

The Casper Glattfelder Association of America

Established "to promote and maintain social intercourse and a spirit of fraternity among its members; to more firmly cement the ties of consanguinity existing among the membership; and . . . to provide a place, park, grove or building wherein meetings or re-unions of its members may be held from time to time. . ."
— From the charter of incorporation

Organized September 8, 1906

Incorporated October 3, 1910



Historic Bus Tour Script for July 30, 2005 Revised

One of the main features of the 2005 reunion was a bus tour taken on Saturday, July 30, by about 145 persons. They were residents of twenty-one states. Four were guests from Switzerland. The first version of this script was used on each of the three buses to comment on the places being visited in central York County, where many family members were living and working about 1906. This script also presented information on many Glattfelders who were living at the same time, as the script put it, everywhere else. More than a few tour members were descendants of these everywhere-else Glattfelders. This revised version of the script offers some additional data.

The tour guides were three Association Directors:

Rev. J. Thomas Shelley, Rev. J. Richard Glattfelder, and Dr. Charles H. Glattfelder, who together with Director Dean B. Glattfelder were members of the bus tour committee. The chief author of the script was the Association Historian: Dr. Charles H. Glattfelder.

Copies of this script are available on our website at www.glattfelder.org. Printed copies may be ordered for \$5.00 each (including postage and handling) from Scott A. Gladfelter, 143 Jasper Ave., York, PA 17404. Please make your check payable to the Casper Glattfelder Association.

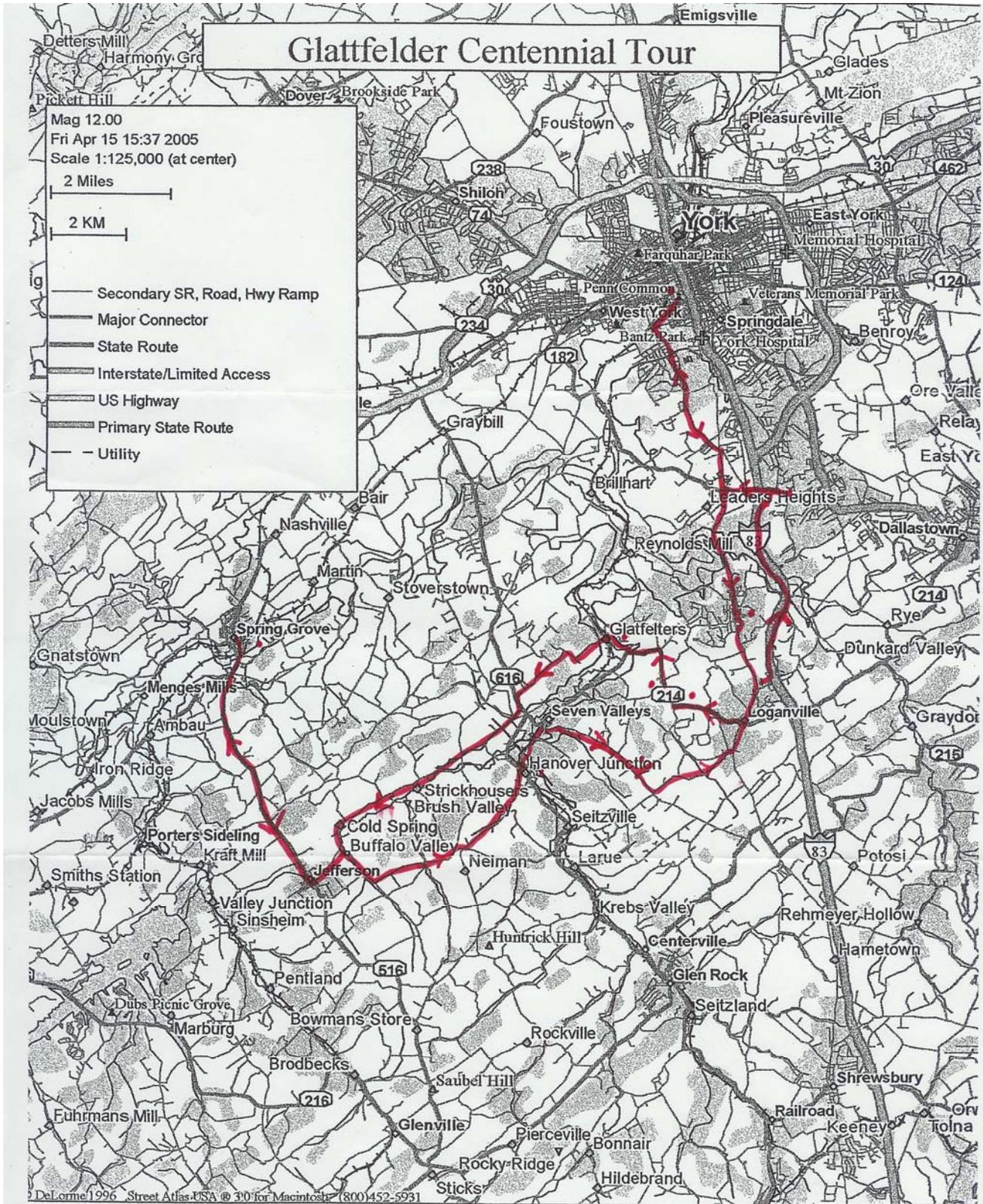
For more information on a century of the Association and its reunions, consult The Casper Glattfelder Association Of America: The First Hundred Years, 1906 - 2005 (York, 2005) A limited number of copies are available for \$10 each, postpaid, from Donna R. Gladfelter, 3376 Appleford Way, York PA 17402. Phone: 717.755.1201. Or to print a merchandise order form, go to www.glattfelder.org. Checks should be made payable to Donna Gladfelter.

