his children, under the direction of J. Carleton Hershey, the present manager.



HARDINGE COMPANY, INCORPORATED

Mining and Industrial Process Equipment

The parent company, Hardinge Company, Incorporated, was founded by H. W. Hardinge, December 21, 1906. In 1920, Hardinge Company, Incorporated, purchased the then Steacy-Schmidt Manufacturing Company (now Hardinge Manufacturing Company); also the Ruggles-Coles Engineering Company.

The present Hardinge Manufacturing Company history dates back before that of the original Hardinge Company, Incorporated, in that a partnership, known as Bromell-Schmidt and Company, was formed about 1886. The charter of the business at that time was to manufacture boilers, radiators, steam and hot water heating machinery. The Hardinge Manufacturing Company now manufactures

and metallurgical processes has been developed and finds extensive use throughout the world. Along with this equipment are smaller items, such as



Large Vertical Boring Mill Section of Machine Shop.

principally the equipment sold by the parent company (Hardinge Company, Inc.); also special machinery according to designs furnished by other concerns desiring special work done. It has a large and small machine shop, a machine plate shop, as well as iron foundry and pattern shop, equipped principally to fabricate and assemble heavy machinery or parts and subassemblies.

The Hardinge Company, Inc., principal products are pulverizing and grinding mills for use in the recovery of metals from their ores, also for the manufacture of cement and in various industrial and chemical processes. Ruggles-Coles Dryers, Kilns and Coolers are also used in the same industries. A line of equipment for the treating of pulp and paper, sewage, water treatment and liquids in chemical

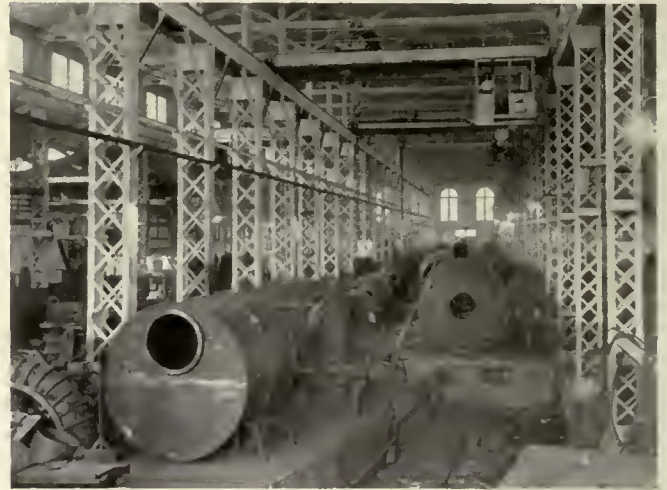


Plate Shop and Erection Bay.

weighing feeders, density control devices and electronic controls for use with the equipment sold.

The company branches are located in New York



Gray and Alloy Iron Foundry.

City, Chicago, San Francisco and Toronto, with agencies and licensees throughout the principal countries of the world.



Main Office and Works.

HOME FURNITURE COMPANY

Furniture

On May 16, 1898, a group of employees of the Weaver Piano Company associated themselves in a common partnership known as the Home Furniture Company, York, Pa.

They leased, with an option to purchase, a small one-story frame building, 48' x 116', known as the William Hose Planing Mill, located at the southwest corner of East King Street and the Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroad.

This small building was equipped with second-hand woodworking machinery. Water for the boilers was pumped from the nearby Poor House Run. A small adjoining building was converted into a dry kiln. The plant started operating July 15, 1898, being one of the pioneer furniture factories in this area. From this modest beginning the plant expanded slowly.

The original plant was gradually replaced with modern brick buildings, with additions being built from time to time until by 1919 the plant covered an area of over four acres of floor space, with a capacity of over \$1,000,000 annual production.

In April, 1911, the company was incorporated with an authorized capital of \$125,000. In 1923, the capitalization was increased to \$500,000. In 1934, the company lost by death one of its incorporators, E. M.

Manger, who was followed, in 1938, by D. W. Gerber, leaving J. L. Gerber the only remaining member of the incorporators.

The early product consisted of oak sideboards and bedroom pieces chiefly. This was followed by period dining room furniture until about 1928, when a change was made to bedroom furniture and radio cabinets. Later on, modern furniture becoming increasingly popular, the line was gradually changed until the entire output consisted of modern bedroom suites.

J. L. Gerber served as a director of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers for a number of years, and was elected vice-president for the term of 1932-1933, and as president of the association for the term of 1933-1934.

In September, 1944, all the shares of the Home Furniture Company were purchased by International Furniture, Incorporated, a holding corporation which controls: Thonet Brothers, Inc., New York, N. Y.; American Chair Company, Sheboygan, Wis.; and North Carolina Furniture, Inc., Statesville, N. C.

The present equipment of the plant will permit an expansion of business in the post-war period which would provide employment for 300 to 400.

HOWE'S DAIRY

Laboratory Controlled Pasteurized Milk and Cream

It was in the year 1926, on May 3rd, that Howe's Dairy started its business career by the purchase of one small milk route by Walter C. Howe, present owner. By the means of this one truck the people of York City and County learned to know the name of Howe's and the quality and services it stands for. The business increased and a second truck was added and a deliveryman hired, Elmer K. Hartman, who is still in Howe's employ.

On July 1, 1930, the present site at 907 Roosevelt Avenue was purchased and from this time on milk was received from the farmers and processed and bottled at this plant. Within the next two years the business increased to such an extent that a larger plant was needed and on October 15, 1932, the present dairy plant was erected.

In June 1, 1935, Russell Howe, a son of Walter C. Howe, graduated from Pennsylvania State College with the B.S. degree in Dairy Manufacturing and entered the business as plant superintendent. He also does all testing and farm inspecting.

The building for the Ice Cream Division was started on October 25, 1940, and was an addition to the original building. At this time the original building was changed from a one to a two-story building.

A new and most scientific feature was added on January 1, 1941, by the use of Sealon Hoods for the improved sanitary bottling of milk.

On March 28, 1941, a new addition for the Ice Cream Division was completed and the manufacture and selling of Howe's Superior Ice Cream from a

new and modern bar was introduced to the public.

On April 1, 1945, the newest and most attractive feature was added. Howe's Dairy became the first dealer in the eastern part of Pennsylvania to use the new T-Square Milk Bottles. The attractive feature of the new bottle is that the T-Square Bottle saves space from the point of delivery to storage in the home refrigerator. They are easier to handle and pour and make a very neat package. They save from 35 to 40% space in the refrigerators in the home, store and restaurant.

The Dairy is now laboratory controlled and requires the use of fourteen trucks for the handling and delivery of milk.



HESPENHEIDE AND THOMPSON, INC.

Premier Feeds for Poultry, Cattle, Hogs, Horses and Dogs

The partnership of Hespeneheide and Thompson was formed on April 11, 1921, by Fred A. Hespeneheide and J. Frank Thompson for the purpose of manufacturing and distributing feedstuffs.

Starting with a production of several tons daily, there has been a steady increase over the years in both capacity and production so that the present output is hundreds of tons every twenty-four hours.

In January, of 1936, the partnership was dissolved and the corporation of Hespeneheide and Thompson,

Inc., was formed.

During the war, the entire effort of the organization has been to produce feeds to increase the supply of meat, milk, poultry and eggs to feed the Allied Nations.

Premier Feeds, manufactured and distributed by the company, are sold in eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and part of New York.



HOME INSULATION CO. OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

Johns-Manville Rock Wool Home Insulation

Until about twenty years ago, the scientific insulation of homes was practically unknown.

During the last decade, however, home insulation has become an exact science. Johns-Manville, for more than eighty years the leader in the field of industrial insulations, has perfected a method of insulating homes that has completely changed old standards of living comfort. Regardless of age or type, whether clapboard, brick veneer, stucco or shingled, a home can be made a far more comfortable and economical place in which to live.

George C. Ruby, local industrial engineer, founded his own business and began to represent the Johns-

Manville Company in 1922. Seven years later he obtained a franchise to distribute their home insulation products in Central Pennsylvania. Since that time, the business has operated under the name of Home Insulation Company of Central Pennsylvania. George H. Wilt joined this organization in 1924 and for the past thirteen years has been general manager of the company.

This company now has branch offices in Harrisburg, Lancaster, and Hanover. It is the second oldest distributor of Rock Wool Home Insulation in the country, and has a staff of twenty-seven trained personnel who distribute and install the company's products.

D. E. HORN & COMPANY

Poultry, Dairy and Stock Feeds

The partnership of David E. Horn and Ernest O. Horn was founded in 1918, when the two brothers purchased the business of William F. Loucks, feed merchant, located at Philadelphia Street and Roosevelt Avenue, in York.

The business was operated at this location until May, 1935, when the modern feed manufacturing plant now operated by the company was erected at Lincoln and West Streets.

D. E. Horn and Company manufacture and distribute "Diamond" poultry, dairy and stock feeds. They also distribute "Dr. Salsbury" poultry health products, "Buckeye" poultry supplies, "Hoosier-

Crost" hybrid seed corns, etc., and handle a complete line of coal and building supplies.



INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL BANK OF WEST YORK

Founded 1907

The Industrial National Bank of West York has a record of thirty-eight years of continuous growth and service. It was founded during the midst of the "1907 Panic" by several leading citizens in the Borough of West York. The original capital was \$50,000.

During the succeeding years this young banking institution enjoyed rapid growth. By 1910, its resources had increased to \$200,000. Thirteen years later, its resources reached \$1,100,000. In 1925, the present modern banking house was erected on the corner of West Market Street and Highland Avenue.

Today, the facilities of the Industrial National Bank of West York include complete saving, loan, trust, and checking account departments for the convenience of its many depositors. It is an active influence in civic, industrial and commercial enterprises, and has rendered valuable administrative assistance in the development and growth of many West York projects.

Officers of the Industrial National Bank of West York include: Harry C. Stitt, president; Clarence Green, vice-president; Walter M. Senft, cashier, and Charles E. Joseph, assistant cashier.

Members of the bank's Board of Directors include: Jacob G. Aldinger, S. W. Harbold, Henry R. Dodson, Robert L. Myers, Harry C. Stitt, Clarence Green, Allen C. Wiest, Ervin M. Spangler and Richard E. Kopp.

The Industrial National Bank of West York is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Its Statement of Condition, January 1, 1945, was: Capital, \$125,000; Surplus, Profits and Reserves, \$219,393; Deposits, \$4,046,792; Resources, \$4,394,935.



J. G. KUESTER & ASSOCIATES—ADVERTISING AGENCY

Members: National Advertising Agency Network

Founded in 1940 by J. G. Kuester, of York, Pa., to provide the manufacturers of York County and vicinity with expert advertising counsel, this organization has grown in five years from a small operation to a departmentalized agency fully equipped with all facilities for planning and preparing both industrial and consumer advertising and merchandizing campaigns.

Through membership in the National Advertising Agency Network the agency offers to clients an exceptional talent pool of over 100 advertising specialists who serve more than 740 clients in diversified industries, as well as on-the-spot services of twenty-

seven affiliated offices strategically located throughout the country.

The Kuester Agency's client roster in York County includes: A. B. Farquhar Company; York Safe and Lock Company; Read Machinery Co., Inc.; York-Hoover Corporation; Alloy Rods Co.; P. H. Glatfelter Co.; McGann Manufacturing Company; Hanover Wire Cloth Co.; and others. Special assignments have been handled for many clients, including Army-Navy "E" award ceremonies, Welfare Drive publicity, Manufacturers' Association publicity, and the preparation of this book . . . THE STORY OF A DYNAMIC COMMUNITY.

INTERNATIONAL CHAIN & MFG. CO.

Manufacturers of Welded Chain—Weldless Chain—Tire Chains

The International Chain & Mfg. Co. succeeded the Victory Chain and Mfg. Co., which was founded in 1919 by a group of twenty-five men as a cooperative venture. Most of these men were actually chain makers who worked at their trade in the small "L" shaped frame structure at the corner of Norway and Elm Streets. They manufactured fire welded chain only, on about twenty forges, with a capacity of approximately 18,000 pounds per week.

In 1922, because of financial difficulties, sole ownership of the Victory Chain and Mfg. Co. passed to George J. Campbell, of Philadelphia, who had been its sales agent, and associated with the chain industry for twenty years. The name was changed to the present one and George J. Campbell conducted the business from his office in Philadelphia and so aggressively that the company prospered from the beginning.

The growth was steady and rapid as evidenced by the fact that whereas the number of employees in 1922 was about twenty-five, by 1940 it had increased to 175, and in the war year of 1944 to 320. This latter figure indicates the essentiality of the company's products for wartime purposes and for excellence in increasing and maintaining production the company was rewarded with the Army-Navy "E" pennant.

The average production per employee increased considerably during these years because of the constant addition and development of equipment for electric welding of chain. The variety of items was gradually expanded so that now the company has a well-rounded line serving the automotive, industrial, commercial and agricultural fields with both welded and weldless patterns—from a light dog lead to a heavy Anchor Chain.

The company experienced two disastrous fires in 1926 and 1937, which completely destroyed the factory buildings. Each fire presented an opportunity to increase the floor area and rearrange the equipment for greater efficiency, and production was further increased by the acquisition of property on the north side of the M. & P. Railroad in 1940, where the fire welding facilities were transferred and expanded.



1922

From a somewhat localized industry in 1922, sales have spread to all forty-eight States and several foreign countries although export business, as yet, has not been actively cultivated. This development necessitated closer coordination with the factory; so the office was moved to York in 1931.

Management of the company rested principally with George J. Campbell until his death in 1941, at which time it passed on to his three sons, George J. Campbell, Jr., who started in 1926; Melvin H. Campbell in 1931, and Howard D. Campbell in 1934. Too much credit cannot be given to the founder whose business acumen and untiring energies developed a small wavering enterprise into an organization of sizable importance in the chain industry.



1945

KEYSTONE COLOR WORKS, INC.

Wallpaper and Surface Coating Pulp Colors

Founded on April 29, 1919, by Daniel F. Lafean and John S. McCoy, the Keystone Color Works, Inc., manufactured wallpaper colors and mica. Later, the production of mica was discontinued, and the manufacture of paint became a large factor in the business. In June, 1935, the paint department was closed and the manufacture of wallpaper colors became the major business of the company.

On March 16, 1936, the company was reorganized and the new officers include: H. E. Bruce, president and general manager; W. E. Baab, vice-president; H. R. Euler, the principal shareholder, secretary and treasurer; and E. H. Senft, C.P.A., assistant secretary. Under the new management the company specializes in the manufacture of chemical pigment colors for the wallpaper and surface coating industries, and its capacity has more than doubled.

During the war quite a sizable tonnage of chemical colors was made for the Navy, the Maritime Commission and Lend-Lease.

The business is national, and chemical pigment colors are sold to most of the wallpaper factories in the United States. Special colors are also sold to industries in South American countries.



KLING-MEYERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Shirts

Three hundred dozen shirts per day is the normal production of the Kling-Meyers Manufacturing Company, founded in 1933, by C. E. and D. J. Klinedinst, as a contract sewing business, doing stitching work for clothing manufacturers.

The succeeding twelve years show a marked improvement in the manufacturing and distribution facilities of the business through continuous expansion, installation of modern machinery and increased outlets for its products. Today, the company manu-

factures work and flannel shirts and woven sportswear. Products are distributed through retail, chain and department stores to all parts of the nation. The company normally employs approximately two hundred personnel.

During the past two and one-half years the Kling-Meyers Manufacturing Company has produced a substantial number of O. D. shirts for the Army and has had continuous contracts with the Navy Bureau of Supply and Accounts.



KEYSTONE ROOFING MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Roofing Products

The Keystone Roofing Manufacturing Company was incorporated and began operations August, 1908. The equipment consisted of one roofing machine and one waterproof machine. The total floor area comprised 9,000 sq. ft., and the output of the mill was twelve tons daily.

Today, the floor area amounts to 155,000 sq. ft., and with three roofing machines and two waterproof machines, the productive capacity has been increased to 500 tons daily. In addition, facilities for rewinding, slitting, and sheeting are available. From an initial enterprise of three small buildings, the plant has been increased to eight large buildings, which house the roofing and waterproofing machines, warehouse and shipping departments, boiler plant, paint department, superheating department, saturation and coating stills.

It has always been the policy of the Company to avail itself of the most modern and efficient equipment. Keeping pace with increased capacity of the mill, were superheating systems, oxidizing systems and hot oil processes which guarantees the manufacture of merchandise of highest quality. By the addition of these facilities, the plant has an asphalt storage capacity of over 600,000 gallons.

The Company contributed substantially toward Victory in the first World War and is doing an even bigger job today. In the recent war over 500,000,000 sq. ft. of waterproof papers were produced for the requirements of the Armed Forces; waterproof paper for the protection of overseas shipments, shell and

cartridge containers, large and small calibre guns, waterproof and vermin proof tarpaulins, and many other important items.

The Company has pioneered in the manufacture of asphalt-treated specialties. It developed a flame-proof paper, which had great use in the late war. It was one of the first companies to produce a metal or foil-backed waterproof paper, cork-backed insulation roofings and papers for use in subways, cold storage plants and refrigerated railroad cars. It initiated the production of multi-colored shingles which have had wide acceptance; also manufactured roofing covered with aluminum coated granules and aluminum plating and asphalt bricks used in street paving.

The Company today manufactures a complete line of shingles, roll roofings, felt-base strip and roll brick sidings, saturated felts, also asbestos sidings; asphalt paints, plastic cements, asbestos roof coatings, quick binding cements, hard asphalts; sheathing and building papers, insulating papers, dry and coated deadening felts; concrete road joint materials, car linings, industrial sound deadening and friction reducing materials, floor coverings; infused and saturated papers, oiled papers, ammunition and shell containers, tire wraps, case liners, automobile covers, mulch paper; duplexed and triplexed papers.

The Company is now under the direction of Joseph A. Feely, president; Stephen A. Feely, vice-president; Raymond F. Stouch, secretary and treasurer; and Charles B. Fry, technologist.



C. C. KOTTCAMP & SON

Plumbing and Heating

In 1865, following the war between the States, a Yorker by the name of Christian Charles Kottcamp returned home. He carried with him a discharge from the army, back pay which had accumulated and bounty money which included substitute fees.

The young man, who was an experienced tinsmith, decided to go into business. Starting a small establishment in the 100 block on North George Street during the Summer of 1866, he exerted his full effort toward a successful future.

In those days tinware was almost exclusively used for cooking utensils and this, together with tin roofing and spouting, became a large part of the business.

In order to obtain a larger volume of country trade, this shop was moved to Dover in 1872. After remaining there for seven years, Mr. Kottcamp returned to York and located at the intersection of what is now Belvidere Avenue and Market Street. At this time, slate roofing was added as a separate department of the business.

Five years later, in 1884, the business was moved to the present location at 515 West Market Street. At this place the basement was used for the business and the remainder of the house as a residence. The ensuing five years were busy ones for the Kottcamp establishment as a sharp business increase forced him to convert the entire property into a workshop in 1889.

Realizing that plumbing and heating were allied trades which should be added to the ever-expanding

business, Mr. Kottcamp in 1895 sent his son, Harry, to New York, to pursue a course in technical and practical work at the New York School of Plumbing and Sanitation. In 1901, young Kottcamp returned to York to prove his mettle in regards to his father's



The C. C. Kottcamp & Son Building Today.

business. Displaying keen aptitude for this line of work, he was made a member of the firm and the name was changed to C. C. Kottcamp and Son.

The development of the arts in sheet metal, plumbing and heating was very rapid at that time. Always alert, this firm kept abreast of the times with the result that growth was steady and consistent.

The senior member of the firm, many years older in age and experience than the ex-soldier who, fifty-nine years before, had originated the company, died in the early part of 1925. The ownership and entire responsibility of the operation of the concern fell upon the shoulders of able Harry E. Kottcamp. Under his management a very efficient organization was built and, after seventy-nine years of continuous activity, this concern is one of York's outstanding firms in its accomplishments.

The sheet metal shop is the best equipped in southeastern Pennsylvania specializing in custom-built work made from aluminum, brass, bronze, copper, black iron, lead, monel metal, galvanized steel, terne plate, tin and zinc. The engineering department and skilled mechanics are constantly producing architectural and industrial requirements for use in all parts of the East.



Shop of C. C. Kottcamp & Son in 1884.

LaMOTTE & BOND

Insurance Brokers

LaMotte and Bond were first organized in 1915 as an agency representing fire and casualty companies, soliciting local business, with an office at 8 East Market Street. Later, the agency qualified as insurance brokers for placing business with other companies. At about the same time, arrangements were made for insuring properties and merchandise located anywhere in the United States.

In World War I, Urban S. Bond served with the 404th Aerial Repair Squadron, U. S. Military Aeronautics.

In 1939, Fred F. Glatfelter was added to the staff as a direct representative of the firm. Since Decem-

ber, 1942, he has been on active service as a Lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve.

As of June 1, 1944, the interest of Benjamin B. LaMotte in the firm was purchased by Urban S. Bond, who is continuing the business under the same firm name. Mr. LaMotte has retained his license as a Broker with the office and as such continues his activity in the insurance business.

Companies are represented and facilities are available for the placing of insurance covers on all forms of fire, marine, casualty, and surety bond risks regardless of their location.

L. LAVETAN & SONS

Scrap Metals, Etc.

Salvage of waste metals and other materials with a re-use value has always been an important business. During the emergency of World War II patriotic salvage drives served to impress the man in the street with the essentiality of an activity he may have underestimated.

As early as 1897, when this business was founded by Louis Lavetan, the stage was set for a scrap metal industry in York. Metal working and fabrication has always shared a large part of York's industrial occupation, from the early days when the German settlers manufactured their famous grandfather clocks and Pennsylvania rifles.

Originally located at 13 South Newberry Street, the business was moved in 1911 to the present warehouse and office at 246-256 West King Street, growing steadily until 1918 when a partnership was formed under its present title and the ownership of Mr. Lavetan and his five sons.

The company also operates a large storage and processing yard at Kings' Mill Road and Grantley Road, a location convenient to many of the indus-

tries that supply metallic and other scrap while avoiding the central congestion of the city.

Here are available many modern machines for handling, sorting and preparing scrap iron and steel. Large cranes pile and sort heavy metal scrap, while power shears and acetylene torches are used for further preparation. Huge hydraulic power presses are capable of compressing light sheet scrap of every description into bales of chargeable size for shipment to the steel mills whose furnaces they supply. All kinds of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, as well as waste paper, rags, etc., are collected, graded, sorted and prepared for re-use at the various yards and plants of the company.

The history of this business is typical inasmuch as its growth and usefulness coincide with progress from crude backbreaking methods to the use of modern machinery. Normally employing from forty to fifty men, L. Lavetan and Sons has cooperated fully with the armed services during the recent emergency and will continue to play a major part in the salvage of essential materials in the York area.

LEHMAYER'S

Men's and Boys' Wear, Young Moderns' (Ladies') Shop

Back in the old days when candles and Conestoga wagons were still being used and beaver hats, tail-coats and checked pantaloons were worn, Nathan Lehmayr opened his first store in York, Pennsylvania. The year was 1847.

For ninety-eight years the principles of honest dealing and value giving laid down by the founder have been successfully carried on by his three sons, Martin, Louis and William, and their successors, Nathan W. Lehmayr and Regina L. Klaw, grandchildren of the founder, and present owners of the business.

This privately owned men's and boys' clothing establishment has enjoyed continuous progress since its inception. Its growth coincides with the needs and development of the community, the rapidly changing trends in the clothing industry, and the merchandising foresight of its founder.

On September 31, 1945, Lehmayr's moved into a new and larger establishment at 44 North George Street, next to the Strand Theatre. With the opening of this new and up-to-date store in York, Lehmayr's added a smart, new third floor devoted entirely to immediate-wear for ladies.

LONG'S BAKERY

Wholesale Baking, Pies, Cakes and Cookies

When Samuel Adams was a delegate to Continental Congress in York he wrote back to his wife, Abigail, in Boston, that although he was homesick and lonesome for his family, he liked the excellent pastries baked by the good cooks of York. This tradition of good pastry-making is carried on today by York bakeries such as Long's Bakery, at 367 West Rose Avenue, which specializes in the baking of pies, cakes and cookies. Long's products are sold wholesale to groceries and to supply the cafeterias in industrial plants.

The best ingredients are used, many of them are obtained locally, such as York County flour and fresh fruit in season.

The former owners, who established the business as the Eagle Bakery in 1930, sold out to Long's in October, 1937. It has developed to the extent that fourteen persons are now employed. At least 90% of the products are consumed by workers and their families through plant cafeterias and grocery stores.

McFALL'S

Exclusive Men's Shop

When sonny wanted a bicycle, back in 1880, strangely enough papa took him to McFall's, which was then situated on West Market Street where the old Y. M. C. A. once stood. When the bass were biting in the Susquehanna, fishermen went to McFall's for rod and reel. A thriving trade in baseballs and bats was done long before golf clubs and skis became national playthings.

Founded in 1867, under the name of Lamb and McFall, the store featured a sports goods department which flourished for many years until a larger trade was done in men's custom-made clothes. In early times only specially ordered men's clothes were sold, along with hats, which were one of McFall's specialties. They were made by the York Hat Manufacturing Company, which was situated where the Christ Lutheran Sunday School Building now stands. A large business in locally made hats was done by McFall's until "stiff" hats went out of style to be replaced by soft ones. Besides the York-made hats, McFall's sold Stetson and Dobbs' hats, being one of the first stores in York to carry those lines.

The hat and bicycle business flourished in 1890, when the business was owned by John T. McFall. Even in this day it is probable that the brightly col-

ored Dobbs' hat boxes added a note of color on the McFall shelves as they do today.

In 1892, Wayne G. McFall was taken into the business with his father. A few years later McFall's custom-made shirts were worn by every well-dressed man in town.

After fifty-one years of business, McFall's finally put in a stock of custom-made men's clothes. By this time sonny and papa were going elsewhere to look for bicycles and fishing equipment. By this time "stiff" hats had become museum pieces. In 1926, the business was acquired by Charles N. Jacobs and John H. Trimmer. Upon the death of the former in 1945, Mr. Trimmer became the sole owner.

Although McFall's is a men's store, like "Esquire" it is also popular with women. A large amount of McFall's business is done by women customers, buying socks for their husbands and choosing the proverbial Christmas ties.

The McFall Shop has always been situated near the center of town. Today, it is located at 18 North George Street, maintaining the same high quality of merchandise that has earned for this establishment the enviable reputation of being . . . York's Finest Men's Shop.

PENN TEXTILE CORPORATION

Manufacturers of Narrow Fabrics

This firm was incorporated in November, 1939, with C. F. Obermaier as president; L. A. Graveline, vice-president and manager; and A. E. Uhler, superintendent; for the manufacture of narrow tapes and webbings. Operations were begun early in 1940, and materials for government defense were produced as early as May, 1940. Output for the years 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945 has been almost entirely for the war effort, cotton tapes and webbings of various descriptions having been supplied for the Army, Navy,

Air and Marine Corps. The year 1945, also, is being devoted almost exclusively to the production of war materials.

One of the specialized products of this corporation is slide fastener tape. The output of this product has been curtailed due to the war, but post-war plans call for the expansion of this production. Plant equipment has been increased 100% since 1940. Offices in Chicago, Lea & Sachs, 180 N. Wacker Drive.

MARTIN-PARRY CORPORATION

Since 1880

In 1886, Milton D. Martin organized the York Spring Wagon Works and began the manufacture of light, medium and heavy truck wagons on East North Street, the present site of the Maple Press Company. Thus began one-half of what is now Martin-Parry Corporation.

Shortly thereafter carriages and carts were added to the above line and a building on North George Street, present site of the Strand Theatre, was secured for this purpose. The business had a sensational growth, but suffered a severe set-back in 1895 when fire destroyed the East North Street plant. Temporary quarters were secured with the Keystone



Maritime "M" Award for War Production.

Farm Machine Company on North Beaver Street and the building of "Martin" vehicles continued.

The demand for this complete line of horse-drawn vehicles had so increased that much larger facilities were required. Through the Ebert Real Estate Agency, ground for a new plant was purchased in Eberton, now West York Borough. The construction of the new plant began in November, 1896. It was completed in May, 1897. At this time the firm name was changed to Martin Carriage Works. In June, 1900, the firm was incorporated with M. D. Martin, president; Peter A. Elsesser, secretary; W. A. Keyworth, treasurer—the latter still a member of the Board of Directors and chairman of the Executive Committee of Martin-Parry Corporation.

The fame of "Martin" carriages and wagons grew with the years and the company grew with it. This acceptance and growth was not confined to this country. Mexico was a substantial market for "Martin" wagons, while Argentina and Brazil were large users of special built carts.

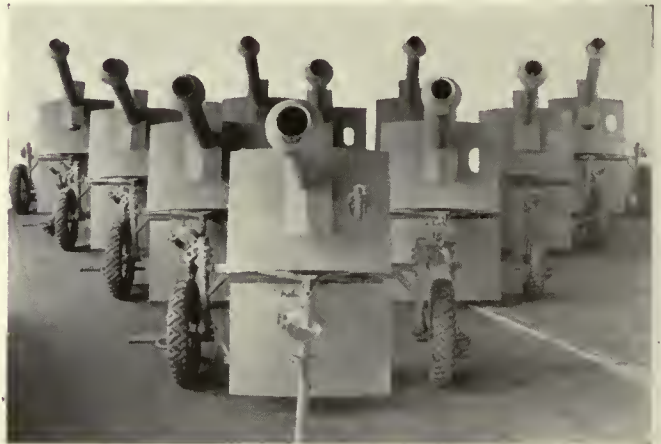
On June 3, 1903, the Guardian Trust Company opened its doors with Mr. Martin as its president. He had been the moving figure in its organization and served as its president until his death.

Ill health forced Mr. Martin's retirement from active participation in business in the latter years of his life, and upon his death in 1912, Peter A. Elsesser was made president of the Martin Carriage Works and the operation of the business was continued by the Guardian Trust Company, executors of Mr. Martin's estate. By the terms of his will, Mr. Martin set aside \$125,000 for the building of a library for York. The executors of the estate allowed this sum to increase under the title of The Martin Library Associ-

ation until it was sufficient for the erection and equipping of the modern and beautiful building on East Market Street which was opened on November 4, 1935, and which serves as a constant reminder to the citizens of York of M. D. Martin's regard for his fellowmen.

In 1916, John J. Watson, Jr., acquired the Martin Carriage Works and became chairman of its Board with Fred M. Small as president. The automobile as a commercial factor was just being felt. Commercial body building was in its infancy. The firm's name was accordingly changed to Martin Truck and Body Corporation and Mr. Small pioneered the company in the construction and national distribution of commercial automobile bodies. Expansion was rapid. On May 26, 1919, the company purchased the Parry Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, the largest manufacturers of bodies in the West, consolidating it and the Martin Truck and Body Corporation into Martin-Parry Corporation.

The immediately succeeding years saw the development of a standardized body where the parts were fabricated in the Martin-Parry factories, shipped in nested carloads and assembled and mounted at the branches. To improve standardization, the corporation erected a plant in the southern pine district at Lumberton, Mississippi, in 1922. Tops and bases were fabricated there and shipped to the branches. In 1924, it purchased the Oakes Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, for the fabrication of the metal parts used in the building of bodies. Thus the corporation reached a well-rounded, self-contained industry with four factories and forty-five branches. Its largest single shipment of commercial bodies went to Japan



In War—Rocket Launchers, the Big Little Gun.

in 1924, 1,000 bodies shipped two weeks after the receipt of the order.

In March, 1927, the corporation purchased from the Industrial National Bank its property at Highland Avenue and West Market Street in West York and converted it into an Inn. This Inn continues to serve the corporation and the public and is well known for its foods.

In 1928, the corporation sold all of its plants except the York plant to General Motors Corporation, Chevrolet Division. After a period of miscellaneous production, Mr. Small devoted all the energies of his organization to the development of Metlwal parti-

MARTIN-PARRY CORPORATION

Since 1880



In Peace—The Rexair Vacuum with Water.

tions and panelling, now adaptable to all kinds of interiors. Some ten years were consumed in this work at a cost of over \$2,000,000. The company was just getting under substantial headway in supplying Metlwal products for factories, office buildings, banks, stores, institutions, schools and residences (new and remodeled) when the war broke. In fact, it had only two years of this merchandising when war requirements intervened.

However, its engineers adapted these interiors to boats and the Government received the full benefit of their perfection in the construction of the interiors of cargo, tanker and combat vessels, plus troop and hospital conversions. The versatility and "on-the-job" erection possibilities of the material made it possible to convert liners and cargo vessels into troop and hospital ships in record time, thus speeding troops to action as well as the wounded's return. Over 400 vessels of all types have to date been equipped for the war effort with Martin-Parry Metlwal materials.

Because of failing health, Mr. Small had to relinquish active management of the company in the latter part of 1940. He accordingly worked out with F. J. Fisher, oldest of the body-building family, the consolidation of Martin-Parry Corporation and Rexair, Inc., of Detroit, of which company Mr. Fisher was Board chairman. This consolidation brought the

manufacture of the Rexair cleaner, a vacuum cleaner that uses water instead of a bag, to the York plant. It also supplied the management and advisory support which Mr. Small sought. T. Russ Hill, president of Rexair, Inc., became president and general manager of Martin-Parry and the Rexair directors moved onto the Martin-Parry Board.

The company then plunged into war work. It perfected the adaptors for the French 75 mm., the English and Canadian 18-Pounder, 4.5 Howitzer and the English Vickers 6" Howitzer. It converted such guns in Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Holland, Dutch East Indies and the United States, thus motorizing instantly all such horse-drawn equipment, a material contribution to the arming effort. Tank stacks and adaptors for invasion purposes were designed and produced by the corporation as were three types of Rocket Launchers so effective in the later months of the war. Turret rings for tanks, gun mounts, cable locks, gun sights, ammunition boxes, Radar cases and many metal fabrications were produced for the Army and Navy. Partitions and linings for vessels were supplied to the Maritime Commission, the Navy and the Army Transport Corps.