BUS TOUR SCHEDULE

JULY 30, 2005

9:30	Leave Glatfelter Insurance Group parking lot.	Let us make every reasonable effort to leave on time.
9:45	Arrive at Agricultural and Industrial Museum for welcome, presentation and viewing cigarmaking equipment.	Leave at 10:30 (after 45 minutes)
10:45	Pass by Salem Lutheran Church, Jacobus.	No stop.
10:52	Pass by Messersmith Woods and Bupp's Union Graveyard.	No stop
10:55	Arrive at Heritage Rail Trail County Park parking lot. Visit, but do not enter the homestead.	Leave at 11:40 (after 45 minutes)
12:00	Arrive at Spring Grove Area Historical Preservation Society. Lunch. Visit museum.	Leave at 1:15 (after 75 minutes)
1:35	Arrive at Hanover Junction. Visit station house.	Leave at 2:20 (after 45 minutes)
2:30	Pass by Friedensaal Lutheran Church.	No Stop
2:50	Arrive Glatfelter Insurance Group parking lot.	

ROUTE MAP



AGRICULTURAL and INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM

(15 minutes)

We are starting this historical tour in the county seat of York County, in large part because it has been associated with the Glattfelder family since its earliest days in Pennsylvania. The town of York was laid out in late 1741; Casper and his brother-in-law, Henry Walter, bought their first real estate in what is now York County two weeks after they arrived in Philadelphia in August 1743; and both men with their families took up their permanent residences along the south branch of the Codorus Creek about the time the provincial legislature was preparing to create York County in August 1749.

For the Glattfelders and for many years, York Town, as it was called, was a place to visit, not a place in which to live. After all, we were farmers. Recording a deed might have required a trip to town, as well as handling an estate or resolving a legal dispute. After a decade or so, the congregations to which the family belonged were located out in the country, but the pastors lived in town. This explains why a number of early family marriages are recorded in York church registers. The young couple went to York to be married, probably in the parsonage, not in church.

Finally, for a long time the county seat was the place to buy some articles of food, clothing and equipment, beyond what the family made for itself. It was also a place to sell the family's surplus, but York was slow to become a major distribution center.

When the Revolution ended in 1783, the town of York had about 1,800 people; the county had about 17,000. In 1860, just before the Civil War began, the borough of York had about 8,605 people; the county, still quite rural, had about 68,200.

When the Civil War ended in 1865, the United States had already begun an era of economic expansion, which within a generation transformed it into the world's leading industrial nation. In its own way, the town and county of York participated in this phenomenal economic growth. By 1910, four years after the first Glattfelder Reunion, the county population had doubled since 1860 and that of York had more than quintupled.

In 1907, one year after the first reunion, George R. Prowell published a two-volume history of York County. This massive work of more than 2,000 pages attempted to deal with just about every important aspect of life in the county. Here is what Prowell wrote about manufacturing in the city: "Immediately after York was incorporated into a city in 1887, it became an important centre for the manufacture of a great variety of products... Industrial establishments are widely distributed and are now found in all the different wards. York does not claim to have many large factories, but a great number of small ones requiring skilled labor, which furnishes a remunerative support to thousands of families." According to him, in 1900 there were 464 manufacturing establishments in the city, employing 7,687 men and women.

Putting words into George Prowell's mouth, what he was saying was that, while York had become a manufacturing center, it had not become like a Pittsburgh, famous for steel; a Cleveland, famous for oil refining; a Chicago, famous for meat packing; or a Minneapolis, famous for flour milling.

Let us look at two products for which by Prowell's time York City and County were noted.

First, a small firm named York Manufacturing Company was begun in or about 1874. It made steam engines, water wheels, mill machinery and washing machines. It employed about ten or twenty men. In 1891, it was reorganized and begun to specialize in ice-making and, after a few years, in refrigerating machinery. In 1907, George Prowell wrote that the York Manufacturing Company then employed 1,140 men and was in fact "not only one of the largest establishments in southern Pennsylvania, but is the largest exclusive ice and refrigerating machine manufactory in the United States, and in fact, in the world." That's quite a claim!

Now, if George Prowell knew what he was writing, we should say that we should add to Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago and Minneapolis, the city of York, famous far and wide for ice and refrigerating machinery.

Second, there was another important industry in York City and County. It was far different from the York Manufacturing Company. As a young man, George Prowell had helped produce John Gibson's history of York County, which was published in 1886. Perhaps it was Prowell who wrote in this work that "no other single industry employs so many persons in York County as the manufacture of cigars. In certain sections whole communities are almost entirely dependent upon it for a livelihood... Many millions of cigars are annually made... [The industry] affords employment to many people." Twenty years later, in his own work, Prowell wrote that there about 80 cigar factories in the city of York alone, employing more people than any other industry.

Most cigar factories in city and county were small, employing much labor and little machinery. Tobacco strippers sometimes worked at home. The industry also included the manufacture of cigar boxes. In passing, we should note that in 1906 some 7,148,000,000 cigars were produced in the United States.

The York City Directory for 1905, the year before the first reunion, listed 88 Glatfelders. The 1860 Census reported only one Glatfelder in York at that time. His name was Amos, he was 24, a house carpenter, a bachelor and living in a hotel.

The sheet which you have identifies 25 of the 88 family members and in most cases their occupation. (see Chart 1) Ten of these persons were widows. Fully 20 percent of them were engaged in some segment of the cigar industry. There were no ministers, no lawyers, no doctors on the list.

Three of these twenty five persons warrant special mention.

First, Samuel F. Glatfelter, 47, was one of the chief founders of the reunion in 1906 and one of its chief supporters until his death in 1927. In 1905, he was a contractor and builder. His office was located in the building of the Guaranty Trust Company, a bank which he helped established in 1903. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1922 and served for one term, after which he returned full-time to his business.

Second and third, here are two names which will be something of a surprise. They were Philip H. Glatfelter, 68, and his only son, William L., 40. They lived in Spring Grove, not York. They were the owners of the papermill. But Philip H. Glatfelter was also President of the York Manufacturing Company and William L. was Secretary and Treasurer.

In 1891 these two men took control of this company and during the next several years converted it almost exclusively into a manufacturer of ice-making and refrigerating machinery. Philip was still President when he died in 1907. W.L. succeeded him and was still deeply involved when he died in 1930.

Under Glatfelter leadership York Manufacturing Company and its several successor companies gained both a national and international reputation in the field of refrigerating and later air conditioning equipment. The present name is York International.

A recent account stated that this firm had air conditioned such famous structures as the Empire State Building, British Parliament Building, tunnel under the English Channel and the Kremlin in Moscow.

And so, to Andrew Carnegie, Pittsburgh, steel; to John D. Rockefeller, Cleveland, oil refining; to Philip D. Armour and Gustavus Swift, Chicago, meat packing; and to Charles A. Pillsbury, Minneapolis, flour milling; we need to add Philip H. Glatfelter and other Glatfelters, York, an ice cube and a cigar. We must get the Glatfelter name in there somewhere! All of the first five named men were born between 1832 and 1842. Philip H. Glatfelter was born in 1837.

From the MUSEUM to SALEM LUTHERAN, JACOBUS

(15 minutes)

For what we consider very practical reasons, our focus today is on people named Glattfelder, however spelled, most of whom lived within a rectangle about ten miles by five miles, tilted to the west and south, and extending from York to a bit west of Spring Grove. At the time of the first reunion in 1906, more than 80 percent of the 236 Glattfelder taxables in York County lived within this rectangle.

Our focus therefore ignores those women who were born Glatfelters and who gave up that name through marriage, Glatfelters in other parts of York County and Glatfelters everywhere else. As we move along in the buses from here to Spring Grove, we are going to try to say something about some of the everywhere-else Glatfelters.

Some of you may have heard the presentation at the 2003 reunion, entitled The Expansion of Beaver Dam. This was the name of the survey the Penns made for Casper Glattfelder in 1770. This presentation dealt with the movement of family members beyond the old homestead. It began soon after they arrived in Codorus Township and, as is the case with many other colonial families in this country, it has never stopped.

Remember what Dr. Noah wrote in his 1901 book: "My record is far from being complete, yet it embraces 861 families containing 3,065 descendants from one ancestor." When he published his supplement in 1910, he wrote that he had traced 545 new families (emphasize new), making a total of 1,406. He had found old Casper's blood in thirty states. Noah was wise enough to add that "it must not be understood that the record of the Glatfelter family is now complete." Far, far from it. It must not be understood that the record is complete today. It is not.

The first family members to leave Beaver Dam were several children of Casper's older brother, John Peter. After their father died in 1742, they and their mother came to America with Casper's family. Eventually, two sons and a daughter found their way to North Carolina, along with many other Pennsylvanians at this time. Their name soon evolved into Clodfelter. Dr. Noah did not know what to do with these people. Only after he died was his successor as historian, Samuel F. Glatfelter, able to welcome these people into the family as Casper's nephews and niece. When this happened in 1912, there was one Clodfelter present to receive the news in person.

Since about 1960, others have attended the reunion from time to time. Recently, encouraged by one of them, Stewart V. Biesecker, Lexington, North Carolina, we have given a special invitation to interested Clodfelters to join us for this one hundredth reunion. Elizabeth Clodfelter, Spokane, Washington, descended through her late husband from John Peter's son Felix, is one of a party of five on the bus tour today.

The second family member to leave Beaver Dam was Casper's oldest son, Solomon, who was 5 years old when he came to America. Dr. Noah did not know what to do with this man. His father had told him that Casper had six sons, but he knew the names of only five. His father thought he had been told that the sixth son had lost his life in the American Revolution. A few months after the first reunion, Dr. Noah wrote to Granville Glatfelter that "I think there are no descendants of Solomon." This Solomon I have been hearing about, he thought, must be somebody else.

Within a year or so after this, so much evidence had been presented that Solomon had gone to what is now Somerset County, Pennsylvania, before the Revolution and had a large and growing family there that at the 1908 reunion, Dr. Noah himself welcomed Solomon into the family. Two of his descendants were present to receive the news in person.

Solomon's family name evolved into Glatfelty. For about 70 years now, one or more of his family have been present at almost every family reunion. It is accurate to say that no reunion today would be complete without them.

More than 20 percent of the bricks on the Heimwald patio have been purchased for Solomon's descendants. Two of our active Directors are from his branch of the family, as are five of our Honorary Directors. Some thirty Glotfelty's are taking this bus trip today. Most of them are members of the family of Honorary Director Dr. John W. Glotfelty, Lakeland, Florida. James A. Glotfelty of La Salle, Michigan, his brother, Gerald Glotfelty of Lincoln Park, Michigan, and W. Lang Glotfelty of San Antonio, Texas, are also on the tour. Can you imagine how they must have felt when they learned that Dr. Noah wrote in 1906 that "I think there are no descendants of Solomon"?

We are pausing for a moment at Salem Lutheran Church, Jacobus, to which you are all invited for a service at 8 AM tomorrow. Founded in 1842, and thus not a colonial York County church, for more than a century it was a union church, used jointly by a Lutheran and a Reformed congregation. One of the chief reunion founders in 1906, Rev. Adam Stump was the Lutheran pastor here from 1892 until he died in 1922. Three of the first seventeen Directors of the Association are buried there: Granville from the Felix branch; Franklin P. from the younger Casper branch; and Michael H. from the Henry branch. Two of our present Directors, Dallas Smith and Judy Glatfelter Martin, are members of Granville's family.

From SALEM LUTHERAN, JACOBUS, to MESSERSMITH WOODS

(17 minutes)

Dr. Noah's father told him that Jacob Glatfelter, son of Felix, settled in Tennessee and that all connection with the rest of his family "appears broken." There things stood, as far as we here were concerned, until 1974, when a letter out of the blue, from a woman then in Colorado, restored the broken connection. After something like 175 years!