The Maritime "M" for excellence in production was awarded to the company in July, 1943. Additional stars have been earned each succeeding six months. Citations have also been received from Generals Campbell and Hauseman for the corporation's Ordnance achievements.

The "Martin" part of the corporation has been in business for sixty years—the "Parry" part for sixty-five years. Having been born in the wake of our severest war and taken three other wars in stride, the corporation knows something about economic and social upheavals. It is already turning out commercial Metlwal products for the new building and remodeling era, designing ship interiors for tomorrow's liners and for the conversion of all types of vessels. The Rexair Cleaner and Conditioner is in



War and Peace—Ship and Building Interiors.

production, as are the components for prefabricated houses. The corporation will maintain its position as a leader in its field in a city characterized by the stability of its enterprises and its citizens.

McCRORY'S

5-10-25-Cent Store

In February, of 1896, John G. McCrory opened his store in York, Pennsylvania, just fourteen years after opening his first five-and-ten-cent store in Scottsdale, Pennsylvania.

John G. McCrory made his start in the five-and-dime business with a total capital of \$350, saved from his salary as a dry goods clerk plus \$200 which he borrowed, and the deeply rooted conviction that a store offering merchandise only at two price levels, five and ten cents, would attract enough customers to make it a paying proposition.

Within a few years, stores under the McCrory banner were retailing dry goods, house furnishing sundries and kitchenware in a dozen towns in the industrial areas of eastern and central Pennsylvania. His store in York, Pennsylvania, was one of this chain.

progress of the company through improved services and facilities to the shopping public whose patronage is the foundation of the company's success.



First Floor, Side Stairway to Basement Salesroom



Original York Store



Main Sales Floor

The growth of the City of York has been so phenomenal that it became necessary to build a brand new store in 1941 with five times the counter space of the original McCrory's Store in this city in order to properly serve the increased population.

A decade later, the McCrory chain consisted of sixty-nine stores and by 1915, the year the company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, fifty-nine more stores had been added, bringing the total to one hundred seventeen. By 1921, forty years after he had started in business, his chain of one hundred fifty-nine branches sold \$14,400,000 worth of merchandise. In 1944, customers spent over \$71,000,000 in its two hundred two branches.

McCrory's sales and profits have consistently grown, due in a large part to the modernization of most of their stores. The management insists upon this modernization program as being essential to the



Present York Store

THE MCKAY COMPANY

Chain and Arc Welding Electrodes

Over sixty years ago the James McKay Company started the production of chain in Pittsburgh. The company grew in size and good will with the trade until it had the largest fire welding plant in the country.

A few years later the Hayden-Corbett Chain Company was organized in Columbus, Ohio. This company expanded until they had two large plants, one in Columbus, Ohio, and the other in Huntington, West Virginia.

A little later the National Chain Company was formed in Marietta, Ohio, with an organization long and favorably known in the chain industry.

In 1919, these three companies merged, formed the United States Chain & Forging Company, building at that time, for added production, a new electric welding plant at York, Pennsylvania.

In 1931, the charter was revised, without other change in the organization, changing the company name to The McKay Company, because so many of its specialty products were known by this fine old chain name.

Manufacturers of automobile tire chains, commercial chains of iron and steel for marine and industrial purposes and arc welding electrodes of both mild and stainless steels, The McKay Company has plants now located at McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania, and York, Pennsylvania.

The chain plant at York, Pennsylvania, produces steel chains by the electric welding process and for the past few years its entire capacity has been converted to the fabrication of tire and tow chains for automobile trucks in heavier than commercial sizes, and other chains for Army and Navy requirements.

Although originally chain manufacturers, the company entered the arc-welding electrode field starting commercial production in 1938 in a new plant erected and equipped for that purpose at York, Pennsylvania. As the shipbuilding program materialized, the company met the increase in demand for electrodes of carbon steel for welding and subsequently, at the request of the Navy, installed facilities at the McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania, Plant to supplement the production of electrodes from the York Plant.

In addition to the well-rounded line of mild steel electrodes produced, The McKay Company manufactures a complete line of certified stainless steel electrodes, and, through its own laboratory research, supplemented by a fellowship maintained at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, developed the famed McKay "Armorloy" electrodes which so satisfactorily met the requirements for the welding of heavy armor plate used extensively on both Army and Navy fighting equipment.



Aerial View of York Plant.

M & H PURE FOOD STORES

Chain Food Stores

What is now known as the M. & H. Pure Food Stores dates back to 1916 when William H. Meisenhelter opened up a food store at 29 East Philadelphia Street. He soon was operating four stores in various locations.

In 1922, Horace Hake, H. H. Minnich and Martin Miller joined the enterprise then known as the Meisenhelter Stores and in the next three years six more stores were opened.

Mr. Hake and Mr. Minnich became the sole owners in 1925 and changed the name to the M. & H. Pure Food Stores. For the ensuing eighteen years, the stores were conducted under this ownership and management.

In 1940, Mr. Minnich withdrew from the firm and Mr. Hake is now the sole owner and proprietor.

Mr. Hake's ancestral background fits into his present vocation. His forebears were all engaged in the processing of food and food products. In fact the family coat-of-arms of English origin is even symbolic of food—three fish—the "Hake Fish." His more immediate ancestors were flour millers and later wholesalers and retailers of food products.

Since food is so closely related to agriculture, Mr. Hake has always had a keen interest in farming. He managed his father's farm in lower York County

in his late teens and worked hard in developing better strains of farm animals, fruits and vegetables. This naturally led him into organization work, such as the Grange, farmer institutes and related Farm Bureau work.

He was active in organizing the Red Lion Farmers' Exchange which at one time was one of the most active and largest in the East.

Mr. Hake operates his ten stores on an interesting and unique principle. Each manager is virtually the proprietor of his store. His income is based upon the business he is able to develop and thus shares in any increase for which he may be responsible.



MOLYBDENUM CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Chemical and Metallurgical Products of Tungsten and Molybdenum

The Molybdenum Corporation of America is one of the largest manufacturers in the United States of the chemical and metallurgical products of Tungsten, Molybdenum and Boron.

The local plant was founded and operated under the name of York Ferro Alloy Company, later changed to the York Metal & Alloys Company, and in 1930 became a unit of the Molybdenum Corporation of America.

The York Plant is fully equipped for the refining of Tungsten, Molybdenum and Boron ores, producing Ferro Tungsten, Tungsten Metal Powder, Tungsten Carbide, Calcium Tungstate, Sodium Tungstate, Ammonium Tungstate, Tungstic Oxide, Tungstic Acid; Ferro Molybdenum, Molybdenum Metal Powder, Molybdenum Carbide, Calcium Molybdate, Sodium Molybdate, Ammonium Molybdate, Molybdic Oxide, and Molybdic Acid; Ferro Boron, Calcium Boride, and Manganese-Silicon-Boride.

Through chemical and metallurgical research, this company has been responsible for supplying to the steel industry, alloys, metal powders, and carbides of Tungsten and Molybdenum, to be used in the

production of alloy and special steels for world consumption.

Sodium Tungstate and Sodium Molybdate, the chemical salts of Tungsten and Molybdenum, have been directly responsible for the rapid progress in the textile, ink, paint, and rubber industries.

This company has played an outstanding part in the World War II program, 97% of the total production going into the war effort.



Smelting Tungsten Ore

McGANN MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

Special Machinery

The McGann Manufacturing Co., Inc., a Pennsylvania corporation, was founded in 1922. It was organized for the manufacture of chemical equipment, dryers, hydrators, sugar machinery, dam and lock gates, and various kinds of heavy special machinery. Among the peacetime products of the company are condensers, tanks, boilers and special machinery designed and produced for several nationally and internationally known design and erection companies.

Early in 1940, Clyde H. Smith became associated with the company, acquiring a substantial interest at that time. In 1945, he acquired all other outstanding stock and is now sole owner and operator of the company.

Plant Facilities

The company buildings are situated on grounds bounded by Richland Avenue and King's Mill Road of approximately ten and three-quarters acres. The entire area is enclosed by six-foot Anchor fence. The grounds, exclusive of building sites, are used for both employee parking and material storage, and seasonally, for plate shop fabrication work.

The main building contains the administrative offices, foundry, machine shop, boiler shop and assembly departments.

Other smaller buildings include one containing the pattern shop and receiving, stores and shipping; another, pattern storage; another, engineering offices; another, the heating and steam plant, and others for storage of various materials.

The entire building area, exclusive of administrative and engineering office space, is approximately 54,000 square feet.

The buildings are in the main of wood or steel reinforced, frame construction. All are steam heated with Modine blower units throughout, excepting the administrative offices.

The shipping facilities available to the company are several motor express companies and Pennsylvania, Western Maryland and Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroads. The company owns a spur connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad siding. A switch spur enters the shops.

Technical Facilities

The experience and background of the company, its management and engineering department is one of many years of experimental, development and production engineering work on special machinery and equipment. They have designed and produced such products as lime plants and hydrators, L. S. T. ship box sections, sugar machinery, buoys, traveling cranes, gantry cranes, floating dock cranes, projectiles, steam and electric cargo winches and other hoisting equipment, and many other types of special machinery and equipment.

Coupled with experimental and development engineering work on these products, the company has gathered together over the period of the last twenty years an organization of shop supervision, mechanics, foundrymen, plate fabricators and assemblymen who have had a broad experience in the production of many additional items of manufacture.

The Engineering Department consists of a highly skilled and versatile mechanical engineer who is

assisted by two designer-draftsmen. In addition, the company employs the necessary draftsmen to round out an engineering unit capable of carrying out such design and development work as may arise. The chief engineer is fully acquainted with company's products and has had a wide experience in the mechanical field involving other machinery and equipment not produced by this company.

Foundry Facilities

The floor area of the foundry, including the pattern shop, pattern storage, core room and core ovens, is approximately 12,000 square feet.

The molding floor is serviced by two overhead traveling cranes. At present, there are two cupolas of eight and two-ton capacity, respectively.

The floor space and equipment provides for approximately sixty employees, including thirty molders.

In addition, the company maintains a pattern shop, including able wood pattern-makers who have been in its employ for several years. The facilities and equipment available in this department provide for from twelve to twenty pattern-makers.

This department has been in production throughout the company's program of steam winch manufacture, which began in the latter part of 1941. Prior to that time this department did grey iron casting work for customer companies and for company products.

Plate Shop Facilities

The floor area of the plate shop, including the area at present used for electric winch assembly, is approximately 18,500 square feet.

This area is serviced by a fifteen-ton overhead traveling crane. In addition, several one and one-half ton budget hoists and other heavier hoisting equipment are located over and about such equipment as requires these facilities.

The floor space and equipment provides for approximately two hundred plate fabricators, welders and the like.

This department has been in production throughout the company's life manufacturing such products as lime plants and hydrators, gantry cranes, floating dock cranes, traveling cranes, buoys and L. S. T. ship box sections.

War Record

In 1941, the company was called into the War Production Program by the U. S. Maritime Commission and was given an assignment to manufacture 7' x 12' steam cargo winches for the Liberty ships. At the end of the present contracts the company will have shipped approximately 2,600 of these winches, enough to outfit approximately 325 ships.

In early 1944, the company did plate shop fabrication for the Army and Navy, including floating dock cranes and L. S. T. ship box sections. This was subcontracted work.

In early 1944, the company also took on prime contract work with the U. S. Army for projectiles.

In the latter part of 1944, the U. S. Maritime Commission called upon McGann for additional work in their shipping program for the manufacture of electric winches. This program required a production of approximately 400 winches to outfit twenty-five ships.

THE MEDUSA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Cement

Few people, perhaps even those living in York, Pennsylvania, know that the world's first White Portland Cement was produced in York. . . . How it came about makes an interesting story.

Back in the years preceding 1907, the officials of Medusa Portland Cement Company were intrigued with the idea of producing a White Portland Cement. . . . They knew that the possibilities for the use of such a cement were unlimited. . . . They believed that if materials for a white cement could be found, the cement would be unexcelled for the making of terrazzo and stucco. The problem was to find a white limestone near white clay and high-grade coal. After a geological search, this combination was found near York, and in 1907, the York Plant was built for the production of the world's first White Portland Cement.

Since this was the first White Portland Cement, Medusa executives found it necessary to develop new processes for the manufacture of this product. This gave the York Plant another "first" in cement making, in that it's believed to be the original straight-line production cement plant.

After this mill was in operation for a number of years, it was found that a considerable percentage of the raw materials were unsuited in color to make white cement, but could be used for producing an excellent quality gray cement. Therefore, in 1927,

the York Gray Portland Cement Plant was erected. This is the story back of the two Medusa cement plants, one manufacturing White Portland Cement, the other Gray Portland Cement.

Perhaps an equally interesting story is how these cements came to bear the name Medusa. . . . It so happened that among the founders of the Medusa Portland Cement Company were two men instructors or professors in geology in leading universities. In the search for the name for Portland Cement, these men were reminded of the story of Medusa, the fabled woman of Greek mythology, whose hair had been changed into hissing serpents because she dared to vie in beauty with Minerva. She became a monster so frightful that no living thing could behold her without being turned into stone. Since Medusa turned living things into stone, her name was selected to symbolize the modern magic by which Portland Cement creates edifices and engineering works as solid as native rock. We believe that few products are so significantly named as Medusa Portland Cement.

The name Medusa today designates a wide variety of cements and cement products manufactured by the Medusa Portland Cement Company in its eight plants located in strategic market centers in the eastern part of the United States.



METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY

Public Utility

Electric service for a majority of York's large industrial plants is supplied by Metropolitan Edison Company which has made available for them the resources and facilities of a large, modern and well operated electric power system. Through the years, and particularly since the acquisition of the predecessor, York Haven Water & Power Company, in 1923, Metropolitan Edison Company has constantly increased and expanded its equipment for the production and distribution of electric energy.

The most recent major improvement was the rebuilding of the Smith Street Substation, in the outskirts of York, increasing its capacity to 67,500 kilowatts. Included in this important project, which was completed during the latter part of 1944, was the construction of a new 110,000-volt steel tower, high tension transmission line between York and two of the company's main generating stations on the Susquehanna River at York Haven and Middletown, Pa. Improvements and additions at the Smith Street Substation increased its capacity about 70 per cent. The total capacity of Metropolitan Edison facilities serving large industrial customers in York and surrounding territory has been raised to 120,000 kilowatts.

To supply electricity for its customers in all parts of the territory which it serves, Metropolitan Edison Company has four main generating stations and a number of miscellaneous sources of electric power supply with a total installed generating capacity of 224,500 kilowatts. Of these, the closest to York is the hydroelectric station on the Susquehanna River at York Haven with an installed capacity of 20,000 kilowatts. For years it has been an important source of electrical energy for industrial York.

As far back as 1924, however, in anticipation of the demands which York's expanding industries would make for more and more electric power, the company further guaranteed the availability of its service with the erection of a new steam turbo-generator plant on the Susquehanna River, at Middle-

town, about five miles above York Haven. The initial unit of 30,000 kilowatts' capacity was an important addition to the power resources of a growing territory. A year later a second unit of 35,000 kilowatts was added so that the Middletown Station, designed



Modern Steam Turbo-Generator Plant at Middletown

for ultimate 200,000 kilowatts' capacity, now has 65,000 kilowatts installed. Preliminary work on the installation of a third unit, that will increase the station output to 110,000 kilowatts, was suspended due to war conditions.

The stations at York Haven and Middletown are the principal sources of electric energy which Metropolitan Edison Company furnishes for York and vicinity and they are directly connected with the Smith Street Substation. The company's system is also connected at seven different points with the power system of other large companies, the capacity of these interconnections being 150,000 kilowatts.

The York office of Metropolitan Edison Company is at 123 East Market Street. The manager of this division of the company's territory has his office there and likewise the industrial power engineers whose services are at the disposal of all company customers in this area. Principal offices of the company are at 412 Washington Street, Reading, Pa.



Hydroelectric Station on Susquehanna River at York Haven

MORRIS DRUG COMPANY

Manufacturer, Wholesale, Retail Druggist

One hundred and twenty-two years have passed since this drug business, founded by Charles A. Morris, started at the present location, 7 East Market Street.

The company was twenty-three years old when the Mexican War began and it has experienced the depressions, inflations and panics incident to all wars since.

Many have been the changes and discoveries in medicine and chemistry since 1823, but the Morris Drug Company has been able to keep abreast of the times during all these years.

During the Civil War, a few days preceding the Battle of Gettysburg, the premises were searched by the Confederates for drugs of value to its army, but all important medicines had been carefully hidden. On the third day of that battle this company delivered first-aid supplies on the field for use of the Northern Army.

The Morris Drug Company engaged in wholesale and retail drug distribution and also drug manufacturing, years before the formation of any of the large pharmaceutical manufacturing concerns.

Distribution in the wholesale field was by means of large wagons drawn by four horses or mules, familiar and regular travelers over the roads of the Allegheny Mountains. Doctors in the rural communities depended on the Morris Drug Company for their supplies of medicines.

This company is now the largest covering all diversified lines of the drug business between Phila-

delphia and Pittsburgh and is housed in its own four-story building extending a half city block containing over twenty thousand square feet of floor space with additional warehouse facilities.

In the manufacturing field a completely equipped laboratory is operated for the production of pharmaceuticals, liquids, powders, tablets and ointments, including many specialties and private formulas used by physicians.

The retail department specializes in prescription work and carefully guards its files and records dating back almost a century. A completely stocked private truss department is operated.

Thousands of active wholesale accounts are serviced by salesmen covering Central Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia.

The Morris Drug Company also owns and operates the Silver Lustra Company manufacturing one of the oldest and best known silver polishes.

Although founded by Charles A. Morris, whose name the company carries, Geoffrey P. Yost associated himself with the company in 1859 and was actively connected with the company until his death in 1931. At the death of Mr. Morris, in 1872, Mr. Yost became senior member of the firm until 1919, when the company incorporated and Geoffrey P. Yost became its president.

The company now is entirely owned and operated by the Yost family with Fred R. Yost as president, and Richard F. Yost, vice-president and treasurer, both sons of Geoffrey P. Yost.

MOTOR FREIGHT EXPRESS, INC.

Motor Freight

Eighteen thousand tons per week is the average tonnage handled by the facilities of Motor Freight Express, Inc., common carrier of all freight commodities, and founded at York in 1929 by the Baltimore Transfer Company.

Early in 1929, the company purchased the Maryland and Pennsylvania Motor Freight Lines which operated four trucks between York and Baltimore. Within a year, the Pennsylvania Utility Commission certificates of the Raffensberger Motor Express were purchased, thereby giving the company operating

rights to Philadelphia, Reading, Lancaster, and Harrisburg.

In 1932, Motor Freight Express, Inc., established its first terminal in York. Subsequent terminals were built at Harrisburg, Lancaster, Reading, and Philadelphia. Each is equipped with modern and complete maintenance and storage facilities, and island-type platforms for loading from both sides.

Motor Freight Express, Inc., operates 210 units in Central Pennsylvania with connections for transfer at Philadelphia terminals to all parts of the nation.



GEORGE F. MOTTER'S SONS

Machinery Manufacturing · Industrial Supplies · Maintenance and Repairs

Engaged in the production of rotogravure printing equipment, repairs and maintenance of industrial equipment and the distribution of mill supplies, George F. Motter's Sons has come to occupy a place of leadership in industrial York. The history of the company dates back to 1838 when it was founded in the shops of Phineas Davis, who, in 1831, built the first coal-burning locomotive used in the United States in the very same shops in York in which this company had its origin. Since then, the company has progressed through three generations of Motter management.

Since 1924, the company has specialized in the production of a complete line of rotogravure printing machinery and equipment, having produced some of the largest magazine and catalogue perfecting presses in the world, some weighing over two hundred tons each and sold in all world-wide markets.

Special machinery of medium heavy type is produced to specifications, and an extensive line of industrial supplies and equipment is distributed throughout this section in conjunction with a complete mechanical and electrical maintenance and repair service.

George F. Motter's Sons' shop facilities were actively engaged in war production. Special machinery parts for 40mm. anti-aircraft guns, machining of

"Flak-Ice" equipment, parts for Liberty ships and powder bins for explosives were but a few of the company's contributions to the war effort.

The organization is largely composed of experienced engineers and skilled workers in the metal trades, a necessary requisite in the production of highly technical rotogravure equipment. Also, in order to trouble shoot breakdowns of machinery and equipment through its repair and maintenance service, the company maintains specialists, such as skilled mechanics, boilermakers, pipe fitters, assemblers and electrical experts. The Industrial Supplies Division also employs a staff of mechanical engineers for consultation and service to its customers.

The president is John C. Motter. He has been with the company for thirty-three years, and specializes in the engineering and sales of printing machinery. Major William S. Motter, vice-president, has been largely responsible for creating and expanding the Industrial Supplies Division of the company.

The firm's secretary-treasurer and general manager is George F. Motter, who spent many years in engineering and product development before assuming his present duties. He is a graduate of Lehigh University with a degree in Industrial Engineering. Melvin L. Beck is assistant treasurer.

MOTTER ELECTRIC COMPANY

Wholesale Distributors of Electrical Products

During the Fall of 1943 it was realized that the possibilities in the electrical field were great enough to warrant the formation of a separate company for the purpose of distributing electrical products



of all kinds. With this thought in mind, the Motter Electric Company was formed, and received its charter as a subsidiary of George F. Motter's Sons on June 13, 1944.

The Motter Electric Company owns and occupies the building formerly known as the Lau Building, located at 131 North George Street, in the City of York, Pennsylvania. The Motter Building is situated

in the heart of the wholesale district, a short block and one-half north of Continental Square. It provides a complete warehousing and showroom unit open on all four sides for traffic and shipping facilities. The property includes a large parking lot adjacent to the side and rear of the warehouse for the convenience of the company's customers.

The new company was planned to better serve its customers with electrical products, while at the same time allowing for expansion in the distribution of mill supplies which remained with the parent company, George F. Motter's Sons.

The Motter Electric Company handles full lines of nationally known quality electrical products for industries, contractors and dealers. These include construction materials, electrical supplies, power apparatus, lamps, lighting equipment and electronics, along with a complete line of household appliances.

The Motter Electric Company through its York operation, along with its Altoona Branch, serves a population of approximately two million people located in the southern and central sections of Pennsylvania.

The officers of the Motter Electric Company are: George F. Motter, president and treasurer, and Melvin L. Beck, secretary and assistant treasurer.

G. C. MURPHY COMPANY

On Continental Square

Five years ago, the G. C. Murphy Company established one of its 207 retail stores on the northeast corner of Continental Square in York. One year later, the Cassatt Building adjoining the original store was purchased and remodeled as an annex to provide larger facilities for the convenience of its customers.

The G. C. Murphy Company was founded by Mr. Murphy, in 1906, when he opened his first store in McKeesport, Pennsylvania. Today, the 207 retail stores now in operation show a retail sales of \$88,936,595 for the year 1944. The company provides employment for approximately 10,000 men and women.

Officers of the company include Edgar M. Mack, chairman of the Board; W. C. Shaw, president, and a native of York County; P. L. Sample, vice-president and sales manager; J. A. Krut, vice-president and treasurer; and W. S. Thomson, secretary.

Post-war plans for the York store include the dismantling of the Cassatt Building to provide space for the erection of a new and modern addition to the present building which will increase the capacity

of the establishment by approximately fifty per cent.

The G. C. Murphy Company realizing that York is a Dynamic Community, with a real outlook for the future, plans its future as a part of York. Pledging to our customers and friends only the best in merchandise and service, you will find Murphy's a friendly place to shop.



NEW YORK WIRE CLOTH COMPANY

Insect Screen Cloth

Approximately seventy per cent of the insect screen cloth production in the United States centers in the immediate neighborhood of York County, Pennsylvania. Among the largest of the various concerns engaged in this work, the New York Wire Cloth Company was founded on September 8, 1892, when the owners of several scattered wire screen factories decided to concentrate their production within the then existing plant at 441 East Market Street, address of the present York office. Main business offices are at 500 Fifth Avenue in New York City.

From its early beginning, the New York Wire Cloth Company has grown steadily in factory space, facilities and output, the best index is the production figure of fifty-eight million square feet of wire cloth produced in 1922, as against the approximately ninety million square feet made at present.

During the recent war emergency, insect screen cloth occupied a position high among critical materiel. On May 5, 1945, the New York Wire Cloth Company became the first insect screen cloth plant in the United States to receive the Army-Navy "E" for its war production effort.

Normally employing about 325 people, the New York Wire Cloth Company also operates its own wire drawing mill on Loucks' Mill Road, just outside York, where as many as twenty thousand miles of wire are drawn per day.

The New York Wire Cloth Company has pioneered a great deal of the progress made in insect screen manufacture. This firm introduced the original process of electrogalvanizing of cloth after weaving; it has high-lighted its screening with a reinforced selvaqe which incorporates a self-measuring feature, permitting visual perpetual inventory of the screen roll. Shortly before the war, the company introduced a new type of screen cloth woven from plastic filaments instead of wire. This product, called "Plasti-Screen," is non-corrosive.

Like most industries in York and York County, New York Wire Cloth has had a long period of amicable relationship between employees and management. The company operates a group insurance plan for the benefit of its workers, covering accident, hospitalization, sickness and death.

New York Wire Cloth, entering the last half of its first century, occupies a secure place among the essential industries of the stable York area.

JOHN H. MYERS & SON

Lumber—Millwork—Builders' Supplies

This company, with office, plant and principal place of business at 1275-1285 West King Street, York, Pa., was founded by John H. Myers. Mr. Myers was a school teacher by profession, but resigned as principal of the Dallastown schools in 1916 and opened his first lumber yard at Dallastown, Pa.

After operating successfully at this location for about five years, he purchased the present site in York, Pa., and built the York Plant which he operated as owner and directing head until his death in 1937. Due to his wise and careful planning, the company continued its successful and uninterrupted operation under the direction of the surviving members of the family and employed personnel of the business.

Distribution of lumber, lumber products and all allied building supplies are the principal activities of the company. It has always been their policy to

carry large stocks of various grades and types of lumber, millwork and other building materials, carefully selected and gathered from all parts of the United States and Canada, to serve the needs of the growing and progressive York County trading area.

The war, with its economic dislocations and curtailment of home building, caused the company in the early days of the conflict to lend their assistance and do their bit for such war housing projects as the Park Village Development, Yorktowne Homes, and also in supplying materials for industrial development, such as Navy Ordnance Plant of the York Safe and Lock Company, to help gear York to do its full share in the cause for Freedom.

In the post-war period, John H. Myers & Son will continue their established policy of serving the people of the York trading area with the "best" in building materials.



Aerial View of Present Plant.

NEWSWANGER'S

Quality Footwear for Men, Women and Children

On October 17, 1925, Harvey Newswanger opened a shoe store in a single room facing East Market Street, with sixteen chairs and one sales clerk. In 1932, he took over the entire corner on Continental Square, and in 1938, he took over an additional room at the rear of the store for the sale of men's and children's shoes. Newswanger's now occupies sales rooms running back 111 feet and has attractive displays in seven show windows. Today, the store has sixty-nine chairs and employs eighteen persons.

Newswanger's is decorated in smart modern style. The walls have recessed shelving and show cases, and are paneled in bleached teakwood. The store is carpeted throughout. The comfortable chairs are leather upholstered and modern in design. Indirect lighting adds to the restful effect.

In 1936, Newswanger's opened a branch store in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, which also maintains the Newswanger reputation of quality in footwear for men, women and children.

Joyce play shoes, made in Pasadena, California, and worn by many of the stars and starlets of Hollywood are but one of the nationally advertised brands of footwear to be found at Newswanger's on the corner of East Market Street and Continental Square.

Here, too, are featured Gold Cross shoes (known for years as Red Cross until President Roosevelt requested that the name Red Cross not be used commercially for the duration), Custom-Craft, Laird Schober, Val-Craft, Lady Nettleton, Arnold Authentics, Foot-Saver, and Life Stride for the ladies.



Newswanger's Children's (Left) and Men's (Right) Departments in Rear of Store

Among the better quality handbags sold here are Shur-tite and Wilshire, as well as a full line of ladies' wallets. Archer hosiery is also carried. Daniel Green represents quality in leisure slippers. Kali-sten-iks insure long wear and foot comfort for growing children.

In the men's department such well-known shoes as E. T. Wright Arch Preserver, Stetson, Foot Pals, Calumet, and Curtis are carried. Gerberich-Payne provides sturdy shoes for boys. Nu-weave socks are also featured.

In addition, Newswanger's offers a complete line of B. F. Goodrich rubbers for men, women and children, and an assortment of shoe polishes and shoe findings.

The fact that Newswanger's business has increased with shoe rationing testifies to the store's reputation for quality which has been built up during its twenty years of existence.



Newswanger's Women's Department in Front of Store Facing Market Street

HERMAN NOSS' SONS, INCORPORATED

Panelled Rooms and Special Millwork

The firm of Herman Noss' Sons, Incorporated, located at 354 West King Street, specializes in fine panelling and millwork. Skilled craftsmen, trained in cabinetmaking, work from drawings made by architects and decorators. Beautiful replicas of Colonial panelling have been made for residences such as Lauxmont, Box Hill, Brockie, and many others in York, and also outside of the State. Panelling in the Martin Library, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, the Y. M. C. A., and the City Hall in York were done by this company, as were the public rooms of the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel in Atlantic City, the Country Club and the Union Memorial Hospital in Baltimore,

and many others throughout several neighboring states. Raw lumber is shipped in; birch, oak, and walnut from West Virginia, Virginia, and Tennessee; and mahogany from Honduras.

Herman Noss founded the business in 1875, which



Mayor's Office, City Hall, York, Pa.



Council Room, City Hall, York, Pa.

at that time was strictly a lumber business (wholesale and retail), and in later years started a planing mill specializing in special millwork and cabinet work, and after his death in 1915, it was incorporated by his sons, William S., John W., Harry P., and Charles H. Noss. Today, John W. Noss is president, and Charles H. Noss is vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

THE ORINOKA MILLS

Woven Upholsteries and Draperies

It was in 1931 that The Orinoka Mills put in operation their upholstery weaving plant at Wallace and State Streets, York, Pennsylvania. This brought to York a new industry, and one replete with tradition and high in the ranks of art in industry.

Incorporated in 1885, The Orinoka Mills, in its sixty years of corporate existence, has grown from modest size to one of the foremost upholstery manufacturing companies in the country.

The Orinoka Mills, with plants in Philadelphia and York, has facilities to manufacture the most intricate woven decorative fabrics. Patterns are woven by means of Jacquard machines installed over the looms; and many famous interiors have been embellished with fine hangings, the products of these looms. The Biltmore Hotel, in New York; the War Memorial, in San Francisco, where the world security conference was held; and the Metropolitan Opera House, in New York, are a few outstanding examples of the decorative work for which Orinoka goods were chosen. Orinoka upholsteries and draperies are also at home on the high seas, having been frequently chosen as curtains and furniture coverings by some of the leading steamship lines. Transportation com-

panies have also used them effectively in trains and planes.

Upholstery mills are not limited in the type of yarns that they use. Cotton, wool and silk, as well as the rapidly-growing number of synthetic yarns, are theirs to choose from. Interesting and new constructions result from this wide choice of yarns, and the upholstery manufacturer has not only the opportunity of weaving attractive patterns but of producing new effects by combining different kinds of yarn. With such a variety of yarns it is not surprising that upholstery manufacturing is one of the most interesting branches of the textile industry.

In addition to weaving, Orinoka has its own dye-house, card-cutting, and designing departments, as well as the usual other attendant operational departments.

Among the fabrics woven for the use of the Armed Forces by Orinoka was the heavy weight cartridge bag cloth.

Orinoka's woven decorative fabrics are sold to upholstery jobbers, furniture manufacturers, and department stores.

THE WM. H. OTTEMILLER CO., INC.

Milled Screw Machine Products

Design and manufacture of special machinery was the original objective when Wm. H. Ottemiller opened his small machine shop back in 1897. The first ten years of the company were outstanding for a great deal of hard work and normal "growing pains."

In 1908, the company expanded operations with the introduction of several automatic screw machines and in May, of that year, the Wm. H. Ottemiller Company incorporated.

The screw machines automatically broadened the company's horizons in the manufacture and sale of parts for all types of lathes, milling machines, grinders, printing machinery and various kinds of weaving machinery. Through World War I and into the twenties, expansion of facilities continued and in 1922 the present building was erected on the original plant site.

Today, equipped with batteries of automatic multiple-spindle screw machines, the company is economically producing duplicate parts from bar or rod. All types of screws are turned, threaded and faced underhead simultaneously, before the screw is cut off the solid bar.

While the manufacturers of many products are able to stimulate sales with periodic changes in appearance—virtually no one wants to buy screws or bolts of odd size or thread. Geared to mass pro-

duction, Ottemiller's has always held to a policy of uniformity and high quality in the manufacture of Milled Screw Machine Products. These are the "must factors" to our selling competitively.



Batteries of Automatic Multiple Screw Machines at Ottemiller's.

Throughout our plant, older equipment has been modernized and new machinery installed as the need developed. In the current lush market, the company turns out a vast stream of all kinds of screw machine parts, steel and brass screws.

With more than a hundred employees, one of the three original mechanics still remains and many of the men represent a second generation of skilled workmen employed. Despite many changes through the years, the names of numerous customers have appeared continuously on the books of the company since the beginning.



The Ottemiller Plant is immediately adjacent to the Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroad.

HOTEL PENN

Hotel

The site of the Hotel Penn, located on the south-east corner of George and Philadelphia Streets, marks the former private dwelling-place of Henry Wolf, who sold the property to Eli H. Free in 1863. Mr. Free opened a hotel known as the Pennsylvania House, which name it retained until 1903.

At that time the building was demolished and a new four-story structure was erected, containing 150 rooms for the accommodation of its guests. All apartments were fitted with modern furniture and new carpets were placed on the floors, adapting it for the purposes of a first-class hotel. The new establishment was opened October, 1903, under the name of Hotel Penn, which name it retains today.

In September, 1926, a corporation was organized under the name of the Hotel Penn Company with a capital stock of \$20,000, which was reduced to \$5,000 in November, 1927, when the company was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania.

Today, the Hotel Penn is one of York's most modern institutions. It was purchased by the J. E. Baker Company in 1939, who made considerable alterations and repairs. It has 125 rooms for the accommodation of its guests. The Old Colony dining-room, furnished and decorated in early American style, is one of the most popular dining places in the community. Included in its facilities is a modernly equipped coffee shop for the convenience of its guests.

The Hotel Penn has taken an active part in the growth of this community. It has been the headquarters of many conventions held in York, and has always given full cooperation to the needs of its guests. Many of our country's famous musical organizations have used the facilities of the Hotel Penn when presenting entertainments for the citizens of this community. George F. Illenberger, manager.



PENNSYLVANIA TOOL & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Jigs, Fixtures, Dies and Gages

This is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pennsylvania Tool and Manufacturing Company, founded by Joseph M. Lehmayr and Bert G. Reisinger in 1920, and operated by these same men today.

Since its inception, the company has been engaged exclusively in the design and manufacture of jigs, fixtures, dies, and gages for precision machine tool work.

Its present facilities consist of a modern fireproof building with 20,000 square feet of floor space, equipped with the most modern precision machinery obtainable, and staffed by seventy-eight skilled tool and diemakers.

After our entry into the World War II conflict, the Pennsylvania Tool & Manufacturing Company became a contractor for ordnance materials exclusively, executing contracts for Watervliet, Rock Island, Picatinny and Frankford Arsenals, U. S. Naval Torpedo Station and Naval Gun Factory. Current production is absorbed 100% by the Army and Navy Air Forces and leading manufacturers of electrical, automotive, ball-bearing, and diecasting machinery.

Presentation of Army-Navy "E" Award for quality and quantity production June, 1945.



PENN DAIRIES, INCORPORATED

Wholesale and Retail Milk and Milk Products

Penn Dairies, Incorporated, in 1928, has the distinction of having today the same officers, E. L. Garber, president, and H. N. Forrey, vice-president, who began the business as the York Sanitary Milk Company way back in 1898.

Mr. Garber and Mr. Forrey pioneered in York in the sanitary production and handling of milk products. They bought out a dealer in raw milk, pasteurized and bottled the milk and retailed it from a single horse-drawn wagon at five cents per quart. This was one cent above the then current market price for milk, but customers were glad to pay slightly more for safer, cleaner milk and business developed rapidly.

Penn Dairies were also the first in York to compel farmers to have their cattle tuberculin tested. At first this requirement enraged many farmers, but it has now become accepted practice with dairies everywhere. At present, two Penn Dairy field inspectors are engaged full time in checking conditions under which milk is produced and a veterinarian makes periodic examinations of all cows.

During the first two years of its existence, Penn Dairies made its own butter, but this was soon discontinued. Butter is now purchased and distributed over Penn's retail and wholesale routes.

Sixty-five trucks are now required to serve twenty-seven retail routes reaching home consumers and three wholesale routes serving stores, hotels, restaurants, etc.

Forty per cent of Penn Dairies' milk now goes to six army camps and three prisoner-of-war camps, namely, the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Camp Dietrich, Camp Richey, New Cumberland Reception Center, the Bainbridge Naval Base, and the prisoner-of-war camps at Gettysburg, Camp Dietrich, and New Cumberland.

Penn Dairies, Incorporated, also holds permits to deliver milk in New Jersey and New York State and

meets all sanitary requirements of these states as well as Pennsylvania.

Everybody likes ice cream and Pensupreme Ice Cream, a product of Penn Dairies, is handled by approximately 400 retailers including soda fountains, drug stores, hotels and restaurants. Part of the popularity of Pensupreme Ice Cream is due to the fact that the company preserves huge quantities of prime peaches, strawberries, and raspberries, much of which is obtained locally for use in Pensupreme Ice Cream all the year around. The company maintains its own large ice cream retail store at 400 North George Street.

In addition to fresh milk sold and converted into Pensupreme Ice Cream, Penn Dairies, Incorporated, is equipped to process from 200,000 to 300,000 pounds of milk daily through these condensing units and one drier. Condensed milk, reduced one-third in volume, is packed in ten-gallon tins for use by confectioners and bakers. Sugared milk, packed in paraffined barrels, is used as milk solids in ice cream. Three carloads, or 40,000 pounds of roller-dried milk, was sold to the United States Government during 1944 for shipment abroad.

Each spring, Penn Dairies, Incorporated, aids in food conservation by processing the huge seasonal surpluses of skim milk through condensing and dehydrating as much as 200,000 pounds of fresh, skim milk daily.

At the request of Parent-Teachers' Associations, Penn Dairies pioneered in York in supplying milk for school children.

The founders of Penn Dairies, Incorporated, through their initiative and foresight have built up the company from a single building and single horse-drawn wagon, to its present modern plant and fleet of sixty-seven trucks serving several states.



PENNSYLVANIA FURNITURE CO.

Bed-Room and Dining-Room Suites

On June 1, 1903, Adam Jacoby, Samuel F. Jacoby, C. S. Reaser, S. Harlacker, T. C. Wigginton, M. L. Strayer, S. P. Porter, Gustus Meisenhelter, Peter Oberlander and H. L. Strayer met in the office of Adam Jacoby & Brother, corner of Hamilton Avenue and North George Street, York, Pa., for the purpose of incorporating under the name of The Jacoby Furniture Company. The original charter of the newly formed corporation was granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as of the ninth day of July, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three . . . signed by Governor Pennypacker and Frank M. Fuller as Secretary of the Commonwealth.

On June 1, 1910, a special meeting of the Board of Directors of The Jacoby Furniture Company was held for the purpose of changing the name of the corporation to that of the Pennsylvania Furniture Com-

pany, which, since that time, has been the corporate name.

Since its inception, the corporation has been engaged in the manufacture of bed-room and dining-room suites during normal periods, but during World War I and World War II has, in addition, also manufactured such items as gun stocks, desks, filing cabinets, chests and various other items for the Government of the United States.

None of the original stockholders retain any interest in the corporation at this time; all outstanding stock having been purchased on June 27, 1944, by William H. Bodden, who has been president and general manager of the company since December, 1936.

The company normally has about 120 employees. Twenty-three former employees served in the Armed Forces during World War II.



PENNSYLVANIA GARAGE

100% One-Stop Automotive Service

From a twenty-car capacity converted livery stable in 1917 to a modern 225-car capacity fireproof garage today, is an achievement that affords F. H. Wogan, owner and operator, deep satisfaction.

The Pennsylvania Garage, 26-30 East Philadelphia Street, is readily accessible from both the Lincoln Highway and Susquehanna Trail. Its facilities include parking, washing, lubricating, repairing, towing, tire and battery service.

This establishment has a completely equipped repair shop, wash rack, lubrication department, etc., and sells gasoline, motor oils, tires, batteries, and all types of auto accessories.



H. F. REGENTHAL AND SON

Manufacturers of Assorted Penny Candies and "Yorktowne Suckers"

A child's idea of paradise is the H. F. Regenthal and Son Candy Factory, where Yorktowne Suckers and assorted penny candies are made. The sugar and glucose are boiled in steam-jacketed copper kettles at carefully regulated temperatures, removed to the cooling table where pure food coloring is added, and then pulled on a gadget reminiscent of the boardwalk. During the pulling, flavoring is added. The gaily-striped mass is then run through a molding machine which automatically presses the sticks into the suckers and molds them into shape. The final operation is the packing of from 150 to 168 suckers of assorted flavors into boxes and cartons

made in York. The product is then distributed to candy stores, grocers and wholesalers.

This business, built upon pennies, has prospered since its founding by Harry F. Regenthal in 1901. Visitors are now amazed to find a staff of eight employees and a factory with a capacity of 1,600 pounds of candy per day, in charge of a mere slip of a girl, who has been keeping the business going since her father was taken ill a year ago. The same methods worked out by the founder are used in manufacturing, insuring a wholesome treat for the tot bound for the corner grocery or candy store with penny clutched tightly in hand.

CHARLES H. SHAFFNER

Jeweler—Silversmith—Watchmaker

In 1934, the first Shaffner Store was opened at 33 West Market Street by Charles and Mary Kathryn Shaffner. Charles Shaffner, born in Lancaster County near Elizabethtown, is a graduate of Bowman Technical School and had been connected for several years with J. E. Caldwell, of Philadelphia. In the 1920's he served as a master watchmaker with the Hamilton Watch Co., in Lancaster, opening his own shop in Red Lion, Pennsylvania, in 1929.

The Shaffner establishment in York offered a small but excellent selection of timepieces, diamonds, jewelry and silverware. Known as "Shaffner's," the busi-

ness enjoyed a steady and healthy growth both in the original location as well as in its present location at 6 East Market Street, where it has been established since 1940.

Shaffner's now are exclusive representatives for Reed & Barton, Gorham and Kirk Sterling; Hawkes and Duncan & Miller Crystalware; Spode, Wedgewood, Minton and Adams English Chinas; and Theodore Haviland China; and also represent Hamilton, Girard Perregaux, Elgin, Longines, Bulova, Jules Jurgensen, Herschede Hall timepieces. It is one of York's most modern jewelry stores.

J. C. PENNEY COMPANY, INCORPORATED

Department Store



Penney's Department Store was opened in York, October 11, 1934. It is one of the chain of more than sixteen hundred stores which are scattered throughout the entire United States, belonging to J. C. Penney and Company, Incorporated, with central offices in New York City. These are offshoots of the original dry goods store started in a Wyoming mining town by J. C. Penney in 1902. The policy on which Penney's has built its phenomenal volume of business has always been dependable merchandise at the lowest possible price.

The J. C. Penney Company, Incorporated, does millions of dollars of business annually with York manufacturers. Much of the nightwear, shirts, hosiery, underwear, ties, shoes, toys, piece goods, and cotton and rayon dresses distributed by the chain are manufactured in York.

Penney's in York has experienced a steady growth since its opening ten years ago. Five years ago, the store was completely remodeled and enlarged and further remodeling and air conditioning are included in Penney's post-war plans. Meanwhile, it continues to offer to the community excellent values in men's work and dress clothes, ladies' ready-to-wear, hosiery, lingerie, and millinery, dry goods, draperies, shoes, toys and notions, and many other items.

THE PFALTZGRAFF POTTERY CO.

Ceramic Ware

The Pfaltzgraff Pottery Company, incorporated April 17, 1906, was originally established in York in 1811 by members of the Pfaltzgraff family. The site of the present plant, situated in West York Borough between the Western Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroads, was occupied in 1906.

Until 1913, the company produced stoneware used principally for agricultural and domestic purposes. At that time the production of red clay flowerpots was begun on a small scale. The manufacture of this product increased steadily until at present the flowerpot department of the company is one of the largest and most modernly equipped in the country.

In 1931, the manufacture of colored ceramic artware began. This branch of the business developed rapidly with the addition of kitchenware and cooking ware. The company has developed into one of the major producers of ceramic cooking ware. Such articles as mixing bowls, frying pans, casseroles, pitchers, teapots, etc., are produced in a wide variety of glazed colors using stoneware, whiteware, and colored bodies.

During the war Pfaltzgraff devoted its productive capacity to the manufacture of chemical stoneware, producing thousands of small tanks and storage vessels. Stoneware is also used for many other products such as food containers, insulated jugs and for the animal feeding equipment used by medical research laboratories.

The wide variety of products necessitates the use of numerous clays and other mineral raw materials. These are obtained, both in the crude and refined



Unloading Pottery from a Tunnel Kiln

condition, from all sections of the United States and foreign countries.

A sales office and showroom is maintained at 1150 Broadway, New York City.

REAM'S

Office Machines and Equipment

In 1932, "Ream's," a Stationery Store, which had been operating in Lancaster, Pennsylvania for over fifty years, took over the operation of the L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriter Company here in York.

In 1934, the present management of Ream's moved to York, and established a 100% York Company, the entire personnel consisting of York people. Ream's in York is still a part of Ream's in Lancaster.

In 1944, having grown from two employees to twelve, and our business having expanded, we bought and built a new property at

371 West Market Street

York, Pennsylvania

where a complete office equipment store is maintained in conjunction with an office machine maintenance division.

We have established a school for the training of returning veterans under the G. I. Bill of Rights.

In the early days we were interested only in typewriters. In our expansion program we have included: fully automatic calculating machines, and all-electric adding machines, also all other types of office machines.



READ MACHINERY CO., INC.

Bakers' Machinery

The Read Machinery Co., Inc., was founded in 1906 by Harry Read for the purpose of manufacturing vertical mixers and bakers' machinery. The original plant was located at Glen Rock, Pennsylvania. The distribution and sale of planetary action vertical mixers to bakers all over the country was so successful that plant expansion was needed, and in 1920, the manufacture of vertical mixers was put on a production basis in a new plant located at the present site at the southwest end of York.

The Glen Rock plant was destroyed by fire in 1921 and the entire operation of the company moved to York. Readco's principal product included various types of mixers and flour handling equipment for the baking industry; however, in 1929, the company expanded these activities and its manufacturing facilities to include the fabrication of mixing equipment and machinery for the chemical process industry.

Readco's progress during the good old "horse and buggy days" was the result of superior mechanical construction. Since the company's inception, over 36,000 vertical mixers, ranging in capacity from 5 quarts to 400 quarts, have been built. Also, over 7,500 horizontal type dough mixers have been manufactured for bakery operation.

In the spring of 1938, with the advent of the second World War, Readco started its war production investigations and war manufacturing activities. At that time Readco engineers were one of the first to lay concrete plans for converting manufacturing facilities to war work. Readco's engineering talent was turned to the design, engineering and construction of various types of war equipment and material. These men had been trained over the years for intricate engineering detail and precision manufacture. With the zoning of the country for defense, Readco worked with various arsenals in the development of modern powder mixers for the production of smokeless powder. Readco was the first manufacturer to receive the award for these mixers from Picatinny Arsenal before the government initiated the policy of contracting with private industries for the manufacture of vital explosives. Along with the smokeless powder mixers, Readco designed and manufactured smokeless powder mascerators.

In 1938, Readco received the first award given

any private contractor for the manufacture of 60mm. trench mortars and mounts. A new annex was built to the factory and equipped for the express purpose of turning out 60mm. trench mortars on a production basis. For several years during World War II, this plant produced fifty per cent of the 60mm. trench mortars manufactured in this country.

In 1940, Readco started manufacturing Amatol Preheaters, designed by ordnance engineers for use in heating Amatol in various powder-loading plants.

In 1941, Readco was awarded a contract for manufacturing 105mm. high explosive shells and a larger annex was built to house the highly specialized machinery and auxiliary equipment for the production of shells at the rate of 50,000 per month. With the continued increase of war material required, Readco undertook contracts for the manufacture and assembly of combustion flasks, gate valves and injectors required on steam torpedoes.

In 1942, a new small arms powder-cutting machine was designed and built by Readco for loading in shell and bomb plants.

In 1943, Readco started manufacturing some of the important process equipment for making the Atomic Bomb.

At the same time, Readco's engineering staff was called upon to assist the Quartermaster Corps in planning, engineering and laying out complete bakeries for cantonment in army camps all over the country. Six different sized bakeries were designed for supplying camps, ranging in sizes from 5,000 to 70,000 men.

In 1942, the Army realized the necessity for having a traveling bakery to move with our armies in the field of battle, in order that they might be properly fed. In cooperation with the Army Corps Engineers, Readco designed an entirely new field bakery, using basic engineering learned from modern bakery practice.

Readco's line of vertical mixers are also used by Army and Navy in kitchens and galleys, on land and the seven seas, for the preparation of many other types of food. Auxiliary equipment is furnished such as meat choppers, grinders, cutters, slicers, strainers, crushers, etc.

The Read Machinery Co., Inc., was reorganized under its present management in 1934 by James T.



READ MACHINERY CO., INC.

Chemical Equipment

Duffy, Jr., its president. Under the new management the plant capacity has been increased to a total of 15,400 square feet of floor space. Present facilities include complete research laboratories for the development of new ideas, a skilled engineering staff for their practical accomplishments, a modern manufacturing plant for precision fabrication and an alert sales organization with distributors and dealers all over the United States and the world.

Bakery Division

During the past ten years Readco has developed to become one of the leading manufacturers of bakery equipment throughout the world. The complete line includes flour handling equipment, sugar handling equipment, horizontal dough mixers, sweet dough mixers, automatic proofers, roll dividers and rounders, ingredient water coolers, proof boxes and fermentation rooms, revolving tray ovens, and stabilized tray traveling ovens, vertical mixers and cake batch mixers.

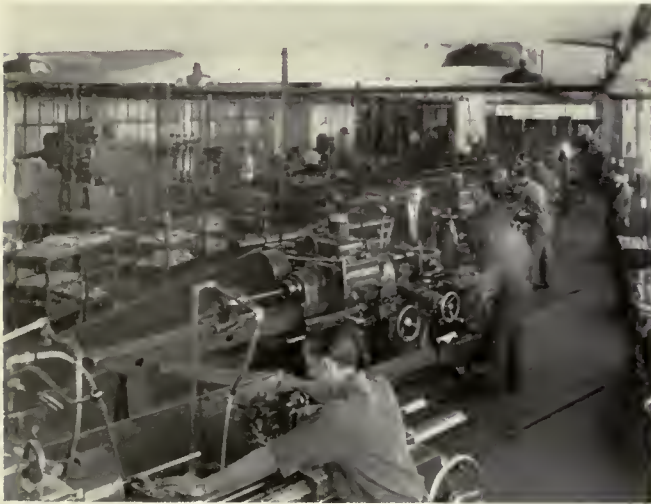
Many outstanding new developments in bakery

equipment have been originated in the Readco plant, which today enable the baker to speed production and increase quality for tastier baked goods.

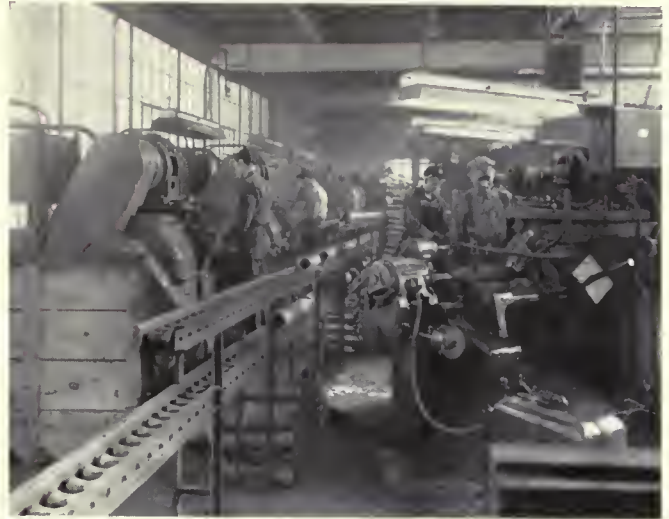
Chemical Division

Since 1912, when Readco first entered the chemical equipment field, facilities have been expanded to include the fabrication of all types of equipment including non-ferrous metals, carbon, special alloys, solid plate steel, both welding and cast. Pressure vessels are welded in accordance with ASME Code and approved by Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company. Some of the largest pressure and vacuum mixers for the chemical industry are built in the Readco plant, many with exclusive and patented features, such as single packing gland construction to eliminate contamination of ingredients being mixed.

Today, Readco is supplying all types of chemical equipment and has developed a complete line of standardized machinery and material handling equipment for that field.



60mm. trench mortars are built on a production line basis, with individual departmental control.



105mm. high explosive shells turned out at the rate of 50,000 per month.



Torpedo parts for steam torpedoes—an extremely close precision job machined to exacting tolerances.



Manufacturing dough mixers for portable field bakeries for our "Army on the march."

REINEBERG'S

Retail Shoe Store

During Revolutionary times, "the old jail corner" referred to the corner of King and South George Streets, near where Reineberg's now stands. Beneath the pavement of the shoe shop can be found arched brick dugouts which might have been dungeons, perhaps merely coal cellars, maybe both. At any rate, the county jail, which was used until 1855, stood on that corner and harbored British officers and lesser prisoners.

Reineberg's Store, founded in April, 1877, by Edward C. Reineberg, was first situated at 7½ South George Street. In those days when curb markets opened at five o'clock in the morning, so did Reineberg's. The veteran employee of the shop, S. A. Brueggeman, can remember those early market mornings, when he worked from five o'clock a.m., until twelve midnight on Saturdays. Reineberg's, like Polack's, faced the market's potato row.

Until 1926, the business was both wholesale and retail; high quality shoes always being sold by the firm. It was the only agency in York selling Florshheim shoes and is the oldest customer on the Florshheim books, carrying the line for forty-five years. There was a time when the most expensive shoe in the shop sold for \$5.00.

Edward C. Reineberg, founder, was a man of vision, foreseeing the future need for expanding the shop. As a result, he bought the present location years ago and, in February, 1940, Reineberg's Store had their official opening of its ultramodern shop, 51-53 South George Street. Edward C. Reineberg died October 25, 1913. The business is now conducted by his three sons, Edward N., Jacob F., and S. Cletus Reineberg.

Sixty-three years can make a big difference. Indirect lighting, plate glass doors and foot X-ray machines were unknown in 1877. The exterior of the new building, finished with black carara glass and vitrolized steel, is one of the most modern architectural sights in the city. Daylight fluorescent lights and chrome-frame chairs complete the twentieth-century setting. It is hard to believe that the present building stands on the spot where a Revolutionary jail once stood, or that its show windows once faced the curb market's potato row.

A new generation of Reineberg's is now active in the store, marking the fourth generation in the shoe

business. J. Cletus Reineberg, son of S. Cletus Reineberg, and Rita Reineberg, daughter of Edward N. Reineberg, take a part in the expert fitting of shoes for which the establishment has been famed for many years.

The store now has three departments, for men, ladies and children, all operating on one floor. Crowded conditions are avoided by placing a large part of the stock in long corridors opening from the sides of the room. A large room in the basement, near the Revolutionary dugouts, will some day be used for an additional department. Due to the new arrangement, 15,000 pairs of shoes can be stocked on the main floor. Hosiery, bags and findings occupy both sides of the front portion of the store.



H. M. REHMEYER

Auto Accessories—Home Appliances

Located in the west end of town is the establishment of H. M. Rehmeier, prominent west end merchant. Shortly after the close of World War I, back from overseas service, Mr. Rehmeier, a native of York County, ambitious and alive to the opportunity of the future, started a retail auto supply business in a small store.

Under his capable guidance and perseverance to succeed, this small venture grew rapidly and soon blossomed into a very successful wholesale and retail store, occupying the present site at 700 to 710 West Market Street, together with several warehouses. Today, it is one of the largest truck and passenger tire distributors in the country.

Sales and service of tires, batteries, auto accessories, electric refrigerators, ranges and home appliances now require more than forty employees with a service fleet of ten cars and trucks.

Soon after Pearl Harbor, when all tires were frozen and the rubber situation became critical, Mr. Rehmeier started at once to contribute his part to the war effort by converting a portion of his building and installing one of the most modern tire recapping and vulcanizing plants in the country.

Here, under the careful supervision of skilled workmen and "know how" methods, factory molds turn out a finished product which has been responsible for keeping many trucks and passenger-cars vital to our transportation system on the highway.

To keep pace with York's rapid growth and his expanding business, Mr. Rehmeier already has plans for additional new construction and modernization to begin as soon as conditions will permit.



Mold Room of H. M. Rehmeier Recapping Plant

I. REINDOLLAR AND SON

Building Contractors

Back in 1890, when carpenters were paid sixteen cents per hour and in conformity with the times usually took their pay in meat, hay, clothing, etc., Isaiah Reindollar founded his first contracting business in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

In 1907, he came to York and established a building contracting business under the name of I. Reindollar and Son. After Mr. Reindollar's death, in 1925, the business was continued under the same name by his son, Thad Reindollar, who owns and operates the business today.

The transition from rough timber and wood peg construction to the modern reinforced concrete methods was gradual and not as revolutionary as the changes experienced by other industries during the past fifty-five years.

Today, construction of homes, public buildings, manufacturing plants and commercial establishments is speeded by equipment and prefabricated materials that conserve time and manpower. The finished structure is stronger and can withstand the ravages of time and elements longer.

I. Reindollar and Son has earned a fine reputation throughout York and York County for its excel-

lent craftsmanship in steel and reinforced concrete construction work. Some of the civic structures erected by this firm include: York City Hall, Yorktowne Hotel Annex, Martin Memorial Library, William Penn Senior High School Annex, Edgar Fahs Smith Junior High School, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, First Methodist Church and the York County Home.



York City Hall

New construction and remodeling work has also been accomplished for York industries, including the York Safe and Lock Company, John E. Baker Co., Certain-Teed Products Corp., and the American Chain & Cable Co.

ROOSEVELT OIL SERVICE

Division of York-Shipley, Inc.

Roosevelt Oil Service was established in 1929 under the name Roosevelt Garage and Supply Company. Thomas Shipley, the president of York Ice Machinery Corporation, was its founder.

It operated originally as a garage, in new, spacious, and modern quarters at 161 Roosevelt Avenue, and maintained and operated a service station on the property immediately adjacent. The changing conditions of the early thirties brought new services into the field of petroleum distribution. In 1930, the Roosevelt Garage and Supply Company erected and proceeded to operate a second service station at the corner of Philadelphia and Beaver Streets.

Within the next few years, additional service stations were opened. A fuel oil department was also inaugurated for the supplying of fuel oil to householders in York and vicinity. This branch of the busi-



General Office, Showroom and Service Department.

In addition to the twelve modern service stations, now operated at various strategically located points in the City of York for the convenience of motorists, the business of Roosevelt Oil Service is divided into two distinct fields. The headquarters of the Heating and Cooling Equipment Division is located at 601 West Philadelphia Street. Petroleum products distribution is conducted from the office and bulk oil storage plant located on Grantley Road.

This modern bulk plant handles the largest independent distribution of fuel oil in York. All deliveries



Bulk Plant, Storage and Office.

are forecast by the Roosevelt System of Weather-Controlled Delivery. This is an ingenious system of records and calculations which enables Roosevelt Oil Service to keep a constant check on each customer's oil supply, and to replenish it when necessary . . . without effort or bother on the customer's part.

The Heating and Cooling Equipment Division of Roosevelt Oil Service is organized to take care of the sales, installation and servicing of York-Heat, and York air conditioning equipment for which the company is distributor. For this purpose it maintains a staff of competent, well equipped mechanics, who are on call any hour of the day or night for the prompt servicing of automatic heating and air conditioning equipment. A considerable amount of this service is rendered on an annual contract basis.

ness expanded rapidly, and in recognition of the trend toward fuel distribution, and away from car storage and repairs, the present name of Roosevelt Oil Service was adopted. This was in 1936.

In 1938, Roosevelt further supplemented its service. It became a distributor for York Oil Burner Company (York-Heat), and established a department for the sales, installation and servicing of oil burners and oil heating equipment. The following year, Roosevelt also became distributors for York Ice Machinery Corporation, offering complete lines of air conditioning equipment and commercial refrigeration throughout York, Franklin and Adams counties.

At the present time, Roosevelt Oil Service controls twelve modern service stations, and distributes its various products through many additional dealer outlets in the York City area. York-Shipley, Inc., now the parent company, manufactures all types of domestic, commercial and industrial oil-fired equipment. The sales territory of Roosevelt Oil Service for the marketing of this equipment has been broadened to include Dauphin and Lancaster counties.



Fuel Oil Delivery Trucks.

THE B. M. ROOT COMPANY

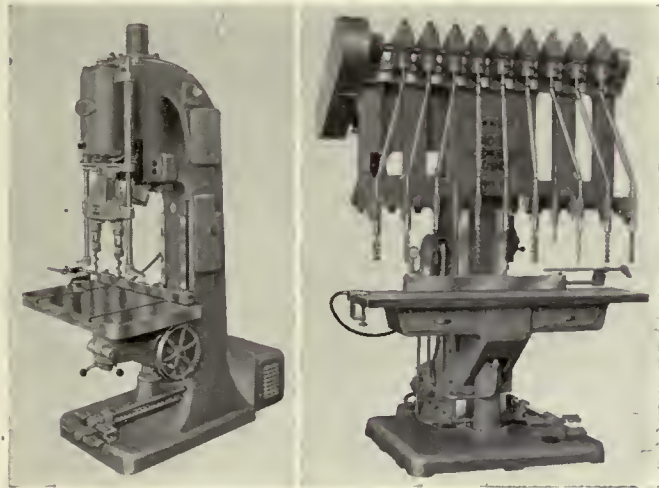
Multiple Boring Machinery for Wood, Plastics and Metal

The B. M. Root Company was founded in 1898 by B. M. Root, Sr., a natural mechanical genius.

In 1908, the firm was incorporated, and machinery of a general woodworking nature was manufactured.

In 1912, a survey of the woodworking industry revealed that there was a wide demand for boring machinery. Consequently, the concern's facilities were devoted to the development of a line of boring machines of all types. The machines manufactured consisted of multiple and single spindle boring machinery, and the Root trademark became established throughout the industry as a dependable source for boring machinery.

Multiple spindle drill heads, lumber elevators, and automatic sawing machinery were manufactured as companion products.



Typical Root Boring Machines.

In 1926, the B. M. Root Company became affiliated with the National Association of Manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery. From this point on the company's products were sold nationally through a nation wide chain of distributors. At this time also there was the beginning of a sizable export trade.

Although Root Boring Machinery had gained wide acceptance, a continued search for improvements led into the field of hydraulics in order to find a

more efficient method for securing the reciprocating motion required by boring machines.

An extensive research program resulted in the development of a hydraulic system that was an unqualified step in advance over mechanical systems. This system was patented in 1927 under the name of the Root Patented Hydraulic Feed.

The basic types of boring machines were then redesigned for hydraulic operation. During the following years, hydraulic machines were designed and marketed that covered the entire field of wood boring operations. In recent years, machinery was also developed for the production, boring and drilling of composition materials, fiber, plastics, brass and light metals.

The constant preoccupation with hydraulics led into an additional field of endeavor, that is, the designing and construction of special machine tools. These machines have been used for modern mass production methods and may be found in the assembly lines of the automobile industry, the steel industry, and for the manufacture of Army and Navy ordnance equipment.

The Root manufacturing facilities include standard and some special machine tools, a well-equipped, heat-treating department, welding equipment, an assembly floor, and all of the factory accessories required to build accurately a wide variety of special and standard machines.

The policy of the Engineering Department is one of creative and advanced thinking. In addition to the wealth of hydraulic engineering talent, the Engineering Department also has a wide general mechanical designing ability.

In addition to manufacturing, a Sales-Engineering Department has been developed for the distribution of woodworking machinery to the woodworking industries within a 150-mile radius of York, Pa. Many of the large woodworking factories within this area have been completely equipped by Root sales engineers.

The B. M. Root Company carried its share of the load during World War II. After the declaration of war the entire plant was 100% on war production consisting of prime and subcontracts for the Army, Navy, and Air Corps.



THE RUNKLE FURNITURE COMPANY

Home Furnishings

The Runkle Furniture Company was founded in 1923 by its present head and general manager, Paul Runkle. He has developed this enterprise from a small concern established at 125 East Market Street to one of large proportions and exceptional reputation.

The small storeroom at 125 East Market Street did not suffice for any length of time and the store was moved to larger quarters at 106 North George Street. The business continued at this location for seven years when it had again outgrown the building in which it was housed and a move was made to a larger and newly remodeled structure at 108 East Market Street, where the establishment continued for eight years.

Since 1941 the Runkle Furniture Company has been located at 158-160 South George Street, on the northwest corner of George and Princess Streets. This present building had served as headquarters of C. A. Strack & Sons for more than a century. For the use of the Runkle concern this fine brick building, five stories high, was completely modernized and rebuilt. This large building, together with an equally large warehouse located at 104-106 South Court Avenue, gives the Runkle concern over ninety thousand square feet of floor space for display and storage purposes.

Partnership

In 1941, Paul C. Lauck became associated with the company as a junior partner; Mr. Lauck is a graduate of the New York Grand Central School of Art, and the New York School of Interior Decoration. He is assistant manager and is head of the company's Interior Decorating Department. Mrs. Paul Runkle, wife of the founder who has always taken an active interest in the business, became a partner in 1944.

Group Buying

The Runkle Furniture Company is associated with the Century Furniture Associates, Inc., with executive offices at Two Park Avenue, New York City. With these connections Runkle's are afforded the buying power of fifty associated members. This group buying power, together with many other group advantages and facilities, are indeed a valuable asset to the Runkle Company and its patrons.

Exclusive Lines

It is the policy of Runkle's to handle such lines as are confined to them exclusively in York and vicinity; most of their furniture coming from the Jamestown and Grand Rapids area. Many outstanding and quality lines of furniture, rugs and bedding are featured.

Decorating Department

The Decorating Department and its personnel are of incalculable help to would-be homemakers who are in the hazy groping stage of buying furniture and furnishings. Experienced and understanding



decorators will help you develop your own ideas and give you the benefit of their knowledge in home decoration. Many of York's finer homes, offices and institutions reflect the professional skill of Runkle's Decorating Department.

The Charm Cottage, on the second floor, is completely furnished and affords visitors and patrons the opportunity to see how furniture, rugs, hangings and the like look in full-sized rooms. Every floor is packed with the newest and best ideas for the prospective homemaker.

Carpet Department Planned

Plans are now under way to open a complete cut-order carpet department in addition to Runkle's already popular Rug Department. Cutting, sewing, binding and laying of carpet will be done through the new workrooms by experienced and capable workmen.

Other Facilities

The facilities, services and equipment of the Runkle establishment are modern in every way. There are elevators to the various floors and departments. In addition to the planned carpet workrooms there is a drapery workroom, upholstering department, and a special repair and service department. An average of twenty-five people are employed.

RELIANCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Yorktowne Plant

In 1898, the era of the horse and buggy, the first plant of Reliance Manufacturing Company was opened in Michigan City, Indiana.