Some twenty members of this Jacob's family attended the reunion in 1987 and some forty in 1990. It was an unforgettable experience on both occasions, during the second of which, standing across the creek from where he was born in 1780, we welcomed Jacob home. In 1994, Janet L. Zemanek and Ruth Clotfelter Camenisch published a large volume dealing with Jacob Clotfelter's family (note this spelling: Clotfelter).

Cecil Clotfelter from Portales, New Mexico, has been attending the reunion every other year and making a videotape of the proceedings, always sharing a copy with us. This was his year to join us, but about a month ago he explained that, reluctantly, because of their age and health, he and his wife, Mary, had decided not to make the long trip. Two members of Jacob's family, Susan M. Winnett from Del Mar, California, and Margery Oldfield of Islip, New York, have returned to a reunion and are with us on the tour today.

After almost thirty years on a local farm, Michael Glatfelter, son of Casper, sold out and at the age of 50 moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1824. To the best of our knowledge, no descendant of Michael has ever attended a reunion; only one has ever written a letter asking for information about him; and none has ever bought an inscribed brick for our patio. That is, not until today!!!

Recently, Thomas Clodfelter (note the spelling) from Brookfield, Illinois, contacted us; established who he was; and he with his wife, Pat, is here today. We are pleased here and now to welcome him and all of Michael's descendants back into the family fold.

We are now pausing briefly at what was once known as Messersmith Woods, where the first reunion was held in 1906. It was out in the open, on a warm September day, in a place which, if the newspapers are to be believed, somehow accommodated more than 1,000 people.

The woods were part of a large farm, which had belonged to four generations of the Bupp family until James Messersmith bought it in 1905. A later owner sold off seven parcels on which the houses here were later built. A photo shows the reunion site in the woods next to the road.

From MESSERSMITH WOODS to BUPP'S UNION GRAVEYARD

We are now pausing briefly at the Bupp's Union Graveyard and Meeting House. This was the first site picked for the first reunion in 1906, but it had to be moved to the Messersmith Woods because of the great response to the reunion invitation.

As early as 1906 the reunion founders believed that Casper and some members of his family were buried here. Satisfied eventually that this was the case, in 1954 the Association erected a monument here in their memory. There are tombstones for about twenty family members in this yard.

We should note that there never was an organized congregation here. There was no building whatsoever until a schoolhouse was built about 1850. A nondenominational meeting house, still standing, was built in 1871. This site, along with Messersmith Woods, as already noted, had belonged to the Bupp family since 1777. There was a family graveyard already here when the first Bupp bought the property in that year.

To repeat, the twenty early Glatfelters buried in this graveyard were not buried in a church graveyard, or in a private Glatfelter family graveyard, but in a graveyard which apparently was first established by a family named Yount and on ground later owned by the Bupps. Don't ask us why this was the case. We would still like very much to know.

From BUPP'S UNION GRAVEYARD to HEIMWALD PARKING LOT

Our next stop will be on the parking lot of the York County Rail and Trail Authority. The Casper Glatfelter Association owns the meadow there and has given the Authority a long-term lease for its use as a parking lot. We reserve the right to use this lot for our annual reunion.

In a very real sense, we are now at Square One or Ground Zero.

We are very near the place where the south branch of the Codorus Creek, which has been flowing east for a time, turns north in the direction of York. Perhaps Casper Glatfelter and his brother-in-law, Henry Walter, stood on or near this very spot in 1746, or early 1747, looked over the lay of the land, and then made a decision. Casper would cross the creek into what was soon to become Codorus Township, while Henry Walter would stay on this side of the creek in what was soon to become Shrewsbury Township. In a moment or two, you will walk from the Walter to the Glatfelter homestead.

Both men and their families occupied their land for more than twenty years before they lifted a finger to make a formal claim to it. You could do that in colonial Pennsylvania and get away with it. Casper made his first claim in 1770, when the surveyor laid out Beaver Dam. When he died in 1775, he had a claim to 177 acres, which his son, Felix, inherited. It was he who built the stone house there today, sometime between 1798 and 1815. Except for about two years, this farm stayed in the Glatfelter name until 1898 and in the family, but through a female line, until 1942. A few years short of 200!

The stone house has been carefully restored by the present owner, Robert A. Kinsley, who has graciously invited us to look at the house. We have not asked to go inside.

Look to your north and right. There are Falkenstine Woods, part of a 140 acre farm on which reunions were held between 1907 and 1912. The farm has been developed in recent years and we are not certain exactly where on it the reunions were held. Surviving pictures made clear they were definitely in the woods.

Now look to your right. The early reunions were so successful that the organizers soon decided they should buy their own land and build a fitting structure. Since the woods were not for sale, they bought three acres from the farm next to it, which was part of Henry Walter's place and then belonged to Martin Glatfelter. The pavilion, which they promptly built, was dedicated during the 1913 reunion. They called the place Heimwald! The name means Home Woods.

The reunion founders in 1906 stated they hoped to determine two things, which presumably they did not know: where was Casper's homestead and where was he buried? They soon answered those questions. It took us only a very short time to show you their answers.

On to SPRING GROVE

(20 minutes)

We are now headed for the southwestern end of our rectangle and for the Spring Grove Area Historical Preservation Society, whose President, Robert G. Spangler, appropriately enough, has Gladfelter as his middle name.

The second chart you have lists twenty seven Glatfelters in North Codorus Township and Spring Grove about the time of the first reunion. (see Chart 2) Some were farmers and more than a few were employed by the papermill.

We shall also have our lunch. That will be our first item of business when we arrive.

After lunch you will have the opportunity to visit the museum exhibition there, some of which are things used by people living in the area in the first third of the twentieth century. Society volunteers have prepared handouts for your information (see Addendum A) and they will be willing to answer your questions.

Let us pick up our story about everywhere-else Glatfelters who have been reuniongoers.

The younger Casper Glatfelter had thirteen children, eight of whom left York County, three for other places in Pennsylvania and five for other states, including Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Dr. Noah did a good job of tracking down most of these people, some for his 1901 book and many others for the 1910 volume.

From time to time, beginning in 1907, a few members of this large family have attended reunions. One of them, Carmen Mills, served as a Director of the Association for nine years. She is registered for the reunion this year. Another, Judy Richoz, traveled from Colorado for last year's reunion.

Attending this year are Betty O. Hoffman from Florissant, Missouri, and other members of her immediate family, from Texas, Nebraska, Florida, Ohio and Vermont. They are taking this tour.

Betty's first letter to us arrived in August 2001. She wanted to know "if I may be a descendant of the Casper and John Peter Glatfelter" families. With the information she provided we were able to tell her quickly that she was.

After Betty informed us recently that members of her family were going to attend this reunion, we were able to send her a copy of a page from the 1907 reunion register, showing that her grandparents, mother, aunt and uncle had traveled from Clinton County, Pennsylvania, to attend the 1907 reunion. This was a complete surprise to her! We like to promote complete surprises and do just that every time we can!

In her most recent letter, Betty explained that two years after her family had attended the 1907 reunion they left Pennsylvania for South Dakota. Later they lived in Nebraska and finally they established a homestead in Wyoming. Understandably, their memory of a Glatfelter Reunion in Falkenstine's Woods was completely lost. We welcome them home today. We also welcome Doris J. Lane, Hondo, Texas, another descendant of the younger Casper, who is on this tour.

Henry Glatfelter, the fourth son of Casper, started his married life on a farm next to Messersmith Woods, which we passed. About 1800, he left this property and moved to one near the present Stoverstown, not far from here. When he died in 1833, the last surviving son of Casper, his real estate amounted to 228 acres. It was divided into four parcels, acquired by several of his sons. One of them fell to son Michael, whose great-great grandson, Robert G. Spangler, is the President of the Spring Grove Area Historical Preservation Society.

Six of Henry's eight children, as well as both of their parents, are buried at Wolf's Church. Whenever a question arises about a Glatfelter in the western part of North Codorus Township or nearby, we conclude it is probably a descendant of Henry. It usually is.

For some reason Henry's oldest son, Philip, left York County, when he was about 50 years old, for northern Pennsylvania: Union and Northumberland Counties. To this day, we have not been able to account satisfactorily for his complete family. John E. Glodfelter, Jr. of Las Vegas, Nevada, and his sister, Jackie Gladfelter (note the spellings) of Alameda, California, members of Philip's family, are on the tour today.

Several years ago, Doris M. Yeager, Rockville, Maryland, found Philip's tombstone in Riverview Cemetery, Northumberland Borough. Years ago, his wife's tombstone was found in a graveyard some twenty miles away. Why they were buried so far apart we do not know.

Last year, Beverly Waak, Austin, Texas, attended her very first reunion in an effort to determine where she might fit into the family. Previous correspondence with her failed to offer a clue, but this did not deter her from making the long trip to Heimwald Park. She came with a name she had recently picked up: Solomon. This was enough to enable us to tell her that Solomon Glatfelter was her great-grandfather and also the grandson of Henry. With his sister, Solomon left York County in the late 1850s and settled in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. We found later that he had attended the second reunion in 1907 and signed the register with a clear, firm hand. Beverly regrets not being able to be here and with us today.

We have already met Philip H. Glatfelter as founder of the papermill in Spring Grove and later President of the York Manufacturing Company. He was a descendant of Felix, not of Henry.

After several years spent learning papermaking in Maryland, he purchased a not-particularly-promising papermill at an estate sale. The cost was \$14,000. The time was one month after the dedication of Soldiers' National Cemetery in Gettysburg. Early in 1864, at the age of 27, Philip H. Glatfelter began making paper.

He entered the papermaking business at a critical time in its development in the United States. Rags were giving way to wood pulp as the main raw material. Production went up. The production of paper in the United States increased by more than 1,500 percent between 1864 and 1899. Prices came down.

In 1901, Dr. Noah Glatfelter wrote that this mill was "one of the most extensive in the country." This has continued to be the case.

Philip H. Glatfelter did not attend the first reunion and died before the second took place. His only son, William Lincoln Glatfelter, was born thirteen days after the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, which took place on April 14, 1865.

W.L. - as many people called him - made what was by far the largest contribution (\$100) when the Heimwald pavilion was being built in 1913. Members of this family have been generous contributors to the Association for many years. The paper used for the centennial history of the reunion and the Association was donated by Glatfelter Paper, Spring Grove. We are pleased to acknowledge this fact.

From SPRING GROVE to HANOVER JUNCTION

(20 minutes)

We are now headed east, to the eastern part of North Codorus Township and to another concentration of Glatfelters in 1906.

After we have passed Jefferson on our way to Hanover Junction, we shall point out Zion (Shaffer's) United Lutheran Church, which was established in 1861 and was for many years a union church. One of its founders was Charles Glatfelter, five of whose sons and two of whose daughters, with their spouses, signed the registration book at the 1907 reunion. About one-fourth of the present members of this church are related to Charles and Leah Glatfelter.

Several facts stand out in the history of this area. The first settlers in the present York and Adams Counties, searching for markets for their surpluses, soon found them, not in the direction of Philadelphia, but south toward the new port of Baltimore. One of the early roads south from York passed east of the place to which we are headed. In fact, we crossed its old course at the beginning of our tour. Another road passed to the west. We already crossed it once and will soon cross it again.

When in the 1830s a new and desirable form of transportation made its appearance - it was the railroad and had a number of advantages over other forms - it was only natural that, sooner or later, entrepreneurs would try to construct a rail line from York to Baltimore. The Baltimore and Susquehanna, as it was called, opened for business in August 1838. You crossed its tracks as they passed through the homestead, if you visited it earlier. We can only wonder what the owner of the homestead, at the time a widow with a large family, thought of this new-fangled contraption now going through her property!