Milton Goodman, the founder, was a spirited young man with a burning ambition to create a product to be used in everyday life and to make it so good that everyone would ask for it by name. Inasmuch as this company was to make a product which the trade could absolutely rely on . . . Reliance was chosen as the name of the company.

In 1898, the worker's shirt was a crude, shapeless garment. Reliance, inspired with the spirit of progress, improved this shirt, put in features which were found only in better shirts.

In 1917, when America went to war, Reliance produced large quantities of olive drab shirts for the A. E. F. From the Yanks came the name "Big Yank" destined to become the world's most famous work clothing trademark . . . the name of the favorite shirt of millions of workers and farmers throughout the country.

As distribution was developed, the product was diversified. Yank, Jr., Play Garments were introduced and Big Yank Flannel Shirts and Jackets. Because of the spirit generated by the slogan "Rely on Reliance," the company expanded its operations to include women's dresses, men's and boys' dress shirts, pajamas, and sportswear. These garments were and are distributed under the well-known brands: Happy Home and Kay Whitney Dresses, Awyon Shirts, Penrod Boys' Shirts, Universal Pajamas and Shirts, No-Tare Shorts, Yankshire Jackets and Coats, Ensenada Sportswear and Slacks.

The Yorktowne Plant was founded in 1925 and four years later, in June, 1929, consolidated with Reliance Manufacturing Company, carrying on under the same management, with Jesse Chock as its head. Since June, 1943, Bernard Gillespie has been the superintendent of this modernized plant with "music while you work," tasty home-cooked food in the cafeteria at cost, vacation with pay, maximum wage rates, etc., etc. The payroll of this plant is in excess of half a million dollars a year, an amount which definitely contributes to the general wealth of the community.

World War II found Reliance again expanding its manufacturing facilities in its many plants to develop the production of parachutes and many types of garments for our Armed Forces.

Yorktowne Plant was proud to produce Navy jumpers, Army shorts and Army Hospital pajamas. Some of these called for conversion of machinery and training for new help. Production methods were streamlined through scientific engineering to meet the high production requirements of Uncle Sam. New and progressive methods for training operators were adopted. Labor-management committees were set up to better understand group desires and needs, to protect the interests and welfare of its employees and to promote the policy of merit . . . merit of production and merit of person.

Reliance Manufacturing Company is proud to point out that it has been foremost in the developing of new products and new methods of equipment for our Armed Forces. Since Pearl Harbor we have made approximately sixty million items for Uncle Sam consisting of parachutes . . . life-saving parachutes, aerial delivery and cargo parachutes, mine laying



Parachutes made by Reliance.

parachutes and some other secret chutes . . . jungle hammocks, foul weather suits, emergency sustenance vests, multi-purpose ponchos, flak helmets, navy whites, fatigue uniforms for Army and Navy, Army trousers and shirts, WAC shirts, camouflage suits, Navy blue chambray shirts, etc., etc.

An Army-Navy "E" Award was given our Beacon Plant, in Loogootee, Indiana, in May, 1943, for excellence in production of Navy whites. In April, 1944, this same high recognition was won by our Triumph Plant, in Columbia, Miss., on parachutes and again by our Dixie Plant, Hattiesburg, Miss., on Army jackets during the current year.

We are now developing and improving every civilian garment in our lines, making each one superior to anything on the market at the price. Our advertising and sales plans have been carefully laid and will be aggressively continued. Our production activities are to be enlarged not only to keep our returning servicemen, our twenty-three factories and 10,000 employees working steady, but to include additional new help. We plan to remain the world's largest clothing manufacturers.

We are planning for maximum and excellence in production. This policy of better garments at lower cost . . . which thereby makes for more sales . . . and provides more steady work for more people is the "Rely on Reliance" way . . . the real American way!

SERVICE SUPPLY COMPANY

Builders' and Contractors' Supplies

The Service Supply Company, located at Sumner Street and the Western Maryland Railroad in West York, was incorporated in 1924, and has supplied at least some of the materials for almost every public building, residence, and industrial plant erected in York since that time. Some of these were the York Hospital, the Yorktowne Homes, Park Village, and the Blaw-Knox Ordnance Plant. It has aided in the war effort by keeping a variety of building supplies readily available for industrial plants in need of additions or repairs.

The company began operations in 1924 with its president serving as general manager, sales manager and office man, and with one yard man, and one delivery truck operator. It now employs fifteen persons. For its first five years, it had its own stone quarry, employing a foreman and a dozen quarry workers, but this was discontinued in 1929.

However, the cement, lime and much of the sand sold by the company is still obtained locally. Some sand is also shipped in from near Baltimore. Terra cotta pipe, corrugated metal pipe, and concrete pipe are sold for storm sewers, sanitary sewers and culverts. Glass blocks which have become increasingly popular as adding that modern touch to homes, stores and public buildings are also handled.

Service Supply is not a contracting company but furnishes materials and machinery for road building

to contractors, cities, townships and boroughs. It will also sell you materials to improve your own driveway. Bituminous road materials, crushed rock and road oil, are sold as well as the concrete mixers and heavy road-grading machinery necessary for the construction of the road.

Service Supply sells and gives twenty-four-hour service on Link-Belt Automatic Coal Stokers for use in heating homes and industrial plants and for generating steam.

The officers of Service Supply are R. L. Geesey, president; Walter B. Hostetter, vice-president; and R. F. Wantz, secretary-treasurer. The present facilities of the company consist of a large yard and several warehouses and an office building. The company owns seven trucks; dump trucks, flat-bed and tank trucks for the handling of all types of materials.

The organization is active in selling and distributing supplies and in servicing machinery in York, Adams, Franklin, Cumberland and Lancaster Counties.

The management is keeping abreast of new developments in building materials and will make them available as soon as they are put on the market. Service Supply Company stands ready to cooperate with homeowners and builders in the post-war building boom which may be expected in the not-too-distant future.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND COMPANY

General Merchandise

Sears, Roebuck and Company, known to millions as a mail-order firm, opened a retail store in York in 1928. The company was founded in 1886 by Richard W. Sears, a young station agent in North Redwood, Minnesota, who conceived the idea of getting rid of a box of unclaimed watches through selling them by mail. This method of selling proved so successful that Sears started the R. W. Sears Watch Company. Sales soared and the company soon removed to Chicago.

Dick needed a good watchmaker. An ad in the paper brought A. C. Roebuck, a clever country boy who could repair watches.

By 1920, Sears, Roebuck and Company had grown to huge proportions. In order to give speedier service, Sears opened ten branch mail-order houses in leading cities of the country so that most of the country's population is now not more than 300 miles from a Sears mail-order house.

In 1925, the first Sears' retail store was opened in Chicago. Today, Sears has 600 retail stores, and close to 100,000 employees. The company is owned by 57,000 stockholders, and maintains an employees' Savings and Profit-Sharing Pension Fund for its workers which also gives each regular employee a chance to become a stockholder.

Sears, Roebuck and Company now stocks a bewildering array of merchandise which may be obtained in the local retail store.

Some of the Sears' lines are as follows: Hardware, plumbing, furnaces, stoves, boilers, stokers, roofing, storm sash and doors; housewares and electrical appliances; men's, women's, and children's shoes; furniture, radios, bedding, linoleum, rugs, curtains, sheets, pillowcases, and towels; auto accessories; farm machinery, baby chicks, bee supplies, harness, saddles, fencing, milking machines, freezing units, windmills, concrete mixers, and wagons; paint and wallpaper; piece goods, sewing needs, and oil cloth; men's work clothes, boys' clothing, and infants' clothes; ladies' underwear, corsets, lingerie, and accessories. Corsets are fitted by expert corsetieres.

All merchandise may be purchased on Easy Payments.

Sears provides many other services for its customers, among which are free delivery of heavy items; radio repair service; mechanical repair service; X-ray shoe fitting and key duplication. Installation is arranged for complete plumbing jobs, heating systems, linoleum laying and roofing jobs. In servicing automobiles Sears mounts tires, changes oil, puts on seat covers, installs spark plugs, checks, loans, and installs batteries. Retail stores will trim wallpaper purchased. Catalogs are given out and mail orders written.

Sears, Roebuck and Company is a nation-wide distributing agent which has built up a reputation through the years by selling *quality merchandise* at *lower prices* with satisfaction guaranteed.

SCHMIDT & AULT PAPER CO.

Paper Manufacturers

It was in 1798 that Philip J. King erected the original mill for the manufacture of very high-grade, hand-made note and letter paper. So well were these buildings put together that the original Mansion House, erected on the mill property by Mr. King in 1812, is now used as our office building.

After his death his eldest son, George King, continued the management and operation of the mill, specializing in the manufacture of a grade of letter paper named "Congress," which was sold in large quantities to the United States Government and to many customers in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

He was succeeded after his death by Alfred D. Jessop, of Philadelphia, who purchased the mill and property, and installed a forty-eight-inch cylinder machine, manufacturing an excellent grade of book paper.

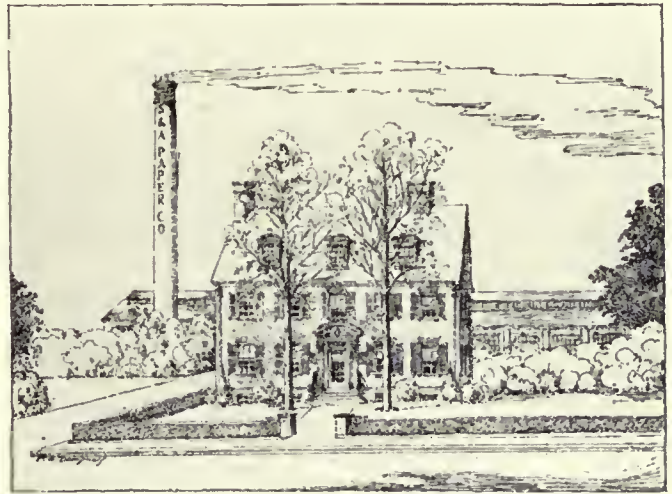
In 1888, the A. A. Yerkes Wall Paper Company moved from Philadelphia to York and occupied the mill, manufacturing their own paper and printing it at the mill. They continued the business until 1892 when it was purchased by the National Wall Paper Company.

The present owners came into possession of the property in 1897, operating under the name of the Codorus Paper Mills. Building papers were manufactured on the forty-eight-inch machine.

In 1903, Schmidt & Ault Paper Company was incorporated by former owners, and since then, from time to time, alterations and additions have been made. Added to the original machine was one eighty-inch Cylinder, one sixty-four-inch and one eighty-inch Fourdrinier machine. These machines produced 150,000 pounds of paper every twenty-four hours.

In 1929, the original forty-eight-inch Cylinder machine, also the sixty-four-inch Fourdrinier machine were dismantled, replacing them with a one hundred fifty-six-inch Fourdrinier machine, with a total production of 400,000 pounds every twenty-four hours.

These machines are producing paperboard, chip tubing, can stock and specialties, in sheets or rolls, a large percentage of which is being shipped to converting plants who, in turn, convert this product into boxes of various types for packing war materials. The chip tubing is converted into shell containers, as well as flare containers, for the Army and Navy. A



greater part of the light-weight chip produced in this mill is shipped to the corrugators who convert it into corrugated boxes of various sizes and shapes for packing food, blood plasma and numerous articles for the Army and Navy. There is produced on these machines, also, indented packing paper, which is now being used by the Army as a protection in packing helmets, and bogus wrapping papers and building papers for the jobbing trade.

D. E. STETLER

Dodge—Plymouth—Dodge Job-Rated Trucks, Sales and Service

D. E. Stetler began selling Dodge passenger cars in 1914 in Newberrytown, York County, Pennsylvania. During World War I, in 1917 to be exact, Dodge commercial trucks and cars were added to the line. Dodge Brothers appointed Mr. Stetler as dealer for York, Pennsylvania, in March, 1921. He built one of the finest and largest service stations in Pennsylvania at 515-27 South George Street in 1923. The Plymouth line was added in 1929. Then, in 1937, Mr. Stetler added the service building at 31 East

Boundary Avenue which gave the firm a total floor space of 37,000 square feet.

Since January, 1945, Mr. Stetler has included as partners in the business his seven sons, six of them have served in the Armed Forces. A branch will be opened in Red Lion during November, 1945, and will be operated on the same sound principles as the present business in York.

The number of employees has increased from two in 1914 to sixty-five at the beginning of World War II.

AMMON R. SMITH AUTO CO.

Chevrolet Dealer

The Ammon R. Smith Auto Company dates back to 1907 when Ammon R. Smith, as a lad of seventeen, set himself up as an auto repair mechanic in his father's blacksmith shop at Dallastown, Pa.

By 1910, he was buying and selling used cars and got the agency for the "Little 4." A year later, he built a garage of his own at the edge of town and sold Chevrolet cars built by Louis and Gaston Chevrolet.

Originally, the "Little 4" was manufactured by the Little Motor Company, and thereafter the Chevrolet Motor Company was organized by W. C. Durant, taking in both the Chevrolet brothers and the Little Motor Car Company. In a little while General Motors Corporation was organized, and Chevrolet Motor

Company became a part thereof. He is still a Chevrolet dealer and has been a Chevrolet dealer since about two years before the Chevrolet Motor Company was organized.

In 1914, he came to York and bought an old Lutheran Church building and by adding to it he has increased it to about four times its original floor space.

The business grew from year to year until in 1941 seventy-six people were employed, thirty of whom were in the Sales Department. That one year over eight hundred new Chevrolet cars and trucks, and sixteen hundred used cars and trucks were handled. The ten best years prior to World War II were: New cars and trucks, used cars and truck—19,338 units.



STANDARD RAG & PAPER CO., INC.

Paper Manufacturers' Supplies

Probably every American has had brought home to him, during World War II, the essential and ever-growing uses for waste paper. This usefulness, far from new, was lifted from obscurity to national attention when the armed forces began transporting and packaging untold tons of equipment and supplies in the many types of paperboard containers and wrappings processed from waste paper.

Although it is a far cry from the recent waste paper salvage drives to the early days of paper collection in York, a local market for waste paper has existed here in the form of paperboard conversion mills for many years.

In the early 1880's, the Buckingham family established a waste paper and rag business at 129 West Philadelphia Street. At that time the operation was largely a matter of hand labor with pushcart or horse and wagon, to get salvage to the storage yard where it was given a primary sorting and then delivered for sale to the local mills.

In 1919, the original Buckingham business at 129 West Philadelphia Street was purchased by the present corporation of the Standard Rag & Paper Company. In 1923, this establishment was moved to the yard and warehouse at 205 West Philadelphia Street where it has since been in continuous operation under the same ownership.

The growth of the Standard Rag & Paper Company, under the active management of Maurice Lavetan, has been marked by the employment of modern labor-saving machinery as improvements became available. Where sorting of rags and paper was originally crude, today many distinct grades and types of paper are normally separated and baled. During peacetime the company employs about twenty-two people, most of whom work at collecting, sorting, and baling the waste paper from local sources.

Yorkers in their homes, stores, and industrial plants have long been educated to save rags and paper systematically. Standard Rag & Paper Company takes pride in the fact that this established local practice has had much to do with the success York's wartime paper salvage drives have achieved. Machinery for proper collection was already in existence; patriotic groups interested in the war effort salvage-wise had only to take advantage of the facilities and organization at hand.

The necessities of World War II have proven, if that were necessary, the value and importance of paperboard products. Standard Rag & Paper Company, in its twenty-sixth year, looks forward with confidence in its ability to serve the essential paper reprocessing industries.

P. A. & S. SMALL CO.

Wholesale Distributors

On August 25, 1809, George Small opened a hardware store in Centre Square—a venture he rapidly expanded into a thriving business. The *York Gazette*, of November 14, 1816, carried this notice: "New iron store—George Small—at the northeast corner of the Courthouse, in the borough of York, respectfully acquaints the public that he has received and will constantly keep on hand a large and general assortment of bar iron, Crowley Steel, English and American Blister Steel. . . ."



Pipe and Steel Warehouse.

George Small, the founder, and the four succeeding family generations to carry on the enterprise gained a wide business experience. In addition to the hardware store, they were at various times engaged in banking, milling and flour export, wire drawing, operating charcoal and gray iron furnaces.

The many changes following the Civil War brought changes to P. A. & S. Small Company, too. After sixty years of successful operation, banking was discon-

tinued about 1875. Near the turn of the century the company decided to devote its entire attention to the hardware business and all other interests were sold. P. A. & S. Small Company became a specialist in its chosen field.

Five generations of the Small family have operated the business through every phase of industrial change, in peace and war, boom times and panics.



General Storage Warehouse.

Today, with three large modern warehouses, the company concentrates solely on distribution of iron, steel, pipe and mill supplies to industry; plumbing and heating supplies to contractors; and hardware and food products to general stores.

About 1930, the company sponsored a merchandising plan among grocery customers and the Community Pure Food Stores were introduced with one hundred and fifty independent merchants cooperating. Company operations are now confined to twelve counties, within a radius of 100 miles of York. Almost 100 people comprise the Small organization and twelve trucks go out from the warehouses daily, making deliveries throughout this busy territory.



Hardware and Grocery Warehouse.

S. MORGAN SMITH COMPANY

Hydraulic Turbines, Valves, Pumps and Special Machinery

Turning back the pages of history, it is found that the great hydraulic developments of today have their foundation in the work of the engineers and inventors of the nineteenth century, who found methods by which turbine principles, little understood at the time, could be applied for the purpose of developing power.

Stephen Morgan Smith Was One of These Pioneers

Ill health caused his retirement from the ministry and he turned to mechanics, for which he had a natural bent and ability, and succeeded in producing, after many experiments, his first "Success" turbine, which he sold to a company in the milling industry.

The results proved that he had a sound idea. This led him to start operations which began with his designing the turbines and selling them himself, with the work of manufacturing being done by an outside concern under his direct supervision.

The Start of Its Own Factory

All of S. Morgan Smith's early faith and vision had been proven practical and demand for water turbines warranted the building of a factory which would permit him to operate with greater ease and efficiency. But his natural conservatism and caution kept him from going beyond what he felt would be needed for several years. This factory was established some thirteen years after his start, in 1874, a mere speck of 50 by 150 feet, compared to the giant structures that stand over and around the original site.

But this native prudence which kept him from expanding beyond the limits of judgment was forced again and again, by circumstances beyond the Founder's control. Changes in papermaking and milling, principally, brought forth a much greater demand for water turbines and the company was not slow to avail itself of these new opportunities.

Electricity—A New Factor

About this time, or about ten years after S. Morgan Smith's start, the value of falling water for the generation of electricity was examined and appreciated. The demand for electric current grew with almost lightning speed. Industry was consuming it in ever-increasing quantities. Homes were being wired, and more lines were stretched in rural sections and urban districts. With this demand came the development of long-distance transmission of electricity.

From then on, the company went forward with the new industry. It is doubtful if any other type of prime mover has contributed more to the early growth of the electrical industry than the water turbine. And the modern designs are improvements, refinements and further developments of the original designs of the Founder—S. Morgan Smith.

A Nation on the March

Industrial development in this country was most

rapid and this was a factor in the company's prosperity and further expansion. For that period of seventy years, from the start of the company to now, constitutes a bold and amazing achievement in human progress.

And, yet, the history of the S. Morgan Smith Company does not border on the spectacular. There is no basis of comparison between it and many of the very large industrial organizations which sprang up like mushrooms on the industrial landscape. Rather has it been a slow, sure and sound growth, which, because of keeping abreast with the onward march of progress, has been such as to place it in the very forefront of hydraulics as the largest exclusive builder of this kind of equipment in the United States.

Representative Accomplishments

The S. Morgan Smith Company, for example, helped to promote the installation of the first long-distance electric transmission system in the United States, and built the four horizontal-shaft, twin-turbine units installed in the Folsom, California, plant of the Sacramento Electric Power and Light Company, under a fifty-five foot head, which developed 5,000 horsepower—a model for its time! And the electric current thus generated was transmitted to the City of Sacramento, twenty-three miles away, which was a long-distance record for transmission of current up to then.

Huge hydroelectric plants have been built since—great centers of power development such as Bonneville, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, in which the S. Morgan Smith Company has been privileged to play an important part, and to which it has made substantial contributions.

In excess of 8,000,000 horsepower alone has been built by the company to date, and more than 22% of this vast amount is installed and being used in foreign countries.

Makers of Specialized Machinery

The S. Morgan Smith Company stands among the foremost of the early pioneers, and is known all over the world as a builder of specialized machinery. The plant is the world's largest devoted exclusively to hydraulic turbines and allied equipment.

Wide Assortment of Designs

Designs include reaction type runners for every practical speed for low, medium and high-head development, and in the low-head field there are high-speed axial flow runners of both fixed and the Kaplan automatically adjustable blade types. Among allied equipment are actuator and gate shaft type governors with individual or central pumping systems; Gibbs oil bath thrust bearings for vertical or horizontal shafts; plate steel spiral casings, draft tubes and penstocks; steel roller gates; hoists and appurtenances; gate valves, angle needle relief valves and conical plug valves for pressure reducing, flow regulating, automatic check and liquid control and many other services; butterfly valves, Dow-disc-arm pivot valves and other designs which cover a wide field in hydraulics; head gates, taintor

S. MORGAN SMITH COMPANY

Hydraulic Turbines, Valves, Pumps and Special Machinery

gates, sluice gates, and waste gates; axial flow pumps with fixed and automatically adjustable vanes; and other appliances.

with the recirculatory pumping system, provides constant quantities of water at predetermined adjustable pressures. This same thoroughness is mani-



Hydraulic Laboratory

Most of the recent major advances in the art of designing various types of hydraulic equipment have come about as the direct result of painstaking research and laboratory experiments. Tests conducted in the Smith Hydraulic Laboratory have contributed in no small measure to this recognized progress. For no detail has been overlooked that would contribute to this scientific effort. For example, a large standpipe on the roof of the building was erected specially for the testing of just one design—cone valves. This feature, when used in conjunction

with the recirculatory pumping system, provides constant quantities of water at predetermined adjustable pressures. This same thoroughness is mani-

fested in every operation, and the completeness of the combined effort and methods pursued have been a very great factor in the success of the business.

Reputation

The company has flourished through the years, kept pace with engineering advancement, and acquired financial stability and unexcelled manufacturing facilities. As a result its reputation has spread to the far corners of the earth, and it has earned its place of first rank, even in a world in which industrial achievement is common!

SPRING GARDEN BRICK & CLAY PRODUCTS CO., INC.

Brick and Clay Products

The manufacture of bricks has been established as one of York's oldest industries. The process employed in those early days was to form the clay by hand and burn it with wood. Many of York's early citizens adopted this method in making bricks for their first homes.

In 1867, three brothers, Clinton D., Israel, and Emanuel Frey, were convinced that bricks could be manufactured in quantities and sold at a profit to engineers, contractors and home builders. The Spring Garden Brick and Clay Products Co., Inc., was established and the fact that it has enjoyed continuous progress for seventy-eight years is a tribute to the foresight and progressiveness of both its founders and their successors.

From its inception, the company has been a local family owned and operated enterprise. Improved methods of manufacture, from the original hand-made process, through the machine and coal-burning method to the present method of producing Colonial Type Face Brick utilizing different types of brick-burning kilns have been adopted as they became available. Modern equipment and improved processing methods have enabled this firm to increase their production capacity from 30,000 bricks per day in 1917 to its present capacity of 95,000 bricks per day. Principal products of the company are Colonial Type Face Brick, Common Brick and Dutch Tile.

Since 1939, the Spring Garden Brick & Clay Products Co., Inc., has produced vast quantities of brick for the U. S. Army, Navy and Coast Guard, for barracks, officers' quarters, testing laboratories, wind tunnels, etc., for naval powder factories and other buildings needed for the Armed Forces.

The company has also furnished brick for leading universities, hospitals, schools, libraries, private homes, Y. M. C. A., and Post-Office buildings, as well as the U. S. Custom House, Philadelphia, Pa.; Marine

Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; U. S. Printing Office; New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland State Institutions; and for public housing incidental to the war effort throughout the East.



Spring Garden Brick & Clay Products Co.



York Colonial Brick Co.

STEWART AND MARCH

Construction Maintenance

The firm of Stewart and March was founded on May 6, 1939, by Robert H. Stewart and Luther D. March. The first plant location was at 514 North George Street, York. Expanding business requirements necessitated larger plant facilities, and in the Spring of 1940, the present property on North Hartley Street was purchased and improved.

From its inception this new business was designed for local community service specializing in road-work, excavation, concrete construction, and equip-

ment rentals. The aim of the business was to develop and service the local industrial plant maintenance and construction needs, the local building contracting industry, and the requirements of the individuals of the community.

The impact of the war tremendously increased the volume of industrial maintenance and construction to such an extent that nearly every project undertaken has been in assistance of local industry in the prosecution of the war effort.

STILLMAN'S

Retail Department Store

Stillman's, at 35-39 East Market Street, is a retail department store carrying popularly-priced merchandise. Ready-to-wear for ladies includes furs, coats, suits, dresses, uniforms, aprons, smocks, robes, housecoats, lingerie, corsets, hosiery, gloves, millinery, handbags, umbrellas and fashion accessories. Men's furnishings, sportswear, and work clothes are also shown. There is a complete boys' and girls' department and a selection of shoes for all the family. A complete shoe repair service is also offered. Other departments are drugs, patterns, yard goods, toys, luggage and juvenile furniture. One of York's busiest beauty parlors is on the second floor. Six operators are on duty and the room is completely air conditioned.

Stillman's has one of the largest stocks of domestics in the city. They show blankets in abundance, bedspreads, sheets, pillowcases, rugs, curtains and draperies, table linens and art needlework.

In 1940, the present modern building was erected. It was the first retail department store in the city to be air conditioned throughout by York.

Stillman's, in York, is one of forty stores of the same name, with central offices in New York City. Their 250 buyers have access to the top of the market. Merchandise is obtained not only in the largest eastern markets, but also from Los Angeles, Dallas, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Through friendly relations with its customers and through savings effected by mass buying being passed on to the consumer, Stillman's stores have

become favorably known throughout the East and Middle West.



R. W. STRICKLER

Produce, Vegetables, Sea Foods

Back in 1903, when citizens of the community depended on retailers of fruits and vegetables to display their products in horse-drawn vehicles at their homes, and in the early morning curb markets held at Continental Square, R. W. Strickler began business with one horse and wagon.

Today, this progressive wholesale and retail business, whose products include a wide variety of produce, vegetables and sea foods, has twenty-six em-

ployees and a fleet of eleven modern trucks ranging in size from $\frac{3}{4}$ ton to 9 tons capacity.

Storage facilities include three refrigerated warehouses in York and one at Biglerville, Pa., for mixed vegetables, fruits, fish and oysters. Bananas are cured and held in a modern refrigerated storage; fish are frozen and held in separate rooms apart from those holding oysters under refrigeration.

STRAYER-BEITZEL COMPANY OF YORK

Advertising Specialties

In 1919, Philip C. Strayer started in business as a jobber of calendars and advertising specialties in Detroit, Michigan. He was convinced that the Eastern Seaboard offered additional opportunities for the distribution of his products. A partnership was formed with Floyd M. Beitzel and in 1923 they established a manufacturing plant at 1048 West Princess Street. Ten years later, at the bottom of the depression, the continuing growth of the business required larger facilities and the establishment was moved to its pres-

ent location at Dewey and Locust Streets in York.

The Strayer-Beitzel Company has complete equipment for manufacturing twelve-sheet commercial art calendars, imprinting of pencils and leather goods, automatic tinning of paper products, and printing of all types of advertising specialties.

The main office of the company is located in York, with branches in Detroit, Michigan, and Baltimore, Maryland. National distribution is effected through these facilities.

D. F. STAUFFER BISCUIT COMPANY, INCORPORATED

Manufacturers of "Nif-ty" Cookies, Crackers and Pretzels

When, in 1871, David F. Stauffer took over the cake and cracker business which has been founded by Jacob Weiser in 1858, five barrels of crackers per day was considered a good volume of business. And the barrel ordered was promptly delivered on a wheelbarrow, sometimes by the owner himself!

Contrast this with the D. F. Stauffer Biscuit Company, Incorporated, today, not only York's but also



Stauffer Employees in 1884.

one of the largest manufacturers of cookies, crackers and pretzels in Eastern Pennsylvania. The company's products are widely used in Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Ohio, and New York. Ten trucks insure the regular delivery of fresh merchandise attractively packaged in cartons and caddies and sold under the registered trade-mark "Nif-ty."

The business was incorporated by David F. Stauffer and his sons in 1915. The present officers are Calvin Stauffer, president; William H. Stauffer, vice-president; Harry Stauffer, secretary and treasurer; and David E. Stauffer, assistant secretary.

Stauffer's factory is operated under modern sanitary conditions meeting all the requirements of State and Federal regulations and the premises are inspected regularly. The four-story buildings on West Princess Street contain 55,000 square feet of floor space.

Where a dozen persons were employed at the beginning of the business, there are now one hundred and twenty-five on the payroll. Sixty per cent of the employees have been with Stauffers over a long period of time: Two from fifty-five to fifty-seven years;

five from forty to forty-six years; six from thirty to thirty-nine years; eight from twenty-five to thirty-eight years; ten from twenty to twenty-four years; and twenty-nine from ten to nineteen years. Stauffer products are made with the skill that comes of this long experience and a fine spirit of loyalty pervades the organization.

Read baking machinery, made in York, including four reels and one traveling oven, is used and flour, milk and other ingredients are purchased locally as far as is possible.

Pretzels, upon which rests much of the fame of the D. F. Stauffer Biscuit Company, have an interesting history. They are one of the few foods in existence which have retained their original form and their popularity since medieval days.

They were first baked in monasteries where children were sent to learn their prayers. At the end of the lesson the priest gave each child a small salty cake called a "pretiola" or "little reward." One priest conceived the idea of shaping the cake, as a reminder to his pupils not to forget their prayers. He had the dough twisted to represent crossed arms, which was the attitude then assumed in prayer as may be seen in many old paintings. Pretzels are still baked in this shape today.

Stauffer's products are supplied to the Yorktowne Stores, the Community Stores, the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, the American Stores, Fishel's and Fox's Bakeries and to many defense plant cafeterias, as well as local independent grocers and restaurants.



YORK TOY AND SPECIALTY CO.

Successors to Swartz Cabinet Works

George A. Swartz, in July of 1902, located his first business, that of cabinetmaking, in a two-story structure at the rear of his home, 719 West Philadelphia Street. Increased business necessitated larger working quarters and a thirty-foot addition, three stories high was built.

After twenty years at the above location, Mr. Swartz acquired the present structure located on Roosevelt Avenue and P. R. R., and installed all modern machinery. The railroad facilities which were now available were indeed most helpful and convenient for shipping.

Swartz Cabinet Works, as the business was known, specialized in designing and building store and restaurant fixtures and all types of cabinet work. Many of the apprentices who served under Mr. Swartz to learn the trade are now foremen in other woodworking shops.

Due to Mr. Swartz's ill health, in 1945, the business was taken over by his son, E. Nevin Swartz, A. R. Parker and W. F. Mackin. They too have made a success in their business, that of toymaking. The sales territory is spread over many States.

It is with this patronage that they go forward confidently under the name of York Toy & Specialty Co.

SWEIGART'S PHOTO SERVICE SHOP

278-80 West Market Street

B. E. Sweigart founded his first photo service store, August 10, 1912, at the corner of King Street and Highland Avenue in York. After two years of conducting a wholesale photo finishing service at this location, Mr. Sweigart moved his establishment to 286 West Market Street, when both a wholesale and retail photo service business was established.

In 1917, Mr. Sweigart enlisted in the Army Aerial Photographic Service. He was honorably discharged in 1919, reopened his store at its previous location and within a few years larger facilities were acquired at 278 West Market Street to accommodate the rapid growth of the business.

Local interest in amateur photography had grown to such large proportions by 1935 that it was necessary to expand the service facilities of the business. The store space was enlarged to twice the original size, the interior of the store was modernized and an up-to-date finishing plant was installed.

Today, Sweigart's Photo Service Shop is the largest and most modern store of its kind in the community. This establishment handles a fine selection of photographic supplies, accessories and equipment. Its modern finishing plant produces quality photographic printing, enlarging, copying and many other types of finishing.



WALKER'S

Men's and Boys' Clothing

Founded in 1879, and under continuous management and ownership of the same family for sixty-six years, this store has grown from a small "one man" shop to be the largest men's and boys' retail store in this community.

Today, it occupies a three-story building with more than 10,000 square feet of floor space devoted to the sales and display of apparel for "Dad and His Lad." A completely stocked Boys' Department occupies the second floor, men's clothing is located on the third floor and men's furnishings on the main floor. Thirty-five to fifty employees are required to maintain ade-

quate service throughout the store.

The present owners of "Walker's" are Solomon and Arthur Walker, who are respectively a son and grandson of the founder. Employees of this firm have records of twenty, thirty and even forty years and families have been coming to their "favorite salesman" for their apparel needs for many, many years.

Walker's has grown with York and in post-war York it will continue its expansion with more services, better equipment and as always, a wide variety of the most popular assortments in every department.

GEORGE W. WERTZ

Linoleums, Carpets, Window Shades and Venetian Blinds

When George W. Wertz opened his own shop for the sale of linoleum, carpets, window shades and Venetian blinds at 671 West Market Street, in 1938, he brought with him forty years of experience in the business. Through personal attention to the needs of his customers, he has built up a reputation for quality merchandise and good service.

Sloane-Blabon, Armstrong and Congoleum linoleum and rugs are handled, and complete installation service is available. Mr. Wertz is also qualified to aid in decorative problems, and is able to advise customers in the selection of linoleum to blend with specific color schemes. He also creates beautiful

custom-built floors of Armstrong linoleum with motifs inlaid in contrasting color.

George W. Wertz has furnished and installed linoleum in many of York's finest private homes and also in the new homes in Park Village, Lincoln Park, Hillcroft Village, and in many of the homes built by Schimmel-Binder in Southwood Hills. He has also installed linoleum in the Manufacturers' Association Building, the General Electric Company, and the York Safe and Lock. In the Read Machinery Building, he provided linoleum and Venetian blinds for all the offices.

SUPERIOR PAPER PRODUCTS COMPANY

Corrugated Shipping Containers

Superior Paper Products Company was organized in 1925 and began producing corrugated shipping containers in that year in Carnegie, Pa., located in the Pittsburgh industrial area. The manufacturing equipment was housed in a rented building. This was a meagre beginning but an enthusiastic one for the organizers had an idea—the idea to make a better shipping container—a container that would make possible the shipment of a wide range of products which previously had not been attempted in corrugated paper.

The Company developed Super Kraft Corrugated Paperboard. It was a combination of strong wood fibres giving the greatest strength which had been achieved up to that time. Super Kraft Containers naturally began to serve an evergrowing number of shippers in the area. This was gratifying and helpful but, of greater importance, Super Kraft Board was the means to accomplish the Company's original objective.

Great strength alone is not enough. The strength of Super Kraft must be used wisely and applied correctly. One industry after another was studied—its shipping requirements analyzed. Super Kraft was designed into a container for each particular shipping job. And one product after another was packaged and carried to market successfully in Super Kraft Containers—unusual items for corrugated paper packaging—refrigerators, caskets, filing cabinets and many items of furniture—safes, oil burners, water heaters and machine parts.

This developing and expanding use of Super Kraft Containers strained and then exceeded the original manufacturing facilities. Additional capacity was

necessary. A large modern container plant was erected on the Company's own land in Crafton, Pittsburgh, Pa. However, it clearly was evident that other facilities were needed—located in the eastern part of the State—where the company could serve better the increasing reliance of shippers upon Super Kraft Containers.

York County was selected as the best possible site for the eastern plant. The first section of the present factory was built in 1932, in Mount Wolf, a rural community in York County. From time to time other sections have been added so that now the plant comprises approximately 75,000 square feet of floor space to accommodate the production of containers by machinery of the most modern design.

Mount Wolf is served by the Pennsylvania Railroad and is located near the main highways giving easy access for prompt and quick deliveries to manufacturers throughout the Middle Atlantic States area. The people are of Pennsylvania German stock who characteristically place their dependence upon the land. Productive gardening and general farming is carried on by a majority of the employees literally within a stone's throw of the factory. Cultivation of the soil and production in the factory is a combination which gives great security to the employees.

Super Kraft Containers have gone to war and are packaging thousands of items required by the Armed Forces. Plans are completed for a return to peacetime shipping—the foundation is laid already for a substantial addition to the factory—to keep pace with the growing container requirements of the area.



Plant at Mt. Wolf (York County), Pa.

SUSQUEHANNA BROADCASTING COMPANY

Radio Station W S B A



September 1, 1942, marked the opening of W S B A, York's newest and most modern radio station, located a short distance north of the city along the Susquehanna Trail.

Owned and operated by the Susquehanna Broadcasting Company, W S B A is a 100-watt station, licensed to operate on a regional channel frequency of 900 kilocycles, and popularly known as "The Voice of 57 Counties."

Its studios, transmitter and offices, housed in a modern building of Colonial architecture in keeping with the tradition of the community, form a unit unsurpassed in plan, design and equipment by any station of its class in the East. It is affiliated with the American Broadcasting Company.

Since its initial broadcast, W S B A has consistently maintained a policy of public service. Its facilities are available to all government agencies, and every call from business, educational, and philanthropic organizations of the area have been

answered with good will and cooperation.

In addition to the regular radio programs, W S B A pioneered an outstanding news service, a daily program especially planned for the farmers of York County; the WSBA Radio Chapel, conducted daily by ministers of all local churches; and the WSBA Yankee Doodle Club program, which provides a unique opportunity for the younger citizens of the community to participate in a production of their own.

The Susquehanna Broadcasting Company, with offices at 47 East Market Street, is looking to the future. It plans to improve and expand its present standard broadcast facilities wherever possible, and, in addition, has applied to the Federal Communications Commission to build and operate a High Frequency, or FM station. It is also following closely developments in television and Station W S B A will continue to give York the best programming and latest developments in the industry.



THOMPSON'S

Ladies' and Children's Apparel

Thompson's was opened in York in April, 1932, in the depths of the depression by R. J. Thompson and his sister, Sara A. Thompson Johnson. The business was operated on a cash basis only and with the lowest possible overhead. The benefit of the savings thus effected were passed on to the customer. As the result of this policy, business increased to such an extent that expansion into neighboring communities soon seemed advisable. Accordingly, branch stores were opened in Carlisle, Chambersburg, Columbia, Red Lion, Gettysburg, Waynesboro, Shippenburg and Mechanicsburg. The York store, however, remains headquarters for the chain.

All Thompson Stores continue to feature standard quality, moderately-priced ladies' and children's wearing apparel, shoes, hose, millinery and accessories, including many nationally advertised brands. This merchandise is purchased in the largest wholesale markets of the East including New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.

The growth of Thompson's from the original single store employing three persons to a chain of nine busy stores with a total of seventy-two employees,



First Floor Sales Room.

built up in less than fourteen years, certainly represents an outstanding achievement in the field of retail clothing.



TRIMMER PRINTING COMPANY

Commercial Color Printers

Beginning as a one-man shop in 1905, Trimmer Printing Company is now the largest commercial printing plant in York. *The Wrightsville Star*, a weekly newspaper, was the background of experience on which William H. Trimmer founded his enterprise at 203 Park Place in York.

Customers liked the proprietor's "we can do it" attitude and within two years the size of the plant was more than doubled. In 1914, a new and larger plant was built at 129-131 North Penn Street, but in 1917, during World War I, this too was enlarged. The present brick and steel structure with an area of 12,000 square feet was built and occupied in 1923. Through succeeding years the business of William H. Trimmer shared in the prosperity of the "Twenties," reflected the trends of the "Difficult Thirties."

On Armistice Day, 1940, Trimmer Printing Company became a four-way partnership. The "Battle for Britain" had barely been won only the month before—Pearl Harbor was yet to come. The three new partners were long experienced in the printing trade and John Groome, Raymond Frey and Chester Stagemyer, respectively, assumed charge of sales, composition and press production.

Within sixty days sufficient equipment and the skilled craftsmen to operate it was added throughout the various departments to more than double the potential output. Customers, old and new, promptly placed their stamp of approval on the broader services of the new Trimmer Printing Company. Through succeeding years the signature "Trim-Print—York"

has appeared on the printed literature of a steadily increasing clientele, to carry their sales story all over the world.



UNITED WALLPAPER, INC.

Wallpaper

The York plant of United Wallpaper, Inc., largest manufacturer of wallpaper and wallpaper products in the world, was built in 1893. It was founded as the York Card and Paper Company. In 1905, an addition to the original plant was built to take care of increasing business. In 1927, the company joined in a merger of several other companies and formed the United Wallpaper Factories, Inc. This name was changed in 1944 to United Wallpaper, Inc. The York plant is the largest of three plants manufacturing wallpaper.

Through its large-scale production of fine wallpaper, the York mill has contributed much to the attractiveness of the American home. Here research and testing have been carried on, and new developments and improvements in wallpaper production utilized. The result of this study is that wallpaper of real decorative importance and highest quality, once a luxury item, is now available at moderate cost to homemakers everywhere.

Company Also Engaged in War Work

In addition to this important contribution to better American living, United Wallpaper, Inc., has greatly aided the war effort. Just six weeks after Pearl Harbor, the company had under way a program of war

production. A far cry from the peaceful occupation of wallpaper manufacture was the production of incendiary bombs . . . yet on that famous first bombing mission over Tokyo, the incendiary bombs dropped were from United Wallpaper's plants. Of United's seven plants, four are devoted exclusively to war production. York is the only plant that has simultaneously produced both wallpaper and war equipment. Tank parts and mechanisms for loading and unloading convoy cargo have been produced at this plant since war was declared. Smoke bombs, fire bombs and flares are some of the company's other contributions to the equipment of the armed forces.



TIOGA WEAVING COMPANY, INC.

Jacquard Fabrics

This enterprise can truly be called a perfect example of York's growth and development.

Started in 1928, by Sol Kranich, who has been a resident of York since 1904, Tioga Weaving Company, Inc., began with forty looms in a small building of 8,000 square feet. This was purely a private enterprise. No community aid was requested nor any public bond issue floated.

In spite of the terrible depression which hit the silk and rayon weaving industry in early 1930's and put many of the very large and old firms out of business, Tioga gradually increased its capacity to approximately 400 looms and 70,000 square feet, averaging more than 300 employees. Most of the first fifty employees are still working here.

This record is due not only to the fifty-two weeks' work per year provided for all employees throughout good and bad times, but also to the cooperative, cordial employee-management relationship fostered by the zealous, paternal devotion of Sol Kranich to his co-workers. That is why in the sixteen years of steady growth, approximately \$10,000,000 has been spent in York for wages and other labor costs. In addition, life, accident and health group insurance have been provided for all employees at Tioga's expense.

On the morning after Pearl Harbor, Tioga offered to President Roosevelt all the silk in their possession without any charge whatsoever, and also offered to weave all this raw silk into parachute cloth without any charge whatsoever. This offer was accepted by

President Roosevelt with: "Sincere appreciation for your patriotic offer. . . . Expressions of patriotism such as yours will go far in expediting our Victory Program." The material was thereupon accepted by Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, with the statement that "this is an outstanding example of patriotism and generosity. The War Department thanks you for your generosity and commends you for your patriotic act."

Since Pearl Harbor, Tioga has woven millions of yards of silk, nylon and rayon parachute fabrics for the Army Air Forces and the Quartermaster and Ordnance Departments. They have been instrumental in the development of new fabrics for specific problems presented by these war agencies. In addition, many millions of yards of other fabrics for other government departments of the Army Service Forces have been developed and shipped. All of these materials were sold at or below cost. This is not only a tribute to Sol Kranich's two boys fighting overseas, but also to the other thirty-five stars on Tioga's Service Flag.

Throughout these years Tioga's policy of concentrating on better jacquard fabrics has been maintained within wartime limits. Materials which formerly were made in European countries on hand looms are now everyday mass production items. Tioga's plans for developing better jacquard fabrics for an ever wider popular price field will be carried out as soon as conditions permit.



WATT & BROTHER COMPANY INCORPORATED

Painting and Decorating

Richard Watt, of Dundee, Scotland, after spending six years as an apprentice in the painting and decorative trade and as a student in Art School, came to this country in the Spring of 1865. He engaged in photography with Fitz-James Evans who had a gallery on South George Street, York, until December, 1865. When he opened a paint shop on the second floor of the old Lehmayr Building—specializing in sign work at which he was an expert. He took in partnership his younger brother, Andrew, in April, 1866, under the firm name of Richard Watt and Brother. They removed to 108 East Market Street. They continued in this location for a few years until they acquired property which had been vacated by Laurel Fire Engine Co., on South Duke Street. They again moved to larger quarters to what was then, in the year 1884, 30 East Market Street, afterwards known as 50-52-54. Here they continued to operate until the year 1922 when they moved to the Niles and Neff Building, 44 and 46 East Market Street, where they continued until property was acquired by the Hotel Yorktowne causing removal to 29 South Duke Street, the present location.

Richard Watt died in 1891, and business was continued by his brother Andrew under the name of Watt and Brother. The business was then incorporated in 1896 when Andrew Watt became president and James Webster, secretary and general manager, until the passing away of Mr. Watt, in 1900. When James Webster became president and Richard Watt Webster, secretary. The business was reincorporated in 1918 and has continued ever since. For eighty years the parent company catered to the decorating of the homes of Yorkers and had as customers the same families during three generations. They specialized in decorating of churches and public buildings as well as interiors of homes. They built up a reputation for first-class workmanship and honesty in filling their contracts and earned the confidence of York architects. The Watts were recognized as leaders in the community.

Recognizing the need for good mechanics in the painting trade, they opened up a school of instruction for their apprentices under the direction of Richard W. Webster, of which Frank P. Connolly and Ray Reisinger were two of the first students. At a convention held in York by the Pennsylvania Master Painters' and Decorators' Association, prizes were awarded for the best samples of finished work from all over the State. Frank P. Connolly was awarded first prize, a gold medal; Ray Reisinger, second prize, a silver medal; and Peter Musser, third prize, which shows the excellence of the training received. The company started a branch in Harrisburg under the management of Richard W. Webster, who afterwards bought this branch and operated under

the name of Harrisburg Wall Paper and Paint Company.

The company has a record of decorating churches in Brooklyn, N. Y., Cape May, N. J., Baltimore, Md., and all over the State of Pennsylvania. They have maintained a retail store handling only the best grades of wall paper, paints and varnishes. They were the first in York to recognize the value of



Old Laurel Fire House, Home of Watt & Brother in 1878.

Valspar which was manufactured by Valentine and Company of New York. They handled such high-grade products as Dutch Boy White Lead and Buffalo Paints and Varnishes for which they are agents in this neighborhood, also Valentine French Enamel and Wallmaster Flat Wall Paint.

James Webster, president of the firm, has been connected with the company for fifty-eight years having entered York the day it was made a city, on April 4, 1887, and is ably assisted in the contracting part of the business by Chauncey C. Gladfelter, who has been with the company for about thirty-five years; and L. Rowe Maxell, in the sales department for twenty-five years.

WEAVER PIANO CO., INC.

Continuously Active in the Music Industry for More Than Seventy-Five Years

Two outstanding characteristics of the early settlers of Southeastern Pennsylvania were responsible for the establishment of the Weaver Piano Co., Inc., in 1870, and for its success since that time. These characteristics are:

1. The pride of fine craftsmanship expressed in the production of useful and sturdy objects.
2. The love of music—particularly self-expression through making music.

The founder, J. O. Weaver, was a widely known musician and music teacher who combined his passion for fine craftsmanship with his love of music. He gathered around him a group of men of similar interests and devoted his energies to the business to the time of his death in 1884. Through incorporation in 1882, the company continued to grow by the promotion to executive duties of individuals trained and qualified by previous service to the company.

In 1935, the company engineers designed, perfected and patented the Weaver Bi-Level Action. This is the only device which permits the design of small Spinet Pianos with keyboard at proper height without the use of additional moving parts or attachments in the piano action and keys. This Weaver Bi-Level Action is a basic contribution to the art of building Spinet Pianos which meet the musical requirements of concert musicians.

With America's entry into the war in 1942, the engineers of the Weaver organization developed the Plastic Plywood Plate Piano and applied for patent for it. This invention reduced the metal content of



a Spinet Piano from 165 pounds per piano to less than thirty-eight pounds per piano with improvement in tone and in the musical qualities of the piano. This piano designed originally as the Weaver Field Type Piano, was adopted by the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy, American Red Cross and other Military Auxiliaries for Camp, Field, Hospital, Hospital Ship and Canteen use. More than half of all the pianos built in the United States in 1943 and 1944 were Weaver Field Type Pianos. These pianos served our Armed Forces with distinction in all parts of the world.



WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.

Electrical Equipment, Appliances and Lamps

There are few homes, shops, stores, or offices in the nation, now equipped with electricity, that do not contain some electrical item bearing the familiar trade-mark of Westinghouse.

Founded in 1886, Westinghouse has grown consistently, expanded its research, engineering, manufacturing and merchandising facilities. Through its creation of electrical equipment, supplies and lamps, it has contributed to the vast growth of industries and helped to improve the standard of living in our country. Characteristic of the company's progress and policy of rendering complete electrical service, factory trained representatives are available in all

communities where Westinghouse is represented.

Practically the entire Westinghouse manufacturing facilities were utilized for the production of war materials. The company was awarded the Army-Navy "E" Production Award many times for excellence in quality and quantity production.

Westinghouse has been represented in York since 1929. It maintains a complete wholesale organization in its establishment located at 143 South George Street. Its staff of trained Westinghouse employees distributes the company's products throughout Central Pennsylvania.

H. WESTLEY AND COMPANY

Retail Home Furnishings

Forty-two years ago, Heber Westley started in business for himself. His first establishment was one small room, 18' x 30', where he sold furnishings for the home.

In 1912, the business had prospered. It was necessary to acquire additional facilities to meet increasing demands for a more comprehensive service. The present property was purchased at 328 West Market Street and remodeled several times to coincide with developments in the retail field. In 1928,

the building was rebuilt completely. It now has four stories, up-to-date elevators, and all modern equipment.

H. Westley and Company has established a fine reputation for sound merchandising practice and has many satisfied customers throughout York County. It handles complete lines of both medium and high-priced furniture and bedding, gas and electric stoves, electric refrigerators, washing machines, rugs and carpets.

WHITE ROSE ENGRAVING COMPANY

Photo Engravers

The fifth anniversary of the White Rose Engraving Company was celebrated on January 1, 1945, with a large measure of deep satisfaction by its successful founders.

This company was established in 1940 by John F. Grove, Harry W. Smith, Royce S. Martin and Robert E. Grove, four local young men who had considerable training and experience in the engraving business, plus well founded confidence in their combined ability to organize, operate and maintain their own business.

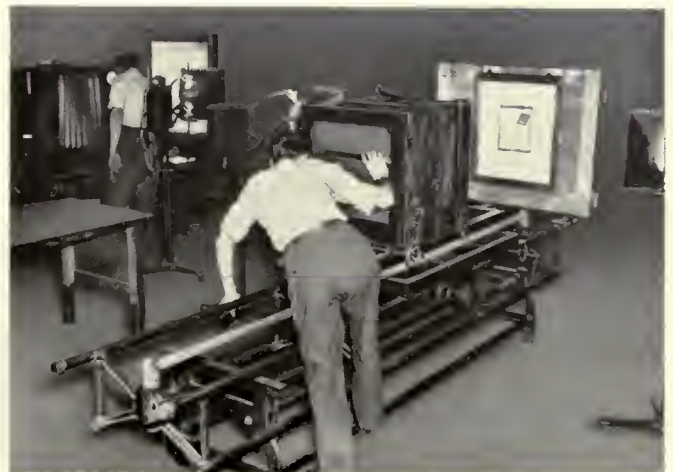
The new enterprise was expanded in 1943 through a merger with the Harnish-York Engraving Company, York's oldest engraving house. With these additional facilities, production was doubled and additional floor space was required to accommodate the larger activities of the establishment.

Eight thousand four hundred square feet of floor space was leased at the present location, 370 North George Street. Modern production line equipment was installed to handle a larger volume of engraving work and Samuel S. Snelbaker, Clarence J. Howard and Clifford T. Abel were taken into the firm.

Today, the White Rose Engraving Company is well established. It is one of the most progressive engraving concerns within a seventy-five-mile radius of York. Its service to advertising agencies, printers, and industries includes commercial art work, photo-

engravings, line and wash drawings, photo retouching, copper and zinc plates in black and white, and color.

Wartime products of the White Rose Engraving Company include the production of drawings and engravings for illustrating instruction and maintenance manuals published by the Armed Services, and engravings for weekly and monthly employee shop publications used to build morale on the home front.



WESTERN NATIONAL BANK

Organized 1875

The district west of the Codorus Creek in the City of York had developed to such large proportions in 1875 that some of its citizens felt justified in organizing a bank which would assist in the further development of the city. The Western National Bank of York was organized with a capital of \$100,000. The entire stock was purchased by ninety-five citizens.

The bank prospered from its inception. Founded on the principle of safety, service and constructive thinking, a vigorous growth was assured. These qualities, which characterized the management of the bank, and the progressive policy has continued to keep The Western National Bank an up-to-date institution, offering complete facilities for carrying on its business.



The present building, erected fifty years after its organization, is located on the exact spot where the first Board of Directors met. This bank has played a very important part in the development of the City of York west of the Codorus Creek. From July 22, 1875, the bank's resources have grown until they are more than fifteen million dollars. The consistent growth by this institution invited many new associations and friends into its various banking departments. Every banking need in the county is handled by The Western National Bank. It has a distinct reputation for courteous treatment of its customers and friends.

The Bank's Facilities

The Commercial Banking Department enjoys the association and friendship of many of the large manufacturing concerns of the city. Credit is extended to commercial concerns and individuals. Deposit accounts are solicited. The Collection Department has facilities for collection of notes, drafts, coupons, called or matured loans, bills of lading, and similar instruments. It has a fine reputation for efficient service in this department. All forms of foreign banking business are handled through its correspondents in New York and Philadelphia.

The Trust Department was founded in 1918 and permission granted by the Comptroller of the Currency to handle all forms of trust business. The bank acts as trustee, guardian, administrator, executor of estates and escrow business.

The Personal Loan Department is one of the largest personal loan departments in this part of the state and individual personal loans are most ably handled. The financing of automobiles, refrigerators, furniture, house repairs, and all forms of personal business are confidentially handled in this department.

The Savings Department is one of the largest in the city and is continually growing and adding new customers.

The Board of Directors of The Western National Bank are leaders in the industrial and commercial life of the city. They form the policy of the bank and are always available for discussion of improvements, organization and financing of corporations and partnerships. The detail management of the institution is handled by men having long experience in the banking field and are always accessible for the discussion of banking problems.

The directors are: John A. Hooper, attorney and financier; C. P. Rice, president, York Corrugating Company; C. S. Stitzel, president, York Paint & Hardware Company; Charles H. Noss, vice-president, Herman Noss & Sons; Beauchamp E. Smith, president, S. Morgan Smith Company; Heber Westley, H. Westley & Company; Maurice B. Smyser, Smyser & Smyser; George T. Livingstone, president; and Allen H. Harbold, cashier.

The officers are: George T. Livingstone, president; C. P. Rice, vice-president; Allen H. Harbold, cashier and trust officer; Charles H. Emig, assistant cashier; George E. Seifert, assistant cashier; Jesse S. Williams, assistant cashier; Spurgeon E. Rohrbaugh, assistant trust officer; Millard J. Hoke, manager, Personal Loan Department.

The following figures represent the growth of the bank since its incorporation seventy years ago:

Year	Deposits
July 22, 1885	\$ 164,412.00
July 22, 1895	238,000.00
July 22, 1905	584,000.00
July 22, 1915	877,000.00
July 22, 1925	2,577,000.00
July 22, 1935	3,488,000.00
May 19, 1945	13,666,000.00

July 22, 1885—Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$162,000.00.

May 19, 1945—Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$900,000.00.

The Western National Bank has grown and developed through wars, panics and depressions and it has never failed to meet its obligations in full. The principles are progressive, yet conservative, and along with the friendly spirit of cooperation with the depositors continue to govern the operations of this fine old banking institution. A complete service is offered to the entire area of York City and County.

The Western National Bank is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and its total trust and banking resources are more than twenty-five million dollars.

WHITE ROSE MOTORS, INC.

Cadillac and Oldsmobile Dealer

White Rose Motors, Inc., 251-257 West King Street, was organized July 13, 1938. This organization was activated for the purpose of providing an up-to-date sales and service facility for Cadillac and Oldsmobile motor-cars. From its inception, this company has grown continuously and has earned a fine reputation for honesty, integrity and prompt service to its customers.

In 1941, the last year cars were available, this organization sold 415 new automobiles and approximately 1,100 used cars. It has one of the most modern service departments in the East and prior to World War II employed forty-two automobile mechanics and helpers.

W. F. Grove, president and general manager of the company, has been in the automobile business since 1907. He is one of the most aggressive and successful retail automobile salesmen in this community and is referred to often as an ideal citizen of York. His leadership ability in such civic organizations as the Community Welfare Association, Red Cross, National War Fund Drive, War Bond Drives in both World Wars I and II, Boy Scout work, etc., has been a substantial contribution to the growth and progress of the community.

Due to the present war which necessitated the rationing of new automobiles, employment in this organization has been curtailed, but it is expected that even a greater number of personnel will be employed when cars are again available for distribution.

Since the country entered the war, they have broadened their service facilities to cover all makes and models of automobiles. They have set up the most modern sheet metal and paint departments, as well as most modern general repair facilities. They carry a large stock of genuine factory replacement parts. Bring all of your troubles here and have them cared for by skilled mechanics, thoroughly qualified in their special lines of service. All work guaranteed.



YORK AIRPORT

Operated by Oscar L. Hostetter at Thomasville, Pa.

A few miles west of York along the Lincoln Highway is located the York Airport. In March, 1939, Oscar L. Hostetter started building the airport, converting the pasture fields by draining, grading, seeding and completing one 72' x 80' hangar. In 1940, a 20' x 80' office and classroom was erected. In 1941, a 40' x 48' shop and 72' x 80' hangar were added. An additional 72' x 80' hangar was built in 1942. 1944 and 1945 found the addition of a 24' x 40' dope room and heating plants for shop and office. This continual expansion and growth has been in line with the development of the air-minded youngsters and oldsters of York County.

Early in 1941 the C. A. A. approved the Oscar L. Hostetter flight school which later operated in conjunction with the York Junior College to train pilots for the Civil Aeronautics Authority War Training Service. In conjunction with William Penn Senior High School, the school participated in the C. A. A.'s first high school experimental training program. Squadron 32, Pennsylvania, of Civil Air Patrol, was based at York Airport.

Today, in addition to the flight school, the airport has charter flight service, complete aircraft and aircraft engine repair facilities, and aircraft fueling and storage facilities.



P. WIEST'S SONS

Department Store

P. Wiest's Sons began as a general "foreign and domestic dry goods" store in a one-story frame building in Dover, York Co., Pa., in 1843, when "segars" were five cents a grab and the man with the biggest grab did the buying for his friends and relatives. Sugar was three cents a pound and ink five cents a bottle.

Peter Wiest, founder, after a short time in Dover, decided that a larger town would afford him better business opportunities, so he packed his goods in wooden boxes and prepared to move to the big city, York. No sooner were the boxes filled with merchandise, than a great fire began in the village, ruining all his goods. The disaster occurred in the dead of the night during one of the heaviest snow storms that Dover had ever known.

Undaunted, Peter Wiest set up business in York at 218 West Market Street, selling everything from buttons to butter, from rakes to cinnamon, from calico to herrings. Many of the farmers, who were his best customers, at that time made nails in their black-

smith shops. Wiest's Sons seemed to worry little about his books. When a customer paid his bill, the entry was simply marked paid. No fuss, no bother. In fact, not even an office but a social room in which undoubtedly



Millinery and Ready-to-Wear, Second Floor.

smith shops. These they traded with Mr. Wiest for commodities that were needed down on the farm. Since molasses and mush was the popular dish of the times, molasses became the most popular medium of exchange.

These items are mentioned in the first ledgers of the store written in 1843 and still in existence. In the ledgers, with meticulous penmanship, Mr. Wiest kept track of every purchaser to whom he extended credit, mentioning five-cent sales of whiskey, and the sale of three-quarters of a cord of wood for \$2.25. Eggs were ten cents a dozen; butter, ten cents a pound, and fourteen pounds of flour could be purchased for 37½ cents. The ledger records goods of all description, such as "one umbrelly" and "one pair pantaloons." Often prices were quoted within fractions of a cent, which today would raise havoc with the bookkeeping system. But the first proprietor of P.



the price of eggs and the approaching trouble with the southern States was the subject of conversation.

During the flood of 1884, when the Codorus rushed like a torrent through the city, the establishment was forced to move uptown. By that time Peter Wiest had



Shoe Department, Main Floor.

taken three of his sons into the business—Edward F. Wiest, George L. Wiest and Harry S. Wiest. After the original founder died in 1887, Edward F. Wiest organized the firm under its present name, P. Wiest's Sons, taking in his two brothers as partners.

In 1889, the firm of P. Wiest's Sons purchased the

P. WIEST'S SONS

Department Store

Albright property on the south side of West Market Street, near Center Square, and immediately tore it down and erected on the site a large and commodious store building.

In 1895, the property next door was purchased. By that time, P. Wiest's Sons owned and occupied a building of four stories and a basement. At this point, the store had celebrated its golden jubilee with a big reception, distributing countless numbers of gold-edged plates bearing pictures of the store in



View of Main Floor, Center.

its various stages of development. Many of these plates exist today as relics of the fifty-year birthday of the store.

By this time, sugar was no longer sold at three cents a pound, in fact sugar was not sold at all at P. Wiest's Sons. Ladies' ready-to-wear clothes, with wasp waists, were being featured in the show windows. Prices had changed drastically, but a bottle of ink still could be had for five cents.



Modern Fixtures, Main Floor, Front.

In 1908, Edward F. Wiest died, leaving the business in the hands of the two remaining brothers. After George L. Wiest died, a closed corporation was formed in 1913, of which Leon S. Hydeman, a man

of large merchandising experience, became its president, Harry S. Wiest became its vice-president, and J. M. Rodgers, formerly of Gimbel Brothers, was its secretary, treasurer and general manager. In 1922, Leon S. Hydeman died and in 1923, Harry S. Wiest died. James M. Rodgers assumed the presidency of the corporation which continued to expand and prosper.

In 1925 (the days of low waistlines and bobbed hair), the building was again remodeled and brought up-to-date, making it one of the most modern and practical buildings in this section of the country. More streamlined gadgets and housework-saving devices were being put on the market. The women of York were beginning to think of a career and many of them were finding one at P. Wiest's Sons.



Center of Main Floor.

Remodeled and refixed again in 1942, Wiest's is now a modern department store of the newest type, and has buying connections that enable it to bring to York the best of the world's up-to-date merchandise to meet the needs of the whole family. Besides Eastern resources, permanent buying offices have recently been established in Chicago, St. Louis and Los Angeles. Thus, the best gleanings of the whole country are to be found on display in modernized departments, some of which are pictured here.

While a great part of this article has been devoted to the origin and early growth of the store, of which Wiest's is naturally proud, yet the present and the future constitute the really important history of the organization—history in the making. Keeping up with the times has always been a working slogan, and fires and floods have not interrupted nor retarded to any extent the spirit that for more than a hundred years has guided "A Great Store in a Great City."

H. J. WILLIAMS COMPANY, INCORPORATED

Builders of Highways, Bridges, Dams, Railroads, Airports and Terminals

The H. J. Williams Company, Incorporated, contractors and builders, located at Sumner Street and the Western Maryland Railway, is known throughout Pennsylvania and neighboring states for its achievements in building highways, bridges, dams, railroads, airports and terminals, and for many other types of contracting. The company was founded in York early in the 1920's by a group of men interested in the construction miracles which could be wrought by modern earth-moving machinery.

The company was organized by and continues under the presidency of H. J. Williams. He and Edward C. Hale, vice-president, have had lifelong experience in the construction field. M. E. Cousler is secretary and treasurer and Lowell W. Williams is acting and assistant secretary. A skeleton force of key men for all phases of construction work is maintained at all times and a labor force varying in number from 125 to 600 is recruited to meet the demands of special jobs.

The H. J. Williams Company, Incorporated, was the first construction company in this area to own a scraper and a Tournapull. Other machines used are bull-dozers, rooters, power shovels, tractors, pusher

caterpillars, dump trucks, road rollers, graders, pavers, drills, and trenchers. Carryalls dig, lift and transport earth. Sheep's foot rollers equipped with staggered pins compact it. Tree-dozers push over trees, and uproot them. This diesel-powered, heavy-duty machinery represents a large capital investment and always causes "sidewalk superintendents" to congregate when it goes into action. Besides construction work, it is adapted to such varied enterprises as mining of coal, the digging of clay and the quarrying of rock. This company, from its beginning, has always been eager to determine the merits of new machinery and many times has served as a testing laboratory for manufacturers in trying out newly-designed units.

The H. J. Williams Company, Incorporated, has handled many large federal, state and municipal contracts and participated in the construction of the Clark Valley Dam, forming the reservoir for the Harrisburg Water Supply. On this project, 600 acres of trees were cleared, and more than a million cubic yards of earth excavated and placed in embankment fill. Six miles of the three-lane Gettysburg Highway, toward New Oxford, which had to be finished in time



W.M.R.R. Overpass, Franklin County



Drinker Turnpike, Lackawanna County



Excavation, York Hospital, York, Pa.

H. J. WILLIAMS COMPANY, INCORPORATED

Builders of Highways, Bridges, Dams, Railroads, Airports and Terminals

for the 75th Anniversary Celebration of the Battle of Gettysburg, was completed four days ahead of schedule. In Franklin County, a scenic highway known as the Sunshine Trail, extending five miles east of Monterey Summit, was built. The Drinker Turnpike cut-off on the Scranton-Pocono Highway was rerouted along the top of a mountain to eliminate the danger of falling rock and a dozen dangerous curves. A similar seven-mile, three-lane highway was built on Route 11 near Wilkes-Barre. Other major size scenic routes were constructed near Clearfield, Bellefonte, Williamsport, Reading and elsewhere. Three-lane highways on the Lincoln Highway east and west of York, as well as nine miles east of Lancaster, had to be built under duress of heavy daily traffic.

On Mount Pocono, relocation of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tracks involved the moving of considerable earth and the building of an overpass and an underpass to eliminate a dangerous grade crossing.

Some of the work done for private companies has included participation in the building of the Consolidated-Vultee Airport at Allentown. This was a speed-up job, much of it done under night lighting in which more than half a million cubic yards of earth were moved. In Washington, D. C., ground was prepared for the building of the Greyhound Bus Terminals; in Ohio, work was done for the Sinclair Refining Company on a Lake Terminal Project; and in West Virginia, the company opened the way for a spur track to the Western Maryland Railroad to be extended into the new coal fields at Bergoo. Relocation of the Western Maryland Railroad tracks between New Oxford and Gettysburg eliminated hazardous Lincoln Highway crossings and was completed by means of heavy rock excavation and fill and the building of huge concrete bridges and culverts.

During the period covering the nation's preparation for war, the entire plant and personnel was engaged in various types of construction at Cedar Point Naval Base, Maryland; Camp Ritchie, Maryland; Middletown Air Depot; U. S. A. Supply Forces, New Cumberland; Cherokee Ordnance Works, Danville, Pa.; York Safe and Lock Co.; and on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Baltimore and Washington.



State Highway, Centre County, Pa.



Airport Excavation, Allentown, Pa.



Parking Areas, Middletown, Pa.



Oil Terminal, Washington, D. C.



Impounding Dam, Spring Grove, Pa.

JIMMY WILSON, Jr.