People to the west, in the area of Hanover and Gettysburg, wanted to be able to reach and use this line, and in October 1852 they were given the opportunity when tracks from Hanover connected at a place which was soon properly called Hanover Junction. The railroad built a large station house soon after the junction was made, in 1852; a hotel or tavern was licensed in 1853; a post office was established in 1854; and a Western Union telegraph office began operating in 1859.

At the time of the Civil War and for more than a decade thereafter, Hanover Junction was a key point in the railroad transportation system embracing Harrisburg, York, Hanover, Gettysburg and Baltimore.

In the skirmishing which preceded the Battle of Gettysburg, Colonel Elijah V. White's Cavalry raided the junction in June 1863, cut the telegraph wires and burned railroad bridges to the north and south. The station house survived.

In the days after the Battle of Gettysburg, some 7,500 wounded Union soldiers and about 4,000 Confederate wounded passed through the junction on their way to hospitals in Harrisburg, York and Baltimore.

One of the chief founders of the 1906 reunion, Harry I. Gladfelter - we call him H.I. - was a farm boy of 13 years living near the junction when the wounded soldiers passed through. In his autobiography, written 75 years later, he explained that, after the battle, he came to the junction "as often as I was permitted" and "saw very many heartrending scenes." There were no "comfortable cars" for the wounded, who were placed on "layers of hay and straw...some weeping, some praying, some cursing." On several occasions, he remembered, members of the Christian Commission handed him a large basket of oranges "to carry along the cars and hand them to the soldiers."

On November 18, 1863, a train bearing Abraham Lincoln and other dignitaries to the dedicatory exercises for Soldiers' National Cemetery the next day halted at Hanover Junction, where the cars had to leave what were now the Northern Central Railroad tracks for those of the Hanover Junction, Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad. Late on the next day, Lincoln returned to the junction and transferred to the Northern Central for the trip back to Washington.

We planned to make the necessary arrangements to bring back Abraham Lincoln to appear at Heimwald Park tomorrow. He was going to tell us that, while he was waiting at the junction to change trains

to take him to Gettysburg, he decided to take a walk. Unfortunately, he got lost when he reached Heimwald Park. Could we please tell him where he is? Unfortunately, these plans had to be scrapped, when the Gettysburg resident who very successfully impersonates Lincoln these days informed us that he was fully committed elsewhere this weekend.

About 6 PM on April 21, 1865, Lincoln's funeral train passed through the junction on its way to Springfield, Illinois. A Hanover newspaper reported that "many citizens from Gettysburg, New Oxford, Hanover, and the surrounding country had collected to see the train as it passed,...but the train did not stop...and glided rapidly passed the station, and proceeded to York."

The heyday of Hanover Junction continued. About 1870, Cornelius Gladfelter began manufacturing ice cream across the tracks from the station house and marketing it, carefully packed in ice, by train to Baltimore. Later his brother, H.I., started a cigar factory at the junction, which at one time had fifty employees and a contract to deliver 115,000 cigars a month in Baltimore. For a decade or more, a lot of iron ore dug out of nearby mines passed through the junction on the way to the furnaces.

Especially as an economy industrializes, life changes and keeps changing. This soon happened to Hanover Junction. Before long there was a shorter and more convenient rail line between York and Hanover, to be followed by a shorter and more convenient one between Baltimore and Hanover. Finally, in 1929 the railroad closed its office and sold the station house to a private owner. About the same time, the tracks west of the junction were taken up. In H.I.'s words, Hanover Junction "died a natural death."

In 1972, Hurricane Agnes tore out enough bridges along the railroad right of way north and south, so that all rail traffic through the junction came to a halt.

The station house might have burned down, become a dilapidated eyesore or been abandoned completely. Fortunately, an organization called Historic York, Inc., bought it in 1977. It passed into the hands of the county in 1978. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. The county took several steps to prevent further deterioration. Then something else happened.

The York County Department of Parks and Recreation, which now administers about ten county parks, eventually assumed responsibility for renovating, restoring and otherwise saving this historic place. Rededication occurred on November 18, 2001.

The department administers the Heritage Rail Trail County Park, which extends for twenty one miles from York south to the Maryland line. One of the eight parking lots in that park is the one leased from our Association. It is where we stopped when we visited the homestead and peered at Heimwald Park.

The strictly-made-to-scale models of everything associated with the station house are perhaps the most prominent feature of this museum. They are the work of Roger Shaffer, who is still active and alert at 92. He was born in the station house in 1913 and lived there until he was 16 years old. His father was the last station agent, for both Pennsylvania and Western Maryland Railroads. When the station house was sold in 1929, Roger and his family moved into the house across the tracks, once owned by Cornelius Gladfelter.

Roger is not a Gladfelter, but if we knew an easy way to adopt him, we would do so. He spent his career with Bethlehem Steel in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. His interest in the area covered by this stop on the tour has never wavered. When Roger learned of our one hundredth reunion and our planned stop here, he told us of his many memories of H.I. Gladfelter and remembers him buying tickets to attend to business affairs in York or to go to the Gladfelter Reunion. He also remembers another name on our Hanover Junction list: Albert Gladfelter, foreman of this section of the railroad track crew. He told us that "Mr. Al" would often send him to the store to buy a pack of Red Man chewing tobacco. Roger's reward of a penny would always be used to buy a carefully selected piece of candy.

From HANOVER JUNCTION to FRIEDENSAAL

As we leave Hanover Junction, we are headed for the last brief pause before our tour ends. This pause is actually within the Hanover Junction segment of the trip. We will not be far from either Seven Valleys or Loganville.