Van Lines and Storage Warehouses

Approximately one family in every twenty in the United States moves each year. Of this number, an increasing proportion moves to distant cities.

You may have heard this statement many times: "If we ever move again, we'll do it differently, more efficiently." The word from the wise is: "Hire professional movers, as modern as television. Modern moving service replaces moving worries with a genuine peace of mind."

Of the families who will make new homes in localities across the country, thousands will call on Jimmy Wilson to make their long distance moving simple. As one of the southeastern Pennsylvania's largest long distance movers, this company is giving a unique and exclusive service to its customers.

While many companies doing business in America today are often national in scope, few are organized to offer the advantages of direct delivery into all of the forty-eight States.

This company was established in April, of 1938, with the express purpose of rendering long distance moving service.

Today, this company maintains nine largest storage facilities in the State of Pennsylvania, having a

sterilization. This sanitary protection is given to each depositor.

These items are then mothproofed by the Berlou process, which renders all items treated absolutely



capacity to accommodate nearly twenty-three hundred storage accounts.

The company employs an outstanding method of preparing household furnishings for storage and it is an absolute fact that household goods placed in the care of a reliable warehouse man receive far better care and protection than the most exacting housewife could possibly give it.

Before upholstered furniture, mattresses, pillows, rugs, etc., are placed in any of the company's warehouses, each item containing fabric manufactured, whole or in part of cotton or wool, is sterilized in the company's own sterilization chamber. This chamber is operated under the direct supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Health, guaranteeing 100%

mothproof for a period of ten years, providing they remain in our care. The Berlou Company guarantees each deposit against moth damage.

The furniture is then wrapped in heavy paper to protect it against dust and against the harmful rays of sunlight which, of course, would harm delicate colors.

This company also maintains the largest privately owned crating department in the City of York which is used exclusively for the crating and preparing of household goods for shipment by rail or ship to points where moving van service cannot be effected.

With an eye to the future, the company is of the opinion that Air Cargo for long distance moving has outstanding possibilities, both from the standpoint of economy and time-saving, in view of the fact that household goods are of a comparatively light and bulky nature and that household goods are transported to all parts of the globe.

This company has made application to the Federal Bureau of Aeronautics for authority to transport household goods and office equipment throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico, and to and from the continent of South America.



GEO. A. WOLF & SONS

One Hundred Years of Service

Although serving the public in and about York has been the serious business of the Wolfs for more than 100 years, it was not until 1935 that a retail establishment was operated within York proper. So different in size and character was this organization compared with the one of 100 years ago, that a brief resume covering this period should prove interesting.

History, 1843-1945

Operating in a beautiful tranquil section of York County, the modest firm of A. & E. Wolf engaged in a lumbering business. The year was 1843, and the place, New Holland, now Saginaw. Lumber was formed into rafts far upstream and floated to the landing on the west bank of the Susquehanna River. Here the lumber was loaded on to wagons and hauled to York, Hanover and Gettysburg.

In 1850, when the single-track railroad was extended from York to Harrisburg, the firm of A. Wolf & Sons was started on this new railroad three miles from New Holland. At Mount Wolf, a store and warehouse were erected. This new firm started operation in 1852.

Passing from one generation to another, the following firms operated there continuously: A. Wolf & Sons, 1852 to 1863; George H. Wolf, 1863 to 1882; Geo. H. Wolf & Sons, 1891 to 1914; Geo. A. Wolf & Sons, 1914 to the present time. Although the firm name has been retained, the members number one less due to the death of the senior member, George A. Wolf, February 14, 1934.

Operate Three Yards

Desirous of being closer to the "market," a yard was purchased on North Sherman Street at the Pennsylvania Railroad in York, April 21, 1930. This is known as the Sherman Street Yard.

With an ever-increasing demand in York, the yard known for years as the Beitzel Lumber Yard, at 465 Prospect Street, was opened for business July, 1933. This location at once became the firm's best outlet, due to its proximity to the growing sections of the city. Ample parking space for customers also contributes to its popularity.

The Place to Shop for a Home

A planing mill capable of turning out all types of special millwork is operated at Mount Wolf. This mill is equipped with the latest woodworking machines and staffed with craftsmen experienced in making pieces of cabinet work for the finest residential work, or the regular run of millwork for industrial and home builders' requirements. Specializing in cabinet work and trim for homes, "The Place to Shop for a Home" has been the firm slogan for many years. In any section of York where fine homes have been built, a large percentage of material from "Wolfs" will be found.

The line of builders' materials has been constantly increased until there is scarcely an item that cannot be purchased from the Wolf organization. Sand, cement, stone for foundations, insulation, plastic, plastic lath and framing lumber, sidings, roofings, millwork and paint, rough and finishing hardware—these and many more items are carried in stock for immediate delivery.

Products by Reputable Manufacturers

The Wolf organization learned many years ago that to give the home builder real value for money expended, it would be necessary to handle a line of merchandise that would give years of service and satisfaction. To do this it was necessary to study the goods offered by the various manufacturers. With very few exceptions it was found that the most dependable products were manufactured by firms with a national reputation. It is no surprise, therefore, to find that the building products offered by the Wolfs include Woodwork by Curtis Companies, Insulation by Celotex Corporations, Paints and Finishes by DuPont, Hardwood Flooring by E. L. Bruce Co., Laths and Plastics by the United States Gypsum Co., and Hardware by The Stanley Works.

Curtis Woodwork has been a leader in the Wolf line of dependable products for the past twenty-five years. As authorized distributor of this fine line Wolfs learned that Curtis Companies, Incorporated, is an organization old in the woodworking industry, but young enough to be responsible for most of the industry's outstanding accomplishments. The home builder purchasing Curtis Woodwork gets the benefit of years of experience in making better woodwork, the contribution of leading architects who designed the line, and years in research in woods, metals and chemicals.

Perhaps no other firm in York has had as long an experience in selling insulation as Geo. A. Wolf & Sons. Here again a product bearing a nationally recognized trademark is offered the public. In the rigid type, Celotex is a favorite. It is made of long fibred material and is exceptionally strong and light in weight, two qualities appreciated by the men "on the job." The "ferox" treatment rendering it immune from attacks of termites and vermin, makes it a good "buy" for the home owner. In the batt and blanket form, "Fibreglass," by the United States Gypsum Company, is giving satisfactory results. An outstanding feature is its ability to "stay put" and not settle as is the case with many of the other types.

The hardwood flooring carried has been giving satisfactory results. It is manufactured by E. L. Bruce Company.

For more than twenty years paint has been an important item in the Wolf line. During this time there have been so few complaints on the material manufactured by DuPont that the firm is sold on the slogan "Better Things for Better Living by DuPont."

Coal—An Important Item

Coal accounts for a good portion of the business. Both bituminous and anthracite are carried at the Mount Wolf and Sherman Street yards. Here again it was decided to carry the best products obtainable in order to give the user the most value for his dollar. The anthracite coal carried has been cleaned by a special process at the mines, known as "Cone Cleaning."

The public can rest assured that when new products are introduced by a manufacturer they can be purchased at Geo. A. Wolf & Sons only after a trial by the public for a short time. If found to stand up as advertised, these new items will be added to the Wolf line of "Dependable Building Materials."

YORK BUS COMPANY, INCORPORATED

City and Suburban Bus Transportation

Street transportation in York has passed through three successive phases, that of horsecars from 1886 until 1892, when electric trolleys were introduced, and finally in 1939, the city passed into the era of fast, safe, modern motorbuses, operated by the York Bus Company, Incorporated, now serving both city and county.

One is inclined to think of horse-car days as relatively uncomplicated, but "A horse-car driver's life was not an easy one," judging from a booklet of rules issued shortly after the York Street Railway Company was incorporated in 1886 by Dr. Eisenhart, J. Yost, and "Cap" Adam F. Geesey. At this time it was operating with eight closed and six open cars and a stable of fifteen horses and eight mules.

Each driver was furnished with a copy of these rules which he was "to carefully study and to closely follow," letting the split infinitives fall where they might.

He was to start out carefully with his spirited steed (see cut) or as stated in Rule 1. He will start the horse slowly, and carefully, keep a tight rein and his hand on the brake, and walk the horse around curves, over switches, bridges and railroad tracks.

Certain propriety of behavior was required of a man much in the public eye. Rule 2. He must at all times abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, from abusive, profane or improper language and must not smoke, whistle, sing or shout to drivers or persons on the street. He must be cleanly in his person, gentlemanly in his behavior and polite to passengers, answering promptly their inquiries but avoiding all unnecessary conversation.

Rule 3. When necessary to warn any vehicle or obstruction from the track, the bell or whistle should be used, shouting being strictly prohibited.

Goodwill of patrons apparently took precedence over rigid adherence to schedules in those days.

Rule 4. He will never pass a cross street without looking to the right and left and will wait for passengers only half a block distant.

There were certain rules to be observed by the public also. Boys hitched rides then as now.

Rule 5. He will not allow on the front platform any large package or article which will interfere with the performance of his duties. He will not permit children to ride on the front or rear platform unattended nor to run alongside or hang upon the car. He will request passengers under the influence of liquor to ride on the inside of the car.

But with the drunks on the inside there was still liable to be trouble. However, they were to be handled with consideration at all times. The company did not wish to become involved in damage suits.

Rule 6. The driver will not allow profane or abusive language, drunken or disorderly conduct on his car, but should on no account throw off a passenger while the car is in motion.

The rule against smoking was rigidly enforced. Passengers might be thrown off, but not bounced.

Rule 7. If any person persists in smoking in the car after being requested not to do so, the driver must stop the car and put him off, using only so much force as is necessary.

Speeding was not permitted, even to make up lost time.

Rule 8. Loss of time on any part of the road may be made up by an increase of speed on another portion provided that no car shall run at a greater speed than six miles per hour.

The driver was discreet in demanding payment of fares.

Rule 9. If fares are not paid within one block after passengers enter the car, the driver must call the person's attention by ringing bell. This failing he must call out in a polite manner, "Fare, please." If passengers longer refuse to pay, he must ask persons to leave the car.

Barron Collier was in knee pants and car cards had not yet arrived. Hence Rule 10. No hand bills or advertisements are to be allowed in the cars. Rule 10 no doubt occasioned many arguments.

Rule 11. If a passenger should damage the car, the driver is to collect the amount of damage from him.

A horsecar was definitely not a Pullman.

Rule 12. Passengers are not allowed to lie down or put their feet on the seats of the car.

But contrary to present practices, provision was made for the transportation of domestic pets.

Rule 13. Dogs must not be allowed in the cars except small dogs which may be carried on the lap. Larger dogs may be carried on the front platform in care of the owner by payment of ten (10) cents.

A knowledge of first aid to animals was not amiss.

Rule 14. If the horse becomes lame, examine his feet. If a nail is found, get it out.

When one of York's volunteer fire companies went into action, horse-car service was liable to interruption.

Rule 15. If there is a fire hose across the track and there is likely to be a delay of more than 10 or 15 minutes, send word or go to car meeting you on the next switch to come up to the obstruction, exchange passengers and return on each other's run.

But with complete breakdown of the car, the driver turned cavalryman, and abandoning his car and

YORK BUS COMPANY, INCORPORATED

City and Suburban Bus Transportation

passengers at the side of the street, rode on by himself to the end of the line.

Rule 16. If a car should break a wheel or axle, lay the car clear of the track, telephone the stable, mount the horse and ride to the end of the line.

But if everything went well, he had only to light his lamps at the proper time, proceed to the stable, put out his lights, and turn in his cash to the superintendent. "But, Little Man, you've had a busy day!"

And the York Bus Company, Incorporated, successor to the York Street Railway Company, is still busy carrying thousands of workers, shoppers, school children and other passengers daily. Under wartime conditions passenger load had increased almost one hundred per cent, but a sound organization built up since the York Bus Company, Incorporated, ran its first two suburban buses to Dillsburg and Dover, in 1933, was able to meet the emergency. Adequate transportation has been provided for workers on all shifts and special service has been given to the outlying Blaw-Knox plant.

In 1939, when trolleys were taken off the streets of York, the old employees of the company, numbering between ninety and a hundred, were retained and retrained to drive thirty-four new twin-coach buses. In 1940, three twin coaches were purchased.

Employees receive the benefits of a pension plan put into operation in 1940. All employees enjoy vacation and sick pay. After one year they are entitled to one week vacation and after two years or more—two weeks vacation. They are entitled to one week sick pay after two years and two weeks after five years or more.

On January 1, 1942, the York Bus Company, Incorporated, passed into the hands of its present owners: G. A. Stevens, president; H. L. Bollum, vice-president; Henry C. Church, Jr., vice-president; W. S. T. Hurlock, Jr., secretary; C. W. Anderson, treasurer, and Gilbert D. Schwalbach, general manager.

Now, 131 employees are required to keep in operation 53 buses and one tractor-trailer. At 520 North Hartley Street, the York Bus Company, Incorporated,

has its own bulk gasoline tanks, storage garage, and maintenance shops with complete facilities for motor overhaul. An efficient maintenance system maintained under the direction of M. A. Sowers assures the buses being kept in top-notch condition. Daily inspection and care include cleaning inside and out, refueling and checking vital parts. Complete periodic check-ups are made. Each vehicle is gone over systematically. In April, 1943, seven Yellow Coaches, seating 36, were added, and in March, 1945, three more Yellow Coaches were added.

We operate approximately 180,000 miles per month and over a million passengers are carried each month on thirteen different routes planned to accommodate residents and workers of all sections of the city. The fare is seven cents within the city with free transfer. Suburban tickets are sold at the Morris Drug Store. Continental Square serves as a convenient central transfer point. Five suburban lines operating to Dallastown-Red Lion and Windsor; Hanover; Wrightsville-Columbia; Dover and York Haven cover routes totaling eighty-nine miles.

A training program for drivers is in effect at all times. Safety meetings are planned and held for the training of the employees and the safety of the public. Awards are given the drivers for no accident records.

It is a good thing occasionally to think about the real meaning of terms. The term in mind is the common word bus, the short form of "omnibus," which stems from a Latin word meaning "for all." In York as in many other places there have not been enough of them. It was a tough winter for Yorkers. Shortages of labor and vehicles added to a complete change of circumstances. If the buses have acquired bad habits they need to be corrected. But in seeking to correct a fault it is our policy to try to see that we do not unconsciously create a greater evil.

Despite the fact that passenger load may decline after the war the York Bus Company plans on the purchase of new buses to replace some of the obsolete equipment to provide better service and relieve congestion and overcrowding.



Horse car used in York from 1886-1892.



The new GMC Bus now operates over routes—city and suburban.

YORK AUTO PARTS COMPANY, INC.

Automotive Service

Founded on the assumption that automotive parts, equipment and supplies would find a ready market in this progressive community, the York Auto Parts Company, Inc., was organized in 1926 by Harvey W. Strayer, William I. Neagley and Reuben F. Strayer.

During the succeeding years, when the automotive industry gained momentum and the demand for their services correspondingly increased, this company established an up-to-date machine shop and acquired additional floor space adjacent to the original establishment, to facilitate the handling of their substantial volume of business.

Today, the York Auto Parts Company, Inc., oper-

ates a complete automotive maintenance and repair service. It has modern facilities for the complete rebuilding of automotive, industrial, truck, tractor, and agricultural units, in addition to furnishing parts, equipment and supplies for all makes of automotive vehicles.

The World War II operations of the York Auto Parts Company, Inc., consisted largely of machine work on automotive transportation units and furnishing automotive parts, supplies and equipment.

Present officers of the company include Harvey W. Strayer, president; William I. Neagley, vice-president and treasurer; and Harlow R. Prindle, secretary.

YORK BLUE PRINT COMPANY

Blue Prints

Organized in 1925 by C. S. Davidson, local civil engineer, to meet a community need for blue print service, the York Blue Print Company has gradually expanded its scope of activities to render complete reproduction services to engineers, contractors, architects, industrial and commercial enterprises throughout Central Pennsylvania.

Engineering projects accomplished by this firm include the Wyndham Hill real estate development, the sewerage systems of West York and the Grantley section of Spring Garden Township.

The present establishment, located at 25 East Philadelphia Street, occupies approximately 5,800

square feet of floor space. Equipment consists of two continuous blue print machines, two photostat machines, two vacuum frames, one large camera, developing machines, dryers and an air conditioned paper storage room.

The service rendered by the York Blue Print Company includes the processing of blue prints, black and white prints, tracing reproductions, scale changes, regular and giant photostats, murals, enlargements and reductions. It is also the largest dealer in drafting room supplies and equipment in York. Since 1941, 90% of the company's capacity has been devoted to war work.

YORK CHEMICAL WORKS

Fertilizers

The business of Dempwolf's Fertilizers was established in 1870. It was in that year that Charles Dempwolf erected a windmill on North Beaver Street as a source of power for operating a grinding mill. The plant expanded and in 1888 was moved to its present location—occupying eight acres along Loucks' Mill Road and the Pennsylvania Railroad. Here a large modern plant has been developed, completely equipped for mechanical handling of fertilizer materials and finished product. Large storage buildings and loading platforms provide facilities for annual shipments of 25,000 tons.

Dempwolf's Fertilizers include grades and combinations of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium compounds for all crops and have been developed by many years' work at State experiment stations and

by the practical usage of farmers themselves. Special fertilizers for such crops as potatoes, tobacco and vegetables are used in very large quantities by Pennsylvania farmers. Also produced by York Chemical Works are a variety of fertilizers suitable for grain crops, fruit and pastures.

Chilean Nitrates remain an important source of nitrogen, although they are being rapidly replaced by synthetic nitrogen compounds made from atmospheric nitrogen. Potash salts, formerly imported from Germany and France, are now found in abundance in New Mexico and California. Phosphates are derived from the vast deposits of Florida and Tennessee.

In June of 1945, the York Chemical Works was purchased by the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange.



1870



York Chemical Works, 1945.

YORK BROADCASTING COMPANY

Station W O R K

W O R K, York's pioneer radio station, owned and operated by the York Broadcasting Company, began operating March, 1932, with studios and transmitter in the same locations as at present. The transmitter is situated five miles west of York, just off the Lincoln Highway. Studios and offices are located at 13 South Beaver Street, just one block west of Continental Square.

The office files contain hundreds of letters of thanks and gratitude for W O R K's generous contribution of air time for various kinds of civic and religious affairs; for active participation and free publicity for all such drives as the March of Dimes, The Red Cross, War Bond Drives, Public School Activities, Community Chest Campaigns, the Boy Scouts; for cooperation with our government in its campaigns to recruit men and women for various branches of the service, essential employment, blood donors, etc. In one war bond show alone, staged by W O R K, over \$75,000 was pledged. In everything of a civic nature, whether local or national in scope, W O R K is always ready to play an active, prominent part.

In local program production, W O R K features such shows as Penn Dairies' Three Q's—now in its

eighth year, during which period over 1,600 local people have participated as contestants; the Woman's Page, Gregory's Gift Program of the Air—now in its fifth year, and numerous other local shows. W O R K has an active list of well over 200 sponsors who buy air time regularly. In April of 1937 the York Broadcasting Company became affiliated with the National Broadcasting Company, then as now recognized as America's outstanding network. Shortly after this affiliation, W O R K expanded its schedule to a daily broadcasting period of over seventeen hours. On special occasions of great news import such as D-Day or National Elections a full twenty-four-hour program is the order of the day. Supplementing the many NBC features this station also carries programs from the Mutual Broadcasting System. In the nationally recognized ratings of the Hooper Agency, NBC broadcasts eighteen of the nation's top twenty-five radio shows. All of these eighteen are heard regularly over W O R K.

To keep in tune with the times—at all times—simply tune to 1350 on the radio dial.

FOR GOOD LISTENING EVERY DAY—KEEP TUNED TO W O R K!



YORK CORPORATION

Headquarters for Mechanical Cooling Since 1885

The company was founded September 2, 1874, in a small two-story brick building, 70 feet long 40 wide, on Penn Street, within one block of the corporation's present West York Plant. It was originally named the York Manufacturing Company, and operated under that name for a period of fifty-three years, growing into the largest manufacturer of refrigerating, ice making and air conditioning machinery in the world.

The name given to the company at its birth had become synonymous with ice making and mechanical refrigeration, but was changed in 1927 to York Ice Machinery Corporation, through a merger with the York Manufacturing Company and all Field Sales and Construction companies, primarily to secure uniformity in engineering application, distribution, prices and policies along with a rounding out of the company's line of equipment.

Through a subsequent merger, for modernizing its capital structure, completed June 29, 1942, the company adopted the name York Corporation, under which its operations are today.

The growth of the business since it was established seventy years ago has been steady and continuous. It was brought about largely by the corporation's ingenuity and aggressiveness and painstaking and thorough research and development, which opened new markets and applications for refrigeration and brought its products within closer reach of an ever-increasing number of users.

Beginning in 1874, the entire personnel consisted of fourteen employees, strictly local in their range of activity. In 1897, there were fifty employees; in 1910, this had swelled to 1,500. The organization now comprises 4,700 employees, of world-wide proportions in application engineering, distribution, construction, erection and maintenance, with research, design, development and manufacture concentrated at York. Almost 600 of these employees have been with the company continuously for over a quarter of a century.

The company's facilities today comprise two units . . . the West York Plant and the Grantley Plant. They cover an area of ninety-six acres with a working and storage space of over 1,358,000 square feet.

All of this growth in plant, in personnel, and facilities . . . in volume of sales, in prestige and reputation, were not merely the result of an increase in population. Nor were they due entirely to a stepped-up demand for refrigeration and air conditioning, nor mere good fortune through the successive booms and depressions.

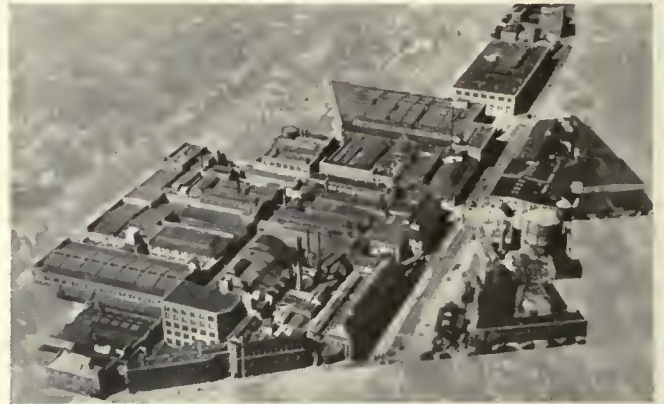
True, these were natural and evolutionary factors, but their contribution was relatively small, and unimportant. The real reasons for the growth of the company are found in its own accomplishments, and in the many significant steps it took, with ventures into uncharted seas, for the advancement and

refinement of the science of refrigeration and air conditioning.

In the beginning, the business of the company was the manufacture of water wheels and farm machinery. Later, steam engines were added to the line. Then in 1885 the company took its first step prophetic of its future. It built its first ice machine and, as a hall-mark of confidence in its products that have ever since characterized its policy, installed it for a customer in distant Mississippi.

Significant was the decision to concentrate the company's entire effort to the development and manufacture of refrigerating machinery, exclusively.

Linked with that decision was the construction, in 1900, of the company's first Research and Experimental Laboratory. In this laboratory the company's



West York Plant

refrigerating equipment was redesigned, tested and amplified year by year as new applications of refrigeration were discovered. It was, and is now, here that new designs and developments were proved through actual operation under extreme conditions before they were offered to the public, the never varying objective being to develop refrigeration and air conditioning units of less weight, greater compactness at lower initial and operating costs, and of greater durability.

It was in this laboratory in 1903 that all leading manufacturers of refrigerating machinery of the era, known as the Ice Machine Builders' Association of the United States, conducted a series of tests on York Compressors and set a universal standard for rating compressors on what was required to produce a ton of refrigeration.

An account of the company's prewar products and operations is of necessity an account of peacetime production with a gradual but definite transition to an all-out war effort.

York refrigeration was serving the meat industry from packing plant to consumer. It was proving indispensable to the dairy industry. In the ice cream industry it was being used practically throughout every manufacturing process. It was preserving the

YORK CORPORATION

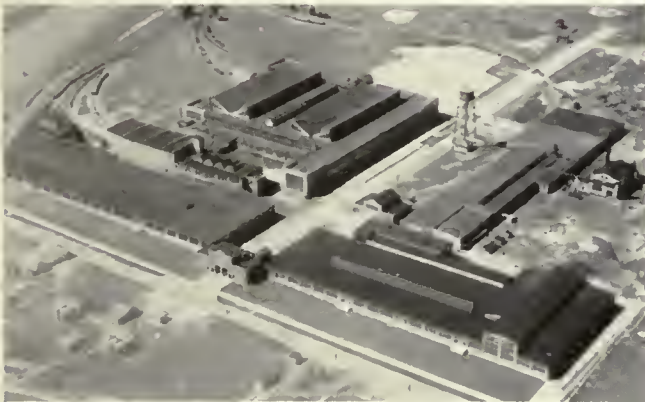
Headquarters for Mechanical Cooling Since 1885

freshness and quality of the fishing industry's catch from sea to user. It was quick freezing meats, vegetables, fruits and sea food in the rich producing areas and holding them over for distribution in any season.

It was helping to make the refrigerated retail market the perfect unit of ultimate distribution and was standing guard over the foods served in hotels, restaurants, hospitals and clubs. Its part in the modern hotel alone, from cold receiving room, in the basement, to serving coolers in the roof-garden . . . from the multitude of main kitchen coolers to the special, separated "in transit" cooling for a hundred different delicacies . . . from the complete ice plant, in the basement, to the intricate system of piping which supplies cold, clear drinking water to every room . . . all were a tribute to refrigeration's wide application.

York Air Conditioning, too, from complete central system to a single room unit, was providing clean air at ideal temperature and humidity indoors . . . comfortably cooled in summer, comfortably heated in winter . . . and bringing health and comfort to people everywhere . . . air conditioned theatres, department stores and specialty shops, hotels and restaurants, hospitals, offices and homes.

Concurrently, York Refrigeration and York Air Conditioning were making possible new manufacturing processes, speeding production, cutting costs of manufacture and improving quality of product on a wide industrial front. Winter weather was being made to order for testing automobile and airplane



Grantley Plant.

engines as were sub-zero temperatures for the production of gasoline and lubricants for these engines. In the baking industry . . . in the bottling of carbonated beverages . . . in chewing gum and candy making . . . in printing and lithography . . . York was playing its part.

It was producing the arctic cold and dryness necessary for the storage of furs and fabrics as well as supplying cold water and low temperatures for the manufacture of tires and raincoats, surgeons'

gloves and golf balls, and innumerable other rubber products.

It was playing a major role in the production and handling of rayon and cellophane, photographic materials and optical equipment, candles and waxed paper, cigarettes and other tobacco products. Without it the production of yeast and the processes of brewing would have been impossible on their present commercial scale. It was proving indispensable in the manufacture of chemicals and drugs . . . in controlling temperatures in the mercerizing process . . . in the production of dyes and in silk dyeing. These and a host of others were the applications and accomplishments of York Refrigeration and York Air Conditioning in a nation at peace.

As war clouds gathered, defense became the order of the day and with it came an ever-growing demand for the company's two major peacetime products to meet its needs. Then came Pearl Harbor and an unprecedented demand for refrigeration and air conditioning to meet the requirements of our armed forces and the industries serving war needs.

Production of refrigeration and air conditioning for fighting ships had to be stepped up many fold. Besides protecting food supplies for the Navy's ships and bases, refrigeration and air conditioning serve even more vital functions with the fleet in protecting powder against rapid deterioration in the magazines and in providing vitalizing atmosphere to fire control stations, plotting rooms, ready rooms in aircraft carriers, and in submarines.

From every branch of the service came the same demand. Refrigeration for cold storage and ice making in army camps . . . for cargo vessels to carry perishables to the millions on the fighting fronts . . . for the production of blood plasma and penicillin . . . for low temperature wind tunnels and test chambers in which men, airplane engines and instruments are exposed to stratospheric temperatures and pressures without leaving the ground . . . for the production of synthetic rubber, high octane gasoline, explosives and chemicals . . . for refrigerated trucks and portable cold storage facilities.

The demand for air conditioning was equally urgent . . . in blackout plants for airplane production and precision manufacture . . . for the manufacture of ammunition, plastics, optical equipment and pharmaceuticals . . . for increasing the output of steel in blast furnaces . . . for hospitals and hospital trucks . . . for photographic laboratories, Signal Corps huts and airport control towers.

The company is fortunate in being able to play a major role in the war effort by keeping pace with the increased and varied war demands for its standard peacetime products, refrigeration and air conditioning. At the same time it is able to contribute materially to the production of vitally needed combat equipment through adaptation of existing facilities, and with very little actual, full scale conversion.

THE YORK CORRUGATING COMPANY

Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Supplies

Metal Stampings

The York Corrugating Company has two divisions—a Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Division, doing a wholesale jobbing business; and a Metal Stamping Division, producing automotive and other miscellaneous sheet metal stampings.

The company commenced business in November, 1902, in a small building, containing approximately 10,000 square feet of floor area, located on South Adams Street adjacent to the tracks of the Western Maryland Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The business originally consisted of the manufacture of metal gutters, spouting and corrugated roofing and siding. The manufacture of spouting and conductor continues to this day with as many as 7,500,000 feet having been produced in peak years.

Special Manufacturing Department

This department was added in January, 1910, to produce skylights, cornices, tanks, smoke pipe and other special sheet metal items. During World War I, it was kept busy furnishing skylights, flashing and spouting for army cantonments. World War II found the Special Manufacturing Department producing thousands of gasoline tanks for army trucks plus other special sheet metal items.

New Management

It was in 1912 that the company was taken over

company started a jobbing business that has enjoyed a healthy growth and since has served the sheet metal trade throughout Central Pennsylvania.

Plumbing and Heating Department

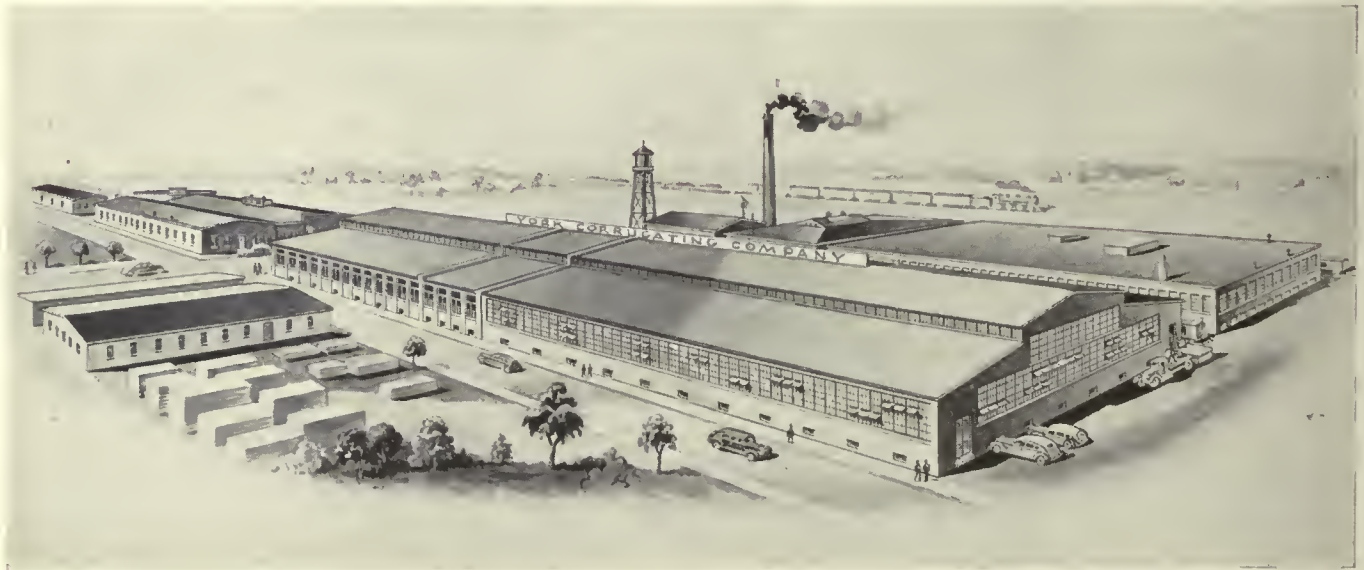
Again, in 1932, a far-reaching step was taken in adding to its jobbing business a complete line of nationally advertised plumbing fixtures and equipment together with a line of boilers and radiation for the plumbing and steamfitting trades. In spite of the depression of that period, this business has grown steadily and is now firmly established.

Branch Warehouses

In addition to the plant and warehouses at York, a complete line of manufactured and jobbed items are carried in stock at the following warehouses: 67 South Tenth Street, Harrisburg, Pa.; 66-72 Hudson Street, Jersey City, N. J.; 237 High Street, Newark, N. J.; 112 Spring Street, Patterson, N. J.; and 1001 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C.

Metal Stamping Division

The establishment of a Metal Stamping Division at the York Corrugating Company dates back to 1917, when the company broadened its scope of operations to include the manufacture of pressed, drawn and formed metal parts. The production of replacement fenders for the early model "T" Ford



by a new, aggressive management which today continues to direct its activities. The volume of business commenced to expand so that in 1914 a new plant, which was to become the initial part of the present structure, was erected.

Sheet Metal Department

Until this time, the business was primarily one of manufacturing. In 1913, however, the new management decided to supplement their own products with those of other manufacturers. The result was that the

was begun following the installation of presses and other necessary metal-working machinery. Later, this production was expanded to include running-boards, radiator shells, tool boxes and other metal parts for the early model Ford cars and trucks.

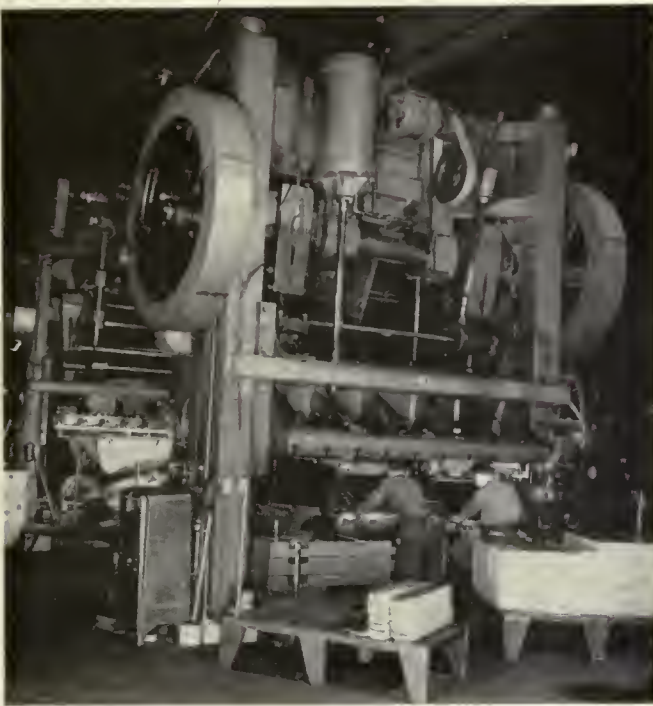
As with the Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Division, the Metal Stamping Division steadily increased its output so that in 1923 a modern press shop, having 50,000 square feet of floor area, was built adjoining the original plant. Again, in 1926,

THE YORK CORRUGATING COMPANY

Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Supplies

Metal Stampings

another addition containing 56,300 square feet of floor area was erected. Now, with this additional space, large double-action presses with capacities up to 500 tons and more smaller presses were installed. A well-equipped pattern shop and tool room was added, and the number of employees multiplied. By this time, the company's replacement fender business was world-wide. Instead of making fenders for Ford cars only, Chevrolet and Plymouth fenders had now been added to the York line. Thousands of fenders were being produced annually for shipment to York distributors located in practically every principal city of the United States.



With the experience it acquired in the production of these automotive stampings, the company began to receive inquiries from automobile manufacturers regarding its facilities. It was in 1927 that the company received its first contracts from Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company and the Franklin Company for the construction of dies and tools for the fabrication of stampings; such as, radiator shells, fenders, and other metal parts for their passenger-cars.

The early thirties found the company receiving more and more orders from large truck manufacturers for fenders, cab parts, gasoline tanks, running-boards, and other stamped parts. Among its customers were, and still continue to be, the Autocar Company, Mack Trucks, General Motor Trucks, White Motor Truck, and others. York Corrugating Company was becoming a major supplier of automotive stampings and gradually was working itself out of the

replacement fender business which had become less attractive due to the increasing frequency of car model changes.

Prior to World War II, it also produced boiler and stoker casings, motorcycle fenders, side-cars, oil and gas tanks; and a thousand and one other miscellaneous stampings in both small and large quantities.

War Production

Even prior to Pearl Harbor, this company was busy on subcontracts, covering war equipment for our Allied Nations already at war with Germany. Throughout World War II, York, engaged almost 100% in war work, continued to furnish metal stampings; such as fenders, radiator shells, door, roof, dash and instrument panels for cab assemblies; armor, gun ring assemblies and other parts to its same truck customers who as prime contractors were busy producing thousands of urgently needed heavy-duty trucks for the Armed Forces.

Other war items produced consisted of motorcycle fenders, side-cars and parts for motorcycles; hatch covers for the Amphibious "Duck"; field ovens, plus a multitude of other special items.

In recognition of its outstanding war production record, the men and management of the York Corrugating Company were awarded the coveted Army-Navy "E" Banner on August 9, 1944. It was one of the first subcontractors in the area given this recognition.

Sheet metal cabinets for air conditioning units, gasoline pumps, electric water coolers and electric hot water heating units, attractively painted, are regular "peacetime" products of YORK metal workers, designed and built to customers' exacting specifications.



YORK COUNTY GAS COMPANY

Chartered in 1849

The first Gas Lighting Company in the United States was incorporated as the Gas Light Company of Baltimore on February 5, 1817. Nineteen years afterwards, in 1836, the Philadelphia Gas Company began to operate as a Public Utility.

In 1848, fourteen prominent and aggressive citizens of York foregathered and formed the York Gas Company. The Company was chartered by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the York Gas Company." This Act was approved and signed by Governor William F. Johnston on February 9, 1849.

The first stockholders' meeting was held July 3, 1849, and the following Board of Managers were elected: Dr. Alexander Small, physician; John Evans, attorney and first president of the York County Agricultural Society; Daniel Hartman, miller and banker; Dr. W. S. Roland, physician; Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner, printer, part-owner of The Gazette, who served some time in the Copyright Bureau in Washington; Thomas E. Cochrane, attorney, State Senator and Auditor-General, and Samuel Wagner, banker.

There have been but seven presidents since the Company's incorporation: Dr. Alexander Small, 1849 to 1862; Phillip A. Small, 1862 to 1875; David E. Small, 1875 to 1883; William Hay, 1883 to 1884; G. Edward Hersh, 1884 to 1895; Grier Hersh, 1895 to 1937; Charles I. Crippen, 1937 to 1945.

The first Gas Plant was erected abutting East Gas Alley, just east of George Street, on the property now used by A. B. Farquhar Company on which is located a Boiler Shop. The gas manufactured at this location until 1885 was coal gas which was produced by heating high volatile bituminous coal in horizontal retorts. This dry distillation process was carried on until nothing but coke remained when it was necessary to shut down and clean the retorts of fixed carbon before recharging. During this time until 1897, gas was used almost exclusively for gas lighting through the medium of fish-tail and Argand burners.

In 1885, the business of the Gas Company had increased to the point that the property along Gas Alley was no longer adequate and a property located at Cottage Hill Road and Grant Street, partly in the Borough and partly in Manchester Township, known as Dr. Hays's Cottage Hill Female College, was secured and a gas plant was erected thereon. This is the location of the present modern gas plant as operated today. None of the original plant remains, however.

The process installed in 1885 is known as the "Water Gas Process"—is simply passing steam through a mass of incandescent carbon which produces blue gas consisting primarily of carbon monoxide and hydrogen. With the addition of many me-



Fig. No. 1



Fig. No. 2

chanical improvements, it is the same process as is used today. As blue gas burns with a non-luminous flame and is low in heating value, it is enriched with oil gas to increase the heating value to State Standards. In 1930, the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company of Pittsburgh extended their natural gas pipe lines to the York area. The Gas Company partially substituted natural gas for oil.

In 1890, the incandescent gas mantle was in general use and gas was used for domestic, commercial and street lighting until about 1915.

In 1897, the York Gas Company gave a great exhibition—cooking with gas on a gas stove. If a cus-

YORK COUNTY GAS COMPANY

Chartered in 1849

tomers desired to use gas for cooking, the Company would install one meter for cooking in addition to the existing light meter. Fig. No. 1 shows the type of gas range used in the early days. It bears but slight relationship to the modern Certified Performance gas range, Fig. No. 2, in use today. It was not until 1917

eral heat treatment—ferrous and non-ferrous materials consisting of carbon and high-speed tool steel hardening, normalizing, annealing, stress relieving, tempering (austempering, martempering), carburizing, nitriding, ni-carbing, clean hardening, bright annealing; protective atmospheres, automatically prepared and manually adjusted. Many other physical and chemical uses, ranging from 100 to 3,200 degrees Fahrenheit.



Fig. No. 3



Fig. No. 4

that the public accepted gas as a "year around" cooking agent.

The use of gas for thermostatically controlled water heating and domestic refrigeration followed promptly. A modern automatic water heater is shown in Fig. No. 3 and a modern refrigerator in Fig. No. 4.

Gas is being used now by the manufacturing industries of the community and some of the industrial uses are as follows: water heating (large volume); heating liquid solutions (cleaning, plating, etc.); degreasing; baking—bread, sweet goods, pretzels; coffee roasting; melting soft metals, tin, lead, zinc, aluminum, etc.; melting precious metals; soldering and brazing (silver soldering, carbide tool tipping); cutting steel (city gas and oxygen); generating steam (2 to 200-lbs. pressure); bronze melting; reduction of metal powder (tungsten, molybdenum); core and mould drying; ladle and crucible drying; galvanizing; enameling (porcelain); tobacco drying; carbonel, black and temper coloring of steel; gen-

The York County Gas Company serves gas in the City of York and Boroughs and Townships as listed below:

Boroughs: North York, West York, Dallastown, Dover, Glen Rock, Hallam, Loganville, Manchester, Mt. Wolf, New Freedom, Red Lion, Shrewsbury, Windsor, Wrightsville, Yoe, and Hanover. *Townships:* Spring Garden, Manchester, West Manchester, Dover, East Manchester, Hallam, Shrewsbury, Springettsbury, Windsor, York, and Penn—all in York County. *Borough:* McSherrystown. *Township:* Conewago—Adams County.

As of February 1, 1945, the Company had 273 miles of main, exclusive of laterals, and was supplying gas to 26,724 customers. For the twelve-month period prior to February 1, 1945, the Company manufactured 997,000 M.c.f. of gas.



Modern Kitchen.

YORK CITY LAUNDRY

Domestic and Industrial Laundry Service

During the latter 1880's, Henry Wasbers, Sr., late State Senator, began with one employee the business of laundering the men's stiff collars then in vogue. As York housewives gradually began to lose their prejudice against commercial washing, and to recognize the time and labor saved in "sending it to the laundry," Mr. Wasbers's business grew from the days when deliveries were made with a two-wheel pushcart until his death in 1930, when the present company was formed with Henry Wasbers, Jr., president and treasurer.

The business continues today under the active management of Henry Wasbers, Jr., and his general manager, I. F. Boyle. In addition to the usual laundry, dry cleaning, rug storage, dyeing, line supply and fur storage, York City Laundry supplies local manufacturers with special industrial service. During the second World War, this company has fulfilled, in addition, extensive army camp contracts.

One of the largest laundries in Pennsylvania, the York City Laundry normally employs about 150 people at its six-story plant, located just off George



Street on East King Street. The largest modern storage vault in this section serves both the housewife and commercial establishments. Branch offices for pick-up and delivery are maintained in Hanover, Delta and Red Lion.

YORK COMPOSITION COMPANY

Printing Composition

In 1915, the American public was aroused over the "Battle of the Century" in which Jess Willard won the heavyweight championship from Jack Johnson, in Havana, Cuba. It was in 1915, too, that the first transcontinental telephone service was inaugurated and the first wireless communication between Washington, D. C., and the Panama Canal Zone was transmitted. Zeppelins made the first air raid on London killing 191 persons. United States Secret Service Agents uncovered a gigantic German propaganda plot within our very gates. And an ambitious young fellow by the name of Philip P. Mann decided to go into business for himself. The business was that of setting type for those in the printing industry. Thus the York Composition Company was started with one Intertype machine in a small shop on Court Avenue.

Prior to 1915, Phil Mann learned his trade at the York Dispatch and gained additional experience working for the York Printing Company and the Baltimore Sun.

As the business grew, additional equipment including another Intertype machine was purchased. Then Mr. Mann purchased the Hubley Printing Company and operated the two businesses successfully until 1928 when a fire destroyed the building he occupied.

In a short time the present building was completed at Bierman and Rose Avenues and when it was ready for occupancy the young and now prosperous owner merged the two companies to form the present York Composition Company.

Today, this energetic company operates a complete printing service for its many clients. These are located all along the Atlantic Coast and as far west as Chicago. Forty-five years of constant progress is not a slogan, but an actual fact.

The York Composition has the finest typesetting facilities to be found in Central Pennsylvania. In addition, it has full printing equipment, so that the craftsmen employed in this splendid plant can and do take a piece of printing from its very conception and see it through until it is in the hands of the United States Post-Office. Here the idea is conceived, planned, written, designed, printed and bound all under one large roof.

Phil Mann has five children, all of whom are actively engaged in the business: Clare, Joseph and Phillip, Jr. Two boys, both former employees, are now in the armed forces; Richard in the South Pacific and James in Germany.

The York Composition Company is open to those who would care to visit it at anytime.

THE YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

Founded 1845

This bank was originally incorporated as the York Savings Institution April 7, 1845.

The charter gave the York Savings Institution power to receive deposits and pay interest on deposits, but did not give it power to issue its own notes; was to continue in force until the first Monday of May, 1855; and authorized a capital of \$100,000 divided into five thousand shares at twenty dollars each.

Formal organization, accepting the charter, took place on May 1, 1845. The stock subscription book was opened on May 15th. There were 153 subscribers to the authorized five thousand shares. At a meeting on May 29, 1845, the shareholders elected thirteen directors as specified in the charter. The first directors were: Daniel Hartman, Christian Lanus, Peter McIntyre, Michael Doudel, Charles Weiser, Luke Rouse, Abraham Forry, Thomas C. Hambly, Thomas Baumgardner, William A. Danner, J. G. Campbell, Adam Smyser and John Hough.

Payment for shares of stock was to be made in instalments. The record indicates that the institution opened its doors for business with a paid-up capital of \$10,000.

On June 5th, the Board elected Charles Weiser, president, and William Wagner, cashier.

The institution was located on the north side of East Market Street nearly opposite the Courthouse. The new bank was the fourth door from Centre Square.

Five months after the opening of the bank, on November 4th, the paid-up capital was \$20,000; profits, \$1,274.10; deposits, \$50,149.76; loans and investments, \$59,306.38; total resources, \$71,423.86.

James G. Campbell became president in 1846.

In 1847, the bank moved to new quarters in a building just erected by William Potts.

In 1849, the institution became a bank of issue; the charter was renewed and extended from 1855 to 1865; the name was changed to York Savings Bank.

The name was again changed in 1850 to York County Bank.

The capital was brought up to the authorized amount, \$100,000, by the payment in 1852 of the balance due on the shares.

Eli Lewis was elected president in 1853.

The bank moved in 1855 to the P. A. & S. Small Building.

On July 2, 1856, the bank's total resources had increased to \$364,180.72.

In 1857, the authorized capital was increased to \$150,000; however, only one-half of the increase was issued.

P. A. Small was made president in 1859.

The capital was brought up to the authorized amount, \$150,000, by the sale in 1863 of the remaining 1,250 shares.

In December, 1864, the capital was further increased to \$300,000; and the shareholders decided to convert the bank into a National Banking Association. The charter to The York County National Bank was issued by the Comptroller of the Currency on January 9, 1865.

Total resources of the bank on October 27, 1865, were \$941,561.19.

James A. Schall became cashier in 1869.

David F. Williams was elected president in 1875.

Joseph E. Rosenmiller was chosen president in 1881.

William S. Roland was made president in 1885.

Isaac A. Elliott in 1888 was elected cashier.

In 1889, The York County National Bank purchased the business of Weiser, Son & Carl, and moved to the quarters formerly occupied by the latter firm.

James A. Dale became president in 1897.

William R. Horner was elected cashier in 1899.

Statement figures of November 9, 1905, show that total resources had grown to \$1,714,621.13.

The Federal Reserve Act was passed in December, 1913. The York County National Bank, as did all national banks under the act, became a member of the Federal Reserve System.

The Savings Department and Christmas Clubs were started in December, 1915.

Samuel Small, Jr., was made president in 1921.

Safe deposit boxes for rent were installed in 1923.

Year-end figures for 1925 showed total resources, \$4,464,097.67.

In 1926, the trust department was opened, with George S. Schmidt as trust officer.

The bank moved in September, 1929, to its present location into its new bank building which had just been completed. The site now occupied is said to be that of the old White Horse Tavern of Revolutionary times.

S. Forry Laucks was elected president in 1930 and William R. Horner was made vice-president, also continuing as cashier.

William R. Horner was elected president and W. F. O. Rosenmiller was elected vice-president and cashier in 1934.

Donald H. Yost became trust officer in 1935.

The privilege of circulation to national banks was discontinued in 1935, and the bank deposited with the U. S. Treasurer funds to redeem its circulation outstanding.

Walter B. Hays was elected trust officer in February, 1943.

In July, 1943, the authorized capital was increased from \$300,000 to \$600,000; a stock dividend of 100% was declared payable out of undivided profits; and the bank acquired the business of the Guardian Trust Company of York.

In January, 1944, William R. Horner was elected chairman of the Board; W. F. O. Rosenmiller, president; Wilbur C. Beitzel, vice-president and cashier; and Walter B. Hays was reelected as trust officer. All were re-elected in January, 1945.

Since its inception in 1845 as the York Savings Institution, the bank has paid semi-annual cash dividends each year, with the addition of a special "Red Cross Dividend" of 1% in June, 1917, and a dividend of 2% at the end of 1921 when the accounting period was changed.

Year-end figures for 1944 were: Total resources, \$19,615,072.26; loans and investments, \$15,737,991.57; deposits, \$18,048,460.75; capital, \$600,000; and surplus and undivided profits, \$942,436.24. Trust funds were \$7,006,076.32.

YORK-HOOVER CORPORATION

Body Division

The present York-Hoover Body Corporation had its inception back in 1892, when Peter W. Keller founded a small manufacturing business known as the York Wagon Gear Company, located on the southwest corner of Linden and Belvidere Avenues. This was in the days of horse-drawn vehicles and the first products of the company consisted of quality-built wagons and wagon parts which were sold within a small radius of York.

In the early 1900's when the motor trucks began to replace the horse-drawn wagon, the company's

Today, truck bodies still remain the dominant product of the Body Division. Its customers include many national fleet operators . . . public utilities,



A partial view of metal fabricating department in Body Plant. The most modern metal working machinery will be found here.

name was changed to York-Hoover Body Corporation (reflecting a merger with the Hoover Body Company) and commercial bodies replaced wagons as the product manufactured.

During the ensuing years, the company expanded its engineering, manufacturing and distributing facilities to coincide with the expansion of the commercial body industry. Extensive research was an important factor in the development of the company. Skilled engineers and craftsmen studied the requirements of the industry. National distribution was effected by the establishment of sales outlets throughout the country and, in 1943, the name of the business was changed to York-Hoover Corporation.



One of a battery of spot welders in operation. Many types of welding units are employed to perform specific operations.

express carriers, and baking, dairy and soft drink industries.

War Record—First Four-Star Award

After Pearl Harbor, when our nation was mobilized for World War II, the facilities of the York-Hoover Body Division were converted to the building of truck bodies and similar units for the Army Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps and the Navy. The excellence of their quality and quantity production was recognized by the presentation of the Army-Navy "E" Flag in November, 1942 (the second award in York County). Subsequent awards, at six-month intervals, were received until December, 1944, when the Fourth Star was awarded. This was the first Fourth Star Award in the Philadelphia Ordnance District, which embraces an area of seven States.



Body Division—Wheatfield and M. & P. R. R.

YORK-HOOVER CORPORATION

Casket Division

In 1932, the Casket Division of the York-Hoover Corporation was formed, bringing a new industry to York with its attending opportunity for increased

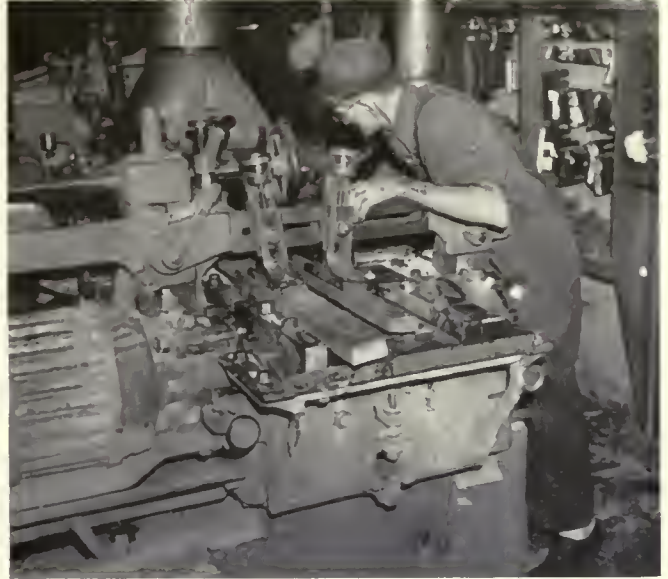


A specially designed belt sander contributes to the ultimate high quality finish, characteristic of the York product.

employment, thereby contributing to Community Progress.

This expansion into the burial casket field carried with it the York-Hoover policy of producing a quality product and the resulting hardwood and metal "YORK CASKETS" are recognized for their distinctiveness, fine finishes and good taste throughout the eastern half of the United States.

Over the period of time since its inception, steady yearly strides have been made so that with expanding territories and increased production, the York-Hoover Corporation has grown in the past eight years to be one of the largest manufacturers of burial caskets in the United States.



Production machines of the latest design are utilized. Photograph shows setting up a direct drive moulder which surfaces four sides with one operation.

Today, a complete service in caskets, vaults and basic accessories is offered the funeral directors over a large area.



Casket Division—Linden and Belvidere Avenues.

THE YORK ELECTRIC & MACHINE CO.

Manufacturers of Special Machinery

Back in 1902, when Milton B. Gibson was Mayor of York; William A. Stone, Governor of Pennsylvania; and Theodore Roosevelt, President of these United States, a new industrial business was born in York.

Even then, York had established a country-wide reputation for its fine craftsmanship. Its products were known for quality. A good place to launch a new business, particularly a new business enterprise such as this.

A small group of young men, including John E. Graybill, Paul McJunkin, J. R. Trimmer, and Horace G. Wiest, organized the York Electric & Machine Company. It was their purpose to gather together a group of highly skilled mechanics, consulting engineers, tool and die makers. This they did, and set up shop at 102 East Mason Avenue and in 1905, moved to the present location at 30 North Penn Street, devoting their skill and energies to building and developing intricate devices, electrical and mechanical equipment.

The extraordinary engineering and mechanical skill of this young organization soon attracted country-wide recognition. Among their early clients were such industrial giants as: The General Electric Company, The Westinghouse Electric Company, McCormick & Co., Sylvania Products Co., Pannier Brothers, Glenn L. Martin Co., Crosley Corp., and the Printing, Engraving and Treasury Departments of the U. S. Government.

Among the countless newly-designed equipment developed for these and other clients were incandescent lamp-making devices for the General Electric Company; electric coffee-roasting machines for Talbot Electric Roaster Co.; tea bagging and packaging machines for McCormick Co., which weighed, bagged and tagged tea bags at sixty per minute; musical broadcasting sound equipment for Carillotone Corp., and Aircraft Wire Printing Machines for the Aircraft Industry.

Machines for producing incandescent lamps automatically, were designed and built. These devices included tubulating, sealing in, stem basing, and glass tube cutting. Also high vacuum pumps and similar equipment.

This highly specialized engineering skill attracted the attention of Lamp Division of the General Electric Co., and for some fifteen years a close affiliation was maintained between these two firms. During this period, special equipment which set the pace in the development of the incandescent lamp through the old carbon filament, the tantalum filament, and finally the mazda-tungsten lamp of today was perfected.

Machines and dies were designed and built for radio tube manufacturers. Semi-automatic solders and similar devices used in manufacturing intricate close tolerance parts required by radio tube manufacturers were developed.

The foregoing gives some idea of the wide range of engineering skill and mechanical experience required and employed by these York Electric & Machine Company craftsmen. The very nature of their work attracted to their small shop inventors of renown; hence, they played an important part in the development of many industrial and manufacturing successes throughout the past forty years. The orig-

inal models of many outstanding and famous machines and mechanical devices were built in this shop.

The first World War, as now, found them chiefly concerned with the war effort. The skill of their toolmakers and mechanical craftsmen then as now attracted Army and Navy production chiefs. So, for the duration of the war, the entire capacity was and will be devoted to the manufacture of precision parts for boats, guns, and intricate instruments.

With the coming of peace and reconversion, the same organization of skilled craftsmen and management is again available to industry in developing new models and the tools with which to make them.

Of the original organizers, Horace G. Wiest is still with the firm which underwent a reorganization a few years ago. This reorganization brought Edwin Kraber into the firm as president and general manager in 1941. Mr. Kraber had already achieved marked success in York as a manufacturer. His broad experience and ability as a business executive was of great value in developing the expansion program planned. The only effect of the reorganization on the policies of the firm was to enlarge and expand the scope and production volume. The same ideas and ideals of precision workmanship that have prevailed through the past forty years will continue.

The York Electric & Machine Company shall continue as a custom-job shop, proffering the services of its consultant engineers, skilled toolmakers, and mechanics to industrial America.

It has gradually developed a line of stamping, marking, and printing devices. These include: A group of Standard Wire Printers, an Aircraft "Hot-Stamp" Wire Printer, Tube and Bar Printing and Marking Equipment, and Hardness Tester designed especially for the aircraft industry to speed production. The Aircraft Wire Printer conforms to AN specifications and is in use in some of the largest aircraft plants in America.

This family of printing, marking, and stamping devices will be continued and increased.

The York Electric & Machine Company is justly proud of York, the industrial community of which it is a part. Its purpose and its plan is to grow with this community.

York, Pennsylvania, is known throughout the manufacturing world as the home of "industrial leaders." Though this company is small compared to some of the giant industries that have made York famous, it believes it has been an important part of York's industrial progress. This organization has a well-grounded, deep-seated faith in the industrial future of this community. It respects the high qualities of the York industrialists who have contributed so richly to the reputation of York as the home of world-famous products and equipment.

The future of York as a growing industrial community is assured. The future of the York Electric & Machine Company is predicated on the same policy and program that motivated its management for the past forty-three years.

It will grow with the community, and in growing offers its greater facilities and ripened experience to those requiring its services.

YORK JUNIOR COLLEGE

York Collegiate Institute—York County Academy

"Go to college in York" is the invitation extended to young people by the York Junior College. A beautiful auditorium-gymnasium, excellent laboratories and library, a faculty composed of experienced college teachers, and a well-organized program of sports and extra-curricular activities make this invitation an attractive one. The school is co-educational, classes are small and individual attention is given to each student.

A number of courses of study are available, leading either directly to employment or to advanced study in other institutions of higher learning.

Worked out in cooperation with experts in various technical fields are the two-year course in *engineering technology* with a choice of specialization in *mechanical or production engineering*, and the course in *industrial laboratory technology* which stresses industrial chemistry. A two-year course is offered in cooperation with the Thompson Business College to meet the growing demand for qualified *medical secretaries*.

For students wishing to complete two years' work toward further study in college or university, the regular *liberal arts* course and the first two years of *scientific* work required by all medical schools, are available.

The Conservatory of Music and the Department of Fine Arts appeal to students with special talents.

The preparatory school, comprising the junior and senior high school grades, offers thorough prepara-

tion for college. Ninety per cent of its graduates enter institutions of higher learning. A reciprocal teaching agreement was entered into with the York County Academy in 1929 and a joint diploma is awarded at graduation.



YORK MACHINERY & SUPPLY COMPANY

Mill and Machinery Supplies

The York Machinery & Supply Company was founded February, 1923, by N. B. Hess and F. B. Shearer to stock and distribute industrial supplies and machinery.

The business was established in a small storeroom located at 12 North Penn Street. It was intended to serve only those industries located in the City of York.

During the twenty-two years of its continuous and successful growth, the company moved to 361 West Market Street and then to a large three-story building located at 20-28 North Penn Street, which was renovated to the needs of a modern mill supply house and which is our present location.

From originally servicing industry in the City of York, the company has expanded to service eighteen counties located in the central part of Pennsylvania.

The company had the privilege of having the first industrial equipment and supply catalog published by a York house in twenty-two years. It was called "The York Blue Book of Industrial Supplies, Tools, Machinery and Technical Data," containing 570 pages.

The York Machinery & Supply Company devotes itself exclusively to rendering service on its equipment and supplies. It concentrates entirely on industrial items, consequently these items are not merely a department in our organization. It studies the needs of industry, records them, then tries to build stocks to cover these needs.

The company is very careful in selecting the manufacturers it represents and will become the representative of only those manufacturers who are leaders in the lines they offer and have a sales policy that is fair to the consumer and who can also render adequate technical and mechanical service.

The company employs competent sales engineers who are factory trained in many of the lines carried. They can and do render a consulting service to many of our customers and if further help is required, its sales engineers can secure the service of the factory engineers quickly.

The company will continue to serve industry, large and small.

YORK MIRROR AND GLASS COMPANY

Plate Glass Products

Mirrors for bedroom and dining-room suites, mantle, bank vault, bathroom and door mirrors, plate glass and window glass in all colors, for every conceivable use, are the major products of the York Mirror and Glass Company.

The O. W. Slane Glass Company was founded in Ford City, Pennsylvania, in 1897, and in 1906 moved their plant to Statesville, North Carolina, and branched with a plant in Knoxville, Tennessee. They were one of the first mirror manufacturers in the South. Since that time, many new methods of beveling, polishing, cutting and shaping glass have been created to improve the quality and usefulness of plate glass products.

The industry in general has enjoyed continuous growth and progress, and the York Mirror and Glass Company in particular continues to render an exceedingly valuable service to the industries of York and York County.

In 1914, the O. W. Slane Glass Company was established in York. Glass workers in those days were paid twelve and one-half cents per hour for their fine craftsmanship. In 1924, the company was pur-

chased by a group of York County furniture manufacturers, known as the York Mirror and Glass Company, retaining the same management together with its staff of skilled craftsmen. These included William H. Kutsch, general manager, who has been with the organization since its inception, and two additional employees who have records of thirty-eight years' service.

Directors of the York Mirror and Glass Company include: John L. Gerber, James B. Sechrist, Harry G. Sieling, William H. Kutsch, and N. Neiman Craley. The company normally employs about seventy-five personnel. Twenty-one former employees are in the Armed Forces including two of Mr. Kutsch's sons. Fifteen per cent of the company's present volume of mirror and plate glass work is absorbed by the Navy.

Post-war expansion plans of the York Mirror and Glass Company include the erection of a large modern plant adjacent to the present establishment. With these increased facilities the company expects to employ additional personnel and expand its distribution activities.



YORK SAW WORKS

Band and Circular Saws

The York Saw Works was established in 1906 by Louis J. Klunk, who had learned the sawmaking trade in Chicago. Mr. Klunk maintained a small shop for many years manufacturing narrow band saws and handling all types of saw repairs, catering to users within a small radius of York. The business grew rapidly, developing a more complete line of items, including circular saws, band and circular knives, perforating blades and various types of steel disc specialties.

Upon the death of Mr. Klunk in 1940, the business

was purchased by Joseph P. Simmons, James H., and Paul F. Klunk, all of whom had been associated with the founder for many years. At that time the shop was enlarged, new equipment and machinery was added.

Today, this company has expanded into all fields of band and circular saw requirements, making blades for the aircraft industry, Navy yards, plastic manufacturers, as well as all types of woodworking shops. Products are shipped to all parts of the nation and to many South American countries.

YORK MOTOR EXPRESS COMPANY

1920-1945

Twenty-five years of progressive freight transportation by motor truck is our record.

To the citizens and industry of York City and York County we extend our sincere thanks for cooperation in aiding us in developing one of the most efficient and flexible modes of freight transportation. Prior to 1920, the term "overnite service," so commonly used today, was entirely unknown to Yorkers. During that year with two trucks, we inaugurated a fast dependable freight service between York and New York City. For instance, eggs and poultry, which yesterday were still on York County farms, are included in today's menus in New York City. Fish, swimming contentedly in the Atlantic today, will be offered to Yorkers tomorrow. Industrial demands were even greater. By 1927, we operated fifty trucks and extended our service to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. We constructed terminals at all important cities on our routes and maintained our own shops for repairs and rebuilding equipment.

December, 1941, found us adequately prepared to fulfill the demands made upon us by York industries.

At that time, we maintained a fleet of 340 units, 11 terminals and served direct over 1,100 cities, towns and villages in Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware, New Jersey and New York. In addition, connecting line service is available to all States and import and export service via the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Ports. We are today transporting 1,500 tons of freight daily, 85% of which is used directly in the war effort.

York County is truly a hub of efficient motor transportation service radiating North, East, South and West and affording prompt, courteous, dependable daily service.



YORK OFFICE SUPPLY COMPANY

32 N. George St.

326 W. Market St.

The York Office Supply Company also known as YOSCO which has been serving York and its surrounding counties for almost a quarter of a century has gradually expanded until today it is the largest stationery, office equipment and gift store in the city.

William H. Trimmer, of Trimmer Printing Company, is the owner. Thomas T. Tappenden, one of the charter members of the organization, is still with the firm. A competent sales staff consisting of Lloyd H. Herman, Walter Anderson, Mrs. Sally Oberdick and fourteen other employees are always ready and eager to render friendly and helpful service.

York Office Supply Company handles the products of reputable, nationally-known manufacturers, in two stores conveniently located at 32 North George Street and 326 West Market Street, respectively. YOSCO stands ready to help you select a suitable chair or desk for your office, to simplify your record keeping with the latest in filing systems and book-keeping aids, or even to suggest the layout for an

entire new office or department. All this is a part of their regular service.

Since 1923, York Office Supply Company has been headquarters for stationery, greeting cards, fountain pens, desks, filing equipment, and in fact "Everything for the Office."

If you are too busy to visit one of the stores, dial 2682 and a salesman will call on you.

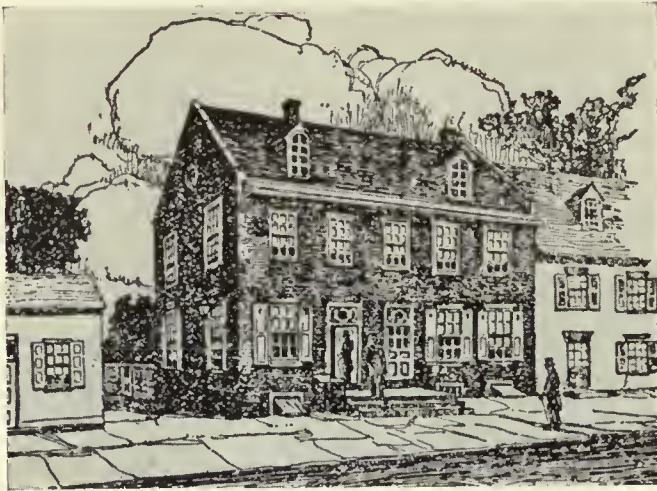
"YOSCO service must please you to please us."