We are going to pause at a Lutheran church and graveyard which was once called Shuster's and is now known as Friedensaal, or hall of peace. That name was given to it by its pastor about 150 years ago. To give you some idea why this immediate area is important to the Glattfelder family, between 1777 and 1804 the baptismal registers of this church and of a Reformed church which once existed across the hill contain the record of the baptism of 36 of Casper's 55 grandchildren.

As we pause here, we are very near the homesteads of two of Casper's sons. John's family lived on the farm adjoining Friedensaal on the north. Some of it is presently owned by a member of his family. Until they moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1809, Michael's family lived on the farm south of the former Reformed church. Its present owner is the well-known Earl Brown's Orchards, Loganville.

We are pausing here for another reason, one related to the reunion. Jonathan and Elizabeth Glatfelter are buried here. It was Jonathan, who dictated to his young son, Noah, in 1859, the four-generation family tree, which Dr. Noah used a third of a century later as a major source in preparing his 1901 history of the family.

There is no evidence that Dr. Noah ever suggested that the family should organize and begin holding family reunions each and every year, but the three chief founding fathers of the reunion and the Association (Rev. Adam Stump, Granville Glatfelter, and Samuel F. Glatfelter) were men Dr. Noah had turned to in gathering material for his book. They invited him to come to the first reunion, and he did - from his home in St. Louis, Missouri. Within the last year, some family members gave the Association the Bible which Jonathan gave his youngest son, John. It will be on exhibit tomorrow.

It is not too much to say: no Jonathan, no Glatfelter family history, no reunion, nobody on this bus headed in the direction we are.

CHART 1: Family Members in York City Directory, 1905

York Town founded	Fall 1741
Casper Glattfelder arrives in Philadelphia	August 1743
Casper Glattfelder moves into Codorus Township	about 1747
York County established	August 1749
Second Continental Congress in York Town	1777 - 1778

Population:	1783:	county - about 17,000	town - about 1,800
	1860:	county - 68,200	town - 8,605
	1900:	county - 136,400	city - 44,750
	2000:	county - 381,751	city - 40,862
		York metropolitan area - 382,000	

The list below includes 25 of the 88 families in the Directory.

Albertus K. Gladfelter, clerk - recorder's office
Carrie E. Gladfelter, machine operator
Charles W. Gladfelter, cigarmaker
Edith H. Gladfelter, candy wrapper
Franklin A. Gladfelter, molder
Gertrude A. Gladfelter, cigarmaker
Harvey J. Gladfelter, clerk
Lizzie Gladfelter, domestic
Malinda C. Gladfelter, widow of Wesley
N. Franklin Gladfelter, brickmaker
Robert D. Gladfelter, cigarmaker
Annie Glatfelter, widow of Eli T.
Charles H. Glatfelter, millwright
Ephraim H. Glatfelter, cigarmaker
George E. Glatfelter, machine hand
Harry G. Glatfelter, baker
Harry J. Glatfelter, street railway conductor
Isaac C. Glatfelter, stone mason
Isaac J. Glatfelter, commission merchant
Jonathan M. Glatfelter, grocer
Luther S. Glatfelter, salesman
Martha Glatfelter, tobacco stripper
Philip H. Glatfelter, president, York Manufacturing Co.
Samuel F. Glatfelter, contracting builder
William L. Glatfelter, secretary and treasurer, York Manufacturing Co.

CHART 2: Family Members in North Codorus and surrounding townships

Source: Census of 1900 and Spring Grove 1901 Directory

The list below includes all thirteen Glatfelters in the 1901 Spring Grove Borough Directory and the heads of families living nearby in North Codorus or Jackson Township.

Albert Glatfelter, helper, Spring Grove
Albert M. Glatfelter, farmer, North Codorus
Andrew B. Glatfelter, farmer, North Codorus
Charles Gladfelter, cigarmaker, North Codorus
Daniel Glatfelter, farmer, North Codorus
Daniel J. Glatfelter, landlord, North Codorus
David G. Glatfelter, farmer, North Codorus
Edward Glatfelter, papermill superintendent, Spring Grove
Edward H. Glatfelter, papermill employee, Spring Grove
Ephraim B. Glatfelter, farmer, North Codorus
Frederick M. Glatfelter, cigar packer, North Codorus
George K. Glatfelter, helper, Spring Grove
Gertrude Glatfelter, Spring Grove
Jacob A. Glatfelter, papermill employee, North Codorus
Jacob B. Glatfelter, farmer, North Codorus
John Glatfelter, landlord, North Codorus
Lewis Glatfelter, papermill employee, Spring Grove
Nellie Glatfelter, Spring Grove
Olie Glatfelter, paperlayer, Spring Grove
Philip Glatfelter, Spring Grove
Philip H. Glatfelter, paper manufacturer, Spring Grove
Philip J. Glatfelter, papermill employee, Jackson
Romain Glatfelter, Spring Grove
Sadie Glatfelter, Spring Grove
Susanna Glatfelter, widow of George, North Codorus
William J. Glatfelter, farmer, Jackson
William L. Glatfelter, paper manufacturer, Spring Grove