THE YORK NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

York's Oldest Banking Institution—Established 1810

Originally called the York Bank, this old institution was founded in January, 1810, by eleven of the leading citizens of that day. Subsequently, and under the Congressional Act of 1814, Pennsylvania was divided into twenty-seven banking districts. York County was one of these, and the York Bank, accepting the provisions of the Act, assumed the entire banking responsibility of this district—a trust which it held until 1845. It is interesting to note that the York Bank numbered among its many patrons of this



Original Building, once the Indian Queen Hotel.

era many of Pennsylvania's great and near-great, including members of the Continental Congress and even the Marquis Lafayette (in 1824).

It was in 1814, also, that the York Bank acquired the building which then housed the Indian Queen Hotel, the same site on which The York National Bank and Trust Company stands today.

In November, of the year, 1864, the York Bank became The York National Bank by virtue of the National Bank Act which was passed the previous year.

Throughout the 135 years since its inception, throughout the development of the State and National banking laws and through all the years of growth of the bank itself, The York National Bank and Trust Company has continuously played a major part in the banking requirements of this community. Through more than six generations the bank has never missed a dividend, having for 262 times paid regular dividends amounting to over \$3,509,000.00.

Expanding with the requirements of York's industries, commerce and individuals, in October, 1940, The York National Bank and Trust Company opened an Eastern branch at 721 East Market Street as the result of the acquisition of the Eastern National Bank of York. In 1942, the parent institution at 107 West Market Street was completely remodeled and modernized. In January, 1943, the First National Bank of Fawn Grove, Pennsylvania, became the Fawn Grove branch of The York National Bank and Trust Company. Finally, in June, 1943, the assets and liabilities of the Central National Bank and Trust Company of York were acquired by The York National Bank and Trust Company.

Today, York's Oldest Bank, traditionally in the forefront as a progressive banking institution, offers the following modern services:

TRUST ADMINISTRATION, as Executor or Trustee, in the administration or settlement of estates and testamentary trusts, with complete facilities and a seasoned and experienced advisory staff.

CHECKING ACCOUNTS, with the added protection of modern check photography.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS, for large and small depositors, including a Christmas Savings Club.

LOAN AND MORTGAGE DEPARTMENT for the servicing of real estate, business and personal loans.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES with private coupon rooms adjoining, and a completely modern Safe Keeping Department.

TRAVEL DEPARTMENT, which today is almost exclusively engaged in the sale of War Savings Bonds and Stamps, but which will, with the return of peace, revert to its original duties.

SCHOOL SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, designed to acquaint the youth of York with the advantages and proper use of banking connections.

VETERANS' DEPARTMENT. A new department devoted to financial assistance to Veterans of World War II under the Congressional Acts which offer loan assistance to Veterans.

With assets currently in excess of \$27,000,000.00, The York National Bank and Trust Company is still pioneering. Strong evidence testifies to its intent of continuing as a progressive banking institution in a progressive community. The wide experience and progressive-mindedness of the incumbent Board of Directors is an important factor.



The Present Building is a replica of the Colonial State House.

YORK PAINT AND HARDWARE COMPANY, INC.

Paint, Hardware, Floor Covering

Historically speaking, the York Paint and Hardware Company celebrates its 103rd anniversary this year. Over a century of continuous progress and service to industries and individuals in York and adjacent communities is a fine testimonial. It reflects an aggressive pioneering spirit, a comprehensive knowledge of community requirements, and a keen desire to participate in York's industrial and commercial development.

Prior to 1842, Jacob Hantz came to York from Davidsburg, Pennsylvania. He operated a hotel called "The Motter House" and was sheriff of York County at that time.

In 1842, Mr. Hantz erected the present building at Market Street and Pershing Avenue and started in the hardware and grain business as Jacob Hantz. He was the sole owner of the business until 1856 when his brother became associated with him and the name of the company was changed to Hantz and Brother. In 1886, Grant Hantz assumed control of the business and in 1893 employed C. S. Stitzel, present owner of the York Paint and Hardware Company, Inc., as a clerk. In 1899, Mr. Stitzel purchased the interest of Grant Hantz and changed the name of the enterprise to York Paint and Color Company.

During the period between 1899 and 1920, the York Paint and Color Company was operated as a partnership, the first partners being C. S. Stitzel and Harry McFall. It was later changed to C. S. Stitzel and Joseph Rupp. This partnership terminated in 1918 and C. S. Stitzel operated the business himself from 1918 to 1920.

In 1920, the business was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania and renamed York Paint and Hardware Company, Inc. Present officers are C. S. Stitzel, president, who has been with the company for the past forty-six years; H. Luke Owen, vice-president, who has been with the company since

1920; and William C. Stitzel, secretary, since 1930.

Facilities of the business include the four-story building located at 203 West Market Street, in which the retail store is located. Warehouses located at 31



1932 Store

North Pershing Avenue are also occupied. Ninety-two per cent of the business is wholesale and eight per cent retail. The wholesale business consists of the distribution of builders' and furniture hardware, roofing products, all types of glass, linoleum and felt-base floor covering, paint and sundry items. Service is rendered to manufacturing plants in and around York County and floor covering distribution covers seventeen counties in Central Pennsylvania, parts of Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia.

Before Pearl Harbor, the York Paint and Hardware Company, Inc., had four trained representatives in the field. Present personnel consists of fourteen men and five women. Four employees are in the armed services.



Present Retail Store

YORK SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY

Designers and Manufacturers of the World's Largest Vaults

York Safe and Lock Company was established in 1882 with a very modest brick factory building erected on the Loucks' Mill Road, paralleling the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Northern Central Division, and just outside the city limits.

S. Forry Laucks, late president of the company, started as a boy with the company in 1887, and became general manager in 1890. Through his untiring efforts the company progressed steadily from 1890 to become one of the important plants in the State of Pennsylvania, and the most important in the world in the industry to which it belongs.

The plant now covers ten acres of ground, and has the most modern equipment, including the smallest to the heaviest type of tools, all motor-driven, making it possible to manufacture with the greatest economy their line of bank and safe deposit vaults, fire and burglar resistive safes, and chests.

Important Bank Jobs

This company has the distinction of manufacturing and installing the largest and heaviest vaults in the world, among them being—the Federal Reserve vaults in New York City, which are the largest in the United States, and have revoluble doors which were conceived and patterned by the York Safe and Lock Company. They also built Federal Reserve vaults in Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Little Rock, Ark., and Louisville, Ky., as well as the other prominent banking institutions in the United States, some of which are: Chase National Bank, National City Bank, Bank of Manhattan Company, Bank of New York and Trust Company, Guaranty Trust Company, Irving Trust Company, Bowery Savings Bank, First National Bank, all of New York City; First Trust and Sav-

ings Bank, Chicago, and Provident Trust Company, Philadelphia.

Foreign installations include: Bank of Spain, Madrid, Spain; Bank of China, Shanghai, China; Bank of Portugal, Lisbon, Portugal; Central Bank of Manchou, Hsinking, China; Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, Canada; Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Canada; Banco de Mexico, Mexico, D. F.; Bank of Japan, Tokyo; and Guaranty Trust Co., London.

Unusual Product

The reverence with which the Chinese hold the ashes of their ancestors is strikingly brought to the attention of the Occidentals by the construction of a York Safe and Lock Company fireproof vault door for the inner entrance to the tomb and national shrine of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, famous Chinese general, revered for the three principles he taught—nationalism, democracy and livelihood.

War Record

With the World War came the dire need by our Government for the quick construction and delivery of equipment for its rapid and successful conduct. The attention of the Government was directed to the industrial plants of the country and to their possibilities for being converted speedily from the making of peacetime products to implements of warfare. Among the first of the managers of these great plants to be summoned to Washington was S. Forry Laucks, and it was at once made apparent that the organization and facilities of his plant could be quickly diverted to war work and converted into a huge source of supply of the needed materials and implements of war. Their record of production made them



Main Plant.

YORK SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY

Designers and Manufacturers of the World's Largest Vaults

recipients of special awards of honor by the United States Army and Navy as the war progressed.

Awarded a prime contract by the Army in July, 1938, to build three-inch anti-aircraft gun mounts, York Safe and Lock Company was the first private firm in the United States to make heavy ordnance since World War I. As subsequent Army and Navy contracts were received, the company expanded from one plant to five plants and two gun-proofing ranges, all located in York, Pennsylvania, and all 100% devoted to war production. Here are a few of the Army and Navy weapons made by this company.

For the Navy

Twin and Quad Bofors 40mm. Anti-Aircraft Guns and Mounts . . . The largest machine guns in use today, they are power-driven, and are our Navy's answer to enemy air power. These are the guns that gave so much sting to the carrier *Enterprise* and the *South Dakota* (Battleship "X").

Aircraft Depth Bomb Fuses . . . These are the delicate mechanisms that made possible such Axis obituaries as "Sighted Sub—Sank Same." Airplanes and blimps drop the bombs, and fuses, set by the bombardier, explode at predetermined depths.

Naval Shields and Gun Slides . . . Thick armor plate shields or "turrets" protect the equipment and the crew of main battery guns on our cruisers, heavy cruisers and battleships. Slides in which the guns are mounted are big but intricate precision assemblies for cushioning the terrific recoil and maintaining accuracy of fire.

Surface Craft Depth Bomb Fuses . . . These deadly "ash cans" are dropped from the stern and lobbed to starboard and port by Y-guns. Precision fuse mechanisms control the explosion by water pressure so

that subs are bracketed from varied angles and depths by destructive "diamond patterns."

For the Army

155mm. Howitzer Carriages . . . Heavy siege guns like those used to blast Nazi fortifications in North Africa and Italy are mounted on these mobile carriages. The guns can fire three 95-lb. shells per minute, hurling them a distance of nine miles.

37mm. Guns and Carriages . . . The battle performance of this short range equipment made it the Army's all-purpose weapon. The guns are hard-hitting, light and accurate; are used in the field against tanks and small installations and can be drawn by jeeps or pack-carried. Also, they are effective armament in airplanes.

90mm. Anti-Aircraft Gun Mounts . . . Fired and aimed by remote control, 90's threw heavy ack-ack against high-flying planes much to the sorrow of Jap flyers over Guadalcanal.

Three-inch Anti-Aircraft Gun Mounts . . . The first armament of its type to be made by a private firm since the last World War, they are similar to the 90mm. and are also the first heavy weapons that could be quickly put in position against hostile aircraft.

York Safe and Lock Company also manufactured detonating fuses, 1.1" and 40mm. projectiles for the Navy; for the Army it also made 37mm. shot, 40mm. shells, detonating fuses and tank accessories, and fabricated armor plate for tanks, airplanes, jeeps and scout cars. In addition, ordnance was produced in many forms for our Allies.

Other war activities included the manufacture of safes for the Maritime Commission; safes, chests and lockers for the Navy; safes and vault doors for the Army, and similar products for many other Government Bureaus.



South Plant.

East Plant.

YORK-HEAT

Division of York-Shipley, Inc.

York-Heat was one of the pioneers in the development and manufacture of oil-fired equipment. Its executives and engineering staff are seasoned men who have literally grown up in the industry.

After Pearl Harbor, when the Defense Program quickened into all-out production for war, York-Heat placed all its accumulated experience, creative and production brains, and plant facilities at the service of the nation. The Army-Navy "E" pennant flying over the York-Heat plants attests the success of its efforts.

York-Heat's war work falls into two broad categories. First, oil-fired equipment of special types needed for the prosecution of the war. Some of these were evolutions of existing York-Heat equipment, for which York-Heat could draw upon its vast fund of knowledge and experience. Other military applications were new in conception and had to be developed from scratch. York-Heat engineers and production experts rolled up their sleeves and sweated out the job.

Conspicuous among these highly specialized applications of York-Heat for wartime uses are an airplane engine heater for quickly warming up the engines of planes; a fog (smoke screen) generator; oil-fired military laundries and bake ovens; heating installations for the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Maritime Commission; Diesel electric generating units for lend-lease.

York-Heat's second wartime assignment was the making of precision parts for the deadly weapons used to beat down the Axis. Among these were turret-raise assemblies, and other vital parts, for Army tanks; parts for amphibious tanks; 50-calibre anti-aircraft gun mount rings; precision parts for Bofors guns; gun mounts for landing craft.

All of these critical items had to meet exacting government specifications, be produced in quantity, and delivered on time. York-Heat, significantly honored by the confidence of the armed forces, delivered.

Having manufactured oil-burning equipment throughout the war period, production for peace presents no problem of reconversion for York-Heat.

Armed with the priceless benefits of wartime experience and research, with plant and personnel adequate for the job, York-Heat is set for production of its post-war models.

York-Heat plans penetration of the entire national market, and is already active in the export trade. York-Heat design embodies many exclusive, patented, basic refinements . . . as well as numerous advancements born of wartime production for the



Government. These, and precision-techniques in manufacturing, confer on York-Heat post-war models a notable degree of compactness, efficiency, trouble-free operation, and fuel-saving economy.

To a public more than ever mindful of the advantages of automatic heat . . . automatic oil heat . . . York-Heat offers the finest and most complete line of domestic, commercial, industrial, and marine oil-fired equipment in America. In it will be found oil burners, boiler-burner units, winter air conditioners, and oil-fired water heaters for the home; industrial boiler-burner units, horizontal rotary industrial oil burners, low pressure and high pressure steam generators . . . to meet the need for every kind of heating and power generating installation.



YORK TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Public Utility

The York Telephone & Telegraph Company is a locally owned public utility that serves the City of York and nearly all of York County with local and long distance telephone service. Over 21,000 telephones are connected to this system. Calls beyond York County are routed over the lines of the Bell System and thus York telephones can reach practically all the telephones in the world.

In addition to telephone service, the company provides the nerve system for all the other means of electrical communication. Its lines interconnect radio stations and their transmitters and carry telegrams from customers to the telegraph office. Tele-type-writer, stock quotation, and news printer services likewise are transmitted. Burglar alarms, fire alarms and remote control of electrical apparatus are all found in the telephone cables. In fact, without the telephone company many of these public conveniences would not be possible.

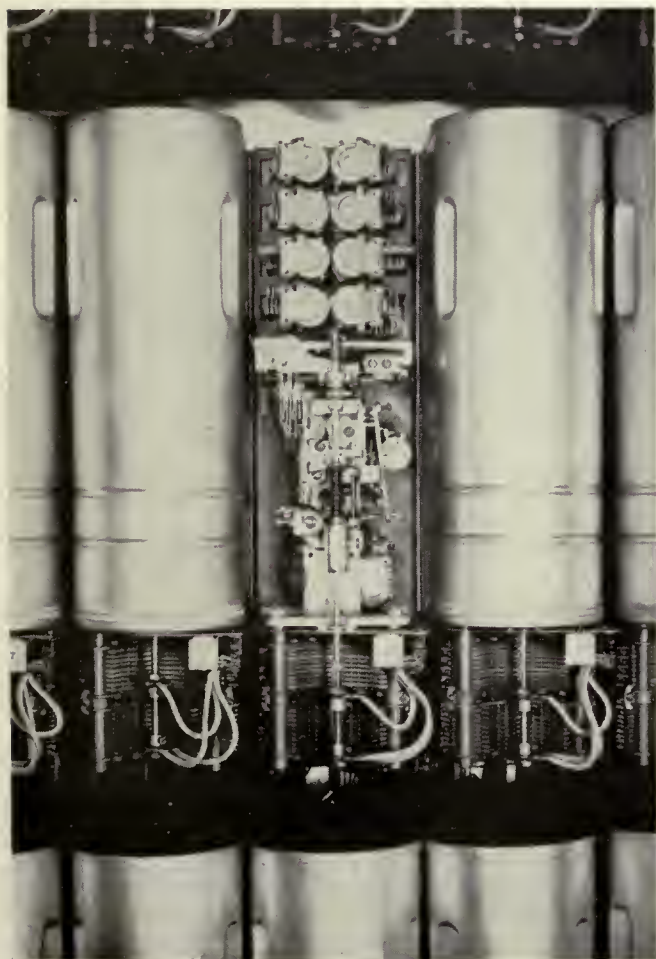
York has frequently enjoyed the newest in communications developments. It was, for instance, one of the first cities to have dial equipment when that installation was made in 1919. At that time an installation of dial service in a city as large as York was considered a brave advance because of the complexity of the equipment involved. Now about 60% of the telephones in the United States are dial because it has proven to be amazingly accurate and

reliable while giving the community the greatest possible speed in communication.

The complexity of the automatic telephone exchange can well be imagined by considering this picture which shows just one automatic connector. The York telephone exchange has 2,830 of these switches and they are only part of the machines necessary for the interconnection of 6,000 local telephone lines. Each switch like this one has 300 wires connected to it. Its nimble electric fingers pick out the line demanded by the tiny electric impulses sent to it from the dial of the calling party. Furthermore, they apply ringing impulses to the line, after selecting the right kind of impulse from a choice of five so that only one telephone will ring if there are



Connecting Underground Telephone Cables



Automatic Telephone Connector Switch

several on that line. The completion of a single call requires the operation of five separate machines, working one after another, and yet the complete chain of events takes place in a few seconds. To do this the telephone company has 48,500 electrical relays which must be maintained in delicate adjustment.

Every effort has been made to put the distribution lines beyond the reach of storm damage. Well over 90% of the wire serving the city is underground. The accompanying picture shows an employee in a man-hole preparing to splice two underground cables, each of which contains 2,400 wires. His job is an exact science because he must know which wire in one cable must be connected to any one wire in the other. Furthermore, when the splice has been completed, a cover of lead must be put around it and that must be made watertight. In York there are 800 manholes similar to this one and 31,851 miles of wire in the underground system. Besides making telephone service more reliable, this is a great contribution to civic beauty. If the wires shown in this picture alone were strung on open-wire lines, it would require forty rows of poles, each carrying sixty wires, and they would fill a path 400 feet wide.

An interesting method is used to prevent trouble in certain cables. They are filled with nitrogen gas. Even a tiny pinhole in the cable sheath will cause the gas pressure to drop, giving warning of the fault and assisting in its location.

YORK PAPER BOX COMPANY

Paper Products

Paper boxes, those hard-to-get items for packing hardware, hosiery and candy, were the original products of the York Paper Box Company founded by Walter J. Thomas and Jacob Winter in 1894.

Production of paper products in those days was approximately 3,000 boxes per day. Deliveries were made by horse and wagon within the city limits and to nearby towns.

April, 1924, marks the date when the York Paper Box Company moved into its present spacious and modernly-equipped plant. The new equipment installed from 1932 to 1940 was stronger and faster, capable of producing 35,000 boxes per day. These production facilities include staying, single and double scoring, wrapping, stripping and topping machines; mitre, corner and Seybold power cutters, flat and corner stitchers, paper slitters, and automatic gluers.

Fifty-one years is a long time for a piece of machinery to render efficient service, but this company has a single scoring machine that is producing a full day's work equal to that produced in 1894 in their original plant.

Today, the York Paper Box Company produces a substantial volume of paper products. Its continued progress during the fifty-one years of its industrial life reflects the progressive spirit of its founders and

present management. Current products include shelf boxes, file cabinets, shirt and shoe boxes, tooth boxes for the world's largest manufacturer of false teeth, boxes for packing nylon bindings for parachutes, and hardware boxes for Navy supplies. The company has been listed by the War Manpower Commission as 95% essential to the war effort.

At the present time we are manufacturing about 75% of our boxes for shoes, the other 25% for knitted clothing, hardware, shirts, teeth, parachute bindings, and as holiday boxes for department stores.



YORK TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, INC.

Motor Freight

The York Transportation Company, Inc., had its inception in the spring of 1930 when Clark E. Bixler, Hallam, Pennsylvania, purchased a truck and started in the transportation business, hauling eggs from producers in this area to the New York egg market.

Bixler Motor Express was purchased by Benjamin H. Throop, February 15, 1936, and in May of that year the York Transportation Company, Inc., was chartered. This firm is a common carrier of property operating only in Interstate Commerce by authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Motor Carriers, Certificate ICCMC-18320. The company is authorized to serve all communities within a thirty-mile radius of York, also Metropolitan New

York and points in New Jersey within twenty miles of Greater New York.

The York Transportation Company, Inc., operates eleven tractors, eleven trailers and three straight type trucks, with a normal freight capacity total, per day, in East and West bound movement, of 125 tons. Two terminals are operated, one at 445-447 Washington Street, New York, and the other at 1007 East Boundary Avenue in York, Pa., the latter being the headquarters of the firm. Service is maintained daily between the two terminals. Approximately 85% of the total volume of freight handled has been composed of essential materials directly supporting the war effort.



YORK TRUST COMPANY

Organized 1890

In 1890, a group of York businessmen, under the leadership of Captain W. H. Lanus, organized the York Trust, Real Estate and Deposit Company, now the York Trust Company. Captain Lanus was one of the most active and progressive citizens of York and did much for the development of the city. The



original capital of the York Trust, Real Estate and Deposit Company was \$150,000. It was the first trust company in York and today is the only State banking institution in the city.

In 1894, the company acquired the banking business of Smyser, Bott & Company, and Ellis S. Lewis came from that company to be a lifelong officer of York Trust Company, serving as treasurer, vice-president and as president. In 1901, the name of the company was changed to York Trust Company. The business of the Citizens' Savings and Trust Company was acquired in 1929 through merger. In 1931, the North York State Bank was taken over, and in 1935 a branch was opened at Shrewsbury, Pa.

Captain Lanus served as president until his death in 1913. He was succeeded by J. W. Steacy, who

served until 1917. He was followed by Ellis S. Lewis, who served as president until 1937, when, because of ill health, he was elected chairman of the Board, serving in that capacity until his death, April 2, 1941. Charles H. Moore served as president from 1937 until March 31, 1944, when he retired, continuing to act as director.

William D. Himes was elected president in 1944. His father was one of the founders and first directors of York Trust Company, so that there has been continuous service by Mr. Himes and his father for fifty-five years.

The growth and prosperity of York Trust Company reflect the advancement made by York. The original capital was \$150,000. Capital funds now exceed \$2,300,000. From an institution with less than \$1,000,000 resources it has become one of the leading financial institutions of York, and now handles \$31,000,000 of its customers' money—\$21,000,000 in its Banking Department and Trust Funds of more than \$10,000,000.

Today, the facilities of York Trust Company include complete trust, real estate, savings and loan departments staffed by trained personnel. It is a member of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and throughout the years has established a well-earned reputation for fidelity and efficient service.

Officers of the York Trust Company include: W. D. Himes, president; O. H. Heckert, vice-president; G. L. Sprenkel, vice-president; H. P. Kissinger, assistant vice-president and secretary; W. A. Hoke, treasurer; H. W. Crist, assistant secretary and trust officer; and H. A. Gara, assistant treasurer.

The Board of Directors is composed of P. B. Deane, F. G. Dempwolf, O. H. Heckert, W. D. Himes, H. D. Keller, C. H. Moore, D. H. Paules, G. W. Pfaltzgraff, G. L. Sprenkel and C. B. Wolf.



THE YORKTOWNE HOTEL

York's Finest Hotel

The Yorktowne, the city's largest and most modern hotel, is characterized by a warmth of hospitality which makes the visitor very conscious of his nearness to the Mason-Dixon Line. The quiet, considerate service and the fame of York County's excellent food has made the hotel popular not only with out-of-town guests, but also as a scene of many state and local affairs.

A beautiful ballroom, a club room seating 150, banquet facilities for 650, make gracious entertaining on a large scale possible. The cocktail lounge, decorated in the modern manner and seating 100, is one of the most attractive rooms of its kind to be found anywhere.

The dining room with its air of formal elegance and leisure contrasts with the cheerful bustling Coffee Shop, but excellent food from the Yorktowne's modern kitchens is served in both.

The murals in the Coffee Shop depicting scenes in early York were executed by Weinhold Reiss, of New York, decorator of the Longchamps' Restaurants, and other exclusive eating places.

The Yorktowne is headquarters for the Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions', and the Exchange Club which meet here weekly; for the bi-monthly dinners of the business women's Soroptomist and Quota Clubs; and the York County Chapter of Cost Accountants, and the Traffic Club. The Matinee Musical Club holds musicales at the Yorktowne monthly. The York Hospital School of Nursing holds its graduation, followed by a dance, in the ballroom of the Yorktowne.

The Yorktowne has also been headquarters for the state convention of the American Legion, the D. A. R., the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Pennsylvania State Nurses' Association, and many others. Display space and other public space is

always available to conventions. The Yorktowne's ninety-car garage occupies adjoining premises. A barber shop, beauty parlor, and gift shop are conveniently located in the hotel itself.



The Yorktowne has cooperated in community affairs by allowing the Junior Service League to use space for rehearsals. The tea preceding the annual Red Cross Drive, at which volunteer workers are instructed, is also held here by courtesy of the management.

The Community Hotel Company of York, Pa., which owns and operates the Yorktowne, dates back to April, 1924.

The increasing industrial and business prominence of York made many men conscious of the lack of adequate hotel facilities. Their experience with other cities showed that excellent hotel facilities are a major asset in any community, and that such facilities are an index of community pride and vitality.

Since no individual enterpriser had sufficient capital to build such a hotel, it became a community responsibility. The Chamber of Commerce appointed a special committee to study the problem, which resulted in the creation of a temporary board of directors composed of the following men: John L. Gerber, Charles H. Bear, Jr., W. S. Bond, Dr. C. P. Rice, Max Grumbacher, S. Forry Laucks, C. Elmer Smith and Thomas Shipley. This board then contracted with the



Dining-Room.

THE YORKTOWNE HOTEL

York's Finest Hotel

Hockenbury System of Harrisburg, Pa., to direct a campaign for the sale of stock. This resulted in the purchase of \$1,175,000 of stock in the Community Hotel Co., of York, Pa.

The hotel was formally opened to the public on October 5, 1925. It had 198 guest rooms, each with individual bath, a dining-room, ballroom and coffee shop.



Ballroom.

W. L. Stoddart, of New York City, was chosen as architect. Three properties were purchased fronting on East Market Street at the intersection of Duke Street, the first being a residence owned by John E. Graybill; the second, an office building owned by Niles & Neff, the lower floor of which was occupied



Lobby.

by Watt & Brother; and the third, a restaurant owned and operated by Sadie Guthridge.

The general construction contract was awarded to the Consolidated Engineering Co., of Baltimore, Maryland.



Modern Sanitary Kitchen.

The American Hotels Corporation of New York City was engaged as the operating management.

In 1928, the York Water Company property was purchased and 58 more guest rooms were built. The ballroom was lengthened by thirty-two feet. A large new coffee shop and a club room were added.

The American Hotels Corporation management contract was cancelled, but the corporation was retained on an advisory and consultative basis. Thus it is still recognized as an "American Hotel."

The Yorktowne has proved its value to the community. It is recognized as the headquarters for conventions and of York's social and civic gatherings.

It can truly be said that it is one of "Pennsylvania's Better Hotels."



Coffee Shop.

YORK WATER CO.

Public Utility

When water was conveyed through the trunks of trees, which was prior to 1840, the York Water Company had its inception. It is celebrating its one hundred twenty-ninth anniversary this year.

There were only sixteen water plants in existence in the United States in 1800 and sixteen years following found the York Water Company being incorporated by special act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. Immediately, the board of managers took steps to purchase land on which to pool the water and logs from which to make pipes to convey the water through the various highways. A hole was bored through the center of the tree trunks which were fastened together with a short piece of iron pipe fitted closely to the boring at the ends. Smaller logs were used for service pipes. Cast iron pipes, connected with lead joints, have been in use since 1840. These pipes range in sizes up to twenty-four inches in diameter.

Shallow pools fed from surrounding springs were the original reservoirs. They were located east of Queen Street and south of South Street. Later, as demand increased, a small impounding dam was erected in the ravine just east of what is now Hillcroft, sometimes known as Niles Tract. The erection of larger reservoirs followed. These, the first of which was established in 1848, were located close to the intersection of Queen and South Streets.

The laying of the first pipe across the Codorus Creek at Market Street was one of the early feats

of construction. This was in 1850 and the occasion was marked by a flag raising.

As early as 1883 the York Water Company experimented with filtration. Galleries for infiltration, consisting of large circular wells filled with fine stone, the water passing from one to the other, were built.



Main Office

The first sand filter plant was installed in 1899. This unit, the initial one in Pennsylvania, was replaced in 1932 with the present modern plant.

The alarming drought of 1910 brought about the building of the present impounding dam. This is one of York's most valuable assets and is being used continuously.

The planting of trees on reservoir grounds of the York Water Company was begun as early as 1817. Many Yorkers take pride in the growth of trees at the impounding basin. This policy is being continued.

It is understood that a water works in a growing community is never complete; it must be built in anticipated advance of actual needs. To wait until an actual need occurs may lead to disaster and cause uses of the supply to be restricted. This would result in many hardships to the consumer. No restrictions have been imposed, however, upon the consumers of the York Water Company during its one hundred twenty-nine years of service. The foresight of the management was responsible for the company's plants being constructed in such a manner that in case of failure of an important unit a duplicate can be substituted immediately. Therefore, water being a vital necessity, the service is uninterrupted and the supply is uniform in quality and purity.



Pumping Station

YORKTOWNE SERVICE STORES

Wholesale and Retail Foods

The conception of an association for the improvement of the retail grocers of York County led to the organization of the Yorktowne Service Stores. The first meeting, attended by approximately fifty grocers, was held on January 25, 1928, at the State Armory on North George Street.

The outgrowth of this meeting was favorable and an association of twenty-one retail grocers was formed on April 3, 1928, to do cooperative advertising only.

The primary purpose of this group was to sell food products at the lowest possible prices consistent with good business practices, and feature these items in weekly advertisements in the local newspapers.

week. In all, a fleet of fourteen trucks service the stores each week with their food requirements.

In addition to the fresh fruit and vegetable department, another one was added to include cigarettes, tobaccos and candy, as well as hotel and restaurant supplies.

To date, the Yorktowne Service Stores, with a total of one hundred and seventy-four retail members, enjoy the reputation of being the outstanding food distributors in their immediate localities.

The Yorktowne Service Stores are members of the Pennsylvania Grocers' Association representing approximately 6,000 retail grocers throughout Pennsylvania. The Yorktowne Wholesale Grocery Company



After one year of successful operation it was agreed upon to do collective buying and the Yorktowne Wholesale Grocery Company was incorporated on April 21, 1929.

The first site selected for a warehouse was located at the rear of 501 East Market Street. The rapid expansion of both organizations in membership and volume soon outgrew this site and they moved to new, modern and larger quarters especially constructed for them at Ridge Avenue and Hay Street in November, 1930.

Even during the depression, both organizations prospered and grew steadily. Having weathered the lean years of the early thirties the Yorktowne Wholesale Grocery Company purchased the four-story building of the York-Hoover Body Company located at Hudson, Franklin, Hay Streets and the P. R. R., on November 6, 1937. Renovation and installation of huge refrigerators was accomplished. Then, prior to moving the stock into the building, the International Business Machine perpetual inventory and billing control was installed.

The new quarters, with railroad siding and thousands of feet of floor space, enabled the wholesale grocery to install a complete fresh fruit and vegetable department. Additional refrigerators were constructed and three trucks purchased to insure speedy delivery to the Yorktowne Service Stores twice each

is a member of the National Retailer-Owned Grocers, Inc., comprised of one hundred and four retailer-owned wholesale warehouses (like the Yorktowne) in the United States having a retail membership of over twenty-five thousand grocers. This affiliation makes it possible to gain all the advantages there is in mass buying since the National Retailer-Owned Grocers maintain buying offices in Chicago, San Francisco and New York.

Today, the members of the Yorktowne Service Stores own and operate their own warehouse which is considered one of the most efficient in the United States.



YORK NARROW FABRICS COMPANY

Woven Cotton Tapes and Bindings

It is a fact that "red tape" isn't just a figure of speech, for it is manufactured by the York Narrow Fabrics Company and is used to bind legal documents in Washington.

This company was founded by Harry W. Stauffer and others who bought out a business located in a small shop in York, September 21, 1927. Later, Mr.

men and women, although during World War II as many as 190 were employed.

The progress of the York Narrow Fabrics Company coincided with the growth and development of the industry, improved methods of textile manufacture, and many new uses for woven tapes and bindings. By 1934, it was essential that larger facilities be ob-



Stauffer took over the business himself. Products of the company, then and now, include cotton tapes of various widths and colors for tying vegetables such as celery and asparagus, as well as for other tying purposes; also, cotton bindings used in the manufacture of men's and women's clothing, mattresses, lamp shades, and hundreds of other articles.

During the first half of the year 1945 about 85% of the productive capacity of the York Narrow Fabrics Company was being taken by the Army and Navy. The company normally employs about 135

men and women, although during World War II as many as 190 were employed.

The site of the present plant, 725 Grantley Road, was leased with option to purchase, completely remodeled, expanded and equipped with the finest machinery. With these modern facilities dispersed over 40,000 square feet of floor space, production increased from 200,000 yards per day in 1928 to 1,000,000 yards per day in 1941, which rate is maintained today. National distribution is effected through jobbers located at strategic points in the nation.

YORK UNITED HOSIERY, INC.

Full-Fashioned Hosiery

The York United Hosiery, Inc., was organized October 18, 1938. This was an entirely new organization for the manufacture of ladies' full-fashioned hosiery and because of that it required several months for the installation of fourteen knitting machines, eight seamers, eight loopers, and other kindred equipment.

Production started about the second week in January, 1939. The number of employees was approximately sixty-five, 50% male and 50% female. The following years of 1940 and 1941 the approximate number was seventy-five to eighty, equally divided, males and females. On October, 1941, one new 26-

section, 51-gauge machine was added to one of the original machines.

The product of the company is ladies' full-fashioned hosiery which is marketed through a New York selling organization. When production first began the hosiery manufactured were all silk which continued until the new fiber-nylon was placed on the market. When silk was frozen by the government, material then used for the manufacture of hosiery was rayon. Our peak production was approximately 7,500 dozens a month. Eight of our employees served in the armed forces, six of whom were overseas and two in the States.

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