CHART 3: Family Members in and around Hanover Junction

Source: Census of 1900 and several town directories, 1901

Albert Glatfelter, railroad foreman, Hanover Junction
Albert K. Gladfelter, cigarmaker, Seven Valleys
Charles H. Glatfelter, teacher, Loganville
Charles K. Gladfelter, farmer, Codorus Twp
Christiana Glatfelter, widow Cornelius, Hanover Junction
Colstin D. Gladfelter, college student, Seven Valleys
Edward Gladfelter, storekeeper, Seven Valleys
Ephraim K. Gladfelter, farmer, Codorus Twp
Franklin F. Glatfelter, farmer, New Salem
Harry I. Glatfelter, cigar manufacturer, Hanover Junction
Henry Gladfelter, farmer, Codorus Twp
Israel Glatfelter, merchant, Glen Rock
John Glatfelter, laborer, Seven Valleys
John M. Glatfelter, wagonmaker, Loganville
Leo M. Glatfelter, storekeeper, Loganville
Lewis K. Gladfelter, farmer, Codorus Twp
Lewis W. Gladfelter, laborer, Seven Valleys
Lloyd C. Glatfelter, constable, Loganville
Louisa R. Glatfelter, widow of Dallas, New Salem
Martin Glatfelter, merchant, Glatfelter's Station
Monroe J. Glatfelter, grocer, barber, paperhanger, Loganville
Nancy Glatfelter, widow of Jacob, Loganville
Nathan Gladfelter, manager, Mount Vernon Cigar Manufacturing Co., Seven Valleys
Nimrel E. Glatfelter, cigarmaker, Loganville
Noah L. Glatfelter, cigarmaker, Yoe
Olivia Gladfelter, music teacher, Seven Valleys
Penrose E. Glatfelter, laborer, Glen Rock
Peter Glatfelter, farmer, Codorus Twp
Philip Gladfelter, railroad laborer, Glatfelter's Station
Robert Glatfelter, cigarmaker, Hanover Junction
Robert Glatfelter, tailor, Glen Rock
Theophilus Gladfelter, laborer, Seven Valleys
Wilford S. Gladfelter, college student, Seven Valleys
William Glatfelter, tobacco stripper, Yoe

12 of the 27 family members listed in the Seven Valleys Directory were employed in the cigar industry.

Addendum A: Spring Grove Museum Handout

Source: Spring Grove Area Historical Preservation Society

THE SPRING GROVE AREA HISTORICAL PRESERVATION SOCIETY
50 N. EAST STREET, SUITE 3
SPRING GROVE, PA 17362-1210

President, Robert G. Spangler
Secretary, Sherry Barnhart
Membership Secretary, Betty Hoke

Vice President, Ronald E. Henry
Treasurer, Dolores Aunnen
Ripplet Editor, Barbara A. Kling

WELCOME TO OUR MUSEUM...

The museum began in one room in the Spring Grove Area School District Educational Service Center in 1997 and moved to its current location in the Spring Grove Area Community Center in April 2000. The present larger facility consists of three artifacts rooms comprised of approximately 3000 square feet. Historical Society volunteers completely renovated the three rooms as you see them today, except for removing asbestos and refinishing the hardwood floors in the North Artifacts room that was contracted for by the Community Center.

MUSEUM FEATURES...

The Entrance Room - Schools
This room is designated to exhibit school artifacts from the Spring Grove High School and the former one-room country schools that were located in the four boroughs and four townships within the Spring Grove Area School District.

The Entrance Room features:

1. Antique classroom furniture
2. Scale model of Berkeimer's one-room country school that was formerly located on Lischey's Church Road in North Codorus Township.
3. Yearbooks from Spring Grove and the former St. Francis Preparatory School
4. Library of old books and textbooks
5. School memorabilia and trophies
6. Photographs of school classes dating back to late 19th century.
7. Collection of "Ripplets", the only weekly newspaper ever published in Spring Grove from 1897 to 1922
8. Blackboard and other memorabilia from Friendship Hose Company, circa 1886
9. Quilt Rack - Hung on wall for lack of floor space
10. Weaver Organ - York - 1898. Used in Spring Grove Public School

South Artifacts Room - Community
This room focuses on local organizations, businesses and churches within the Spring Grove area. The exhibit area features:

1. Photographs, military uniforms and gear, etc. to recognize local service men and women, beginning with World War I to present day.
2. WW I Machine Gun that had protected our town from its perch in the tower of the Spring Grove School building during World War I.
3. Collection of vintage clothing

4. Advertising memorabilia and collectibles.
5. 3-oil lamp brass chandelier from Emanuel's Union Church, also known as the Pigeon Hill Church, built in 1846. Church was razed and replaced by present day Trinity (Roth's) UCC.
6. Large collection of photographs
7. Large doll house & antique toy collection
8. Plexiglas enclosures constructed through a grant from the Anne M. and Phillip H. Glatfelter III Family Foundation
9. Boardroom table from the old Spring Grove Bank
10. Ice cream table and chairs from the former Jennings B. Hartman's Drug Store
11. Antique Wheel Chair

North Artifacts Room - Heritage
Exhibits in this area, also known as our "Appreciation of Heritage Room," focus on life in the early 20th Century. Features include:

1. Antique furniture and appliances - Kitchen, Dining Room, Bedroom, Music Room, Washing Machines
2. Medical items and/or therapy equipment from the offices of four area doctors
3. Funeral artifacts from two local funeral homes
4. Post Office from Hoke's Store in Nashville which closed in 1938
5. Shelving on walls fashioned from boards removed from bleachers installed in the gymnasium in 1937
6. Tall case 30-hour clock made by Jacob Hostetter in Hanover, PA, circa 1800
7. 1902 parlor organ built by Miller Organ Company of Lebanon, PA.
8. Philco console radio
9. RCA victrola
10. Tramp Art
11. Antique plate warmer hand-painted by local artist, Elizabeth Swartz Hoke
12. Player Piano - Donated as a memorial - July 19

Also, be sure to notice the small combination "Trophy room and Agricultural Room."

Museum hours are every Thursday from 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., and the second and fourth Sundays in the month from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. (except holidays). In addition to its posted hours, the Society also encourages and arranges special tours for school groups, scout groups, senior groups, class reunions and other organizations. Call our President, Robert G. Spangler, 225-3411 to make special tour arrangements.

ENJOY YOUR VISIT...

ARTIFACTS COMMITTEE MEMBERS
James Miller/Charles Harrold, Co-Chairmen
Harold Deardorff
Arlene Lentz
David Sterner
Barbara Strausbaugh
Stewart Strausbaugh
Robert H. Strausbaugh

Nancy Doerflin
Joann Harrold
Ronald Henry
Betty Hoke
Barbara Kling