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Polley, Zachary C. and Dalton, Andrew I., "A Gettysburg "Streetscape," North Washington Street in 1925" (2017). *Student Publications*. 523.

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A Gettysburg "Streetscape," North Washington Street in 1925

Abstract

This paper explores life in Gettysburg on North Washington Street in 1925. It was the final project for Dr. Michael Birkner's Spring 2017 Historical Methods class.

Keywords

Gettysburg, North Washington Street, 1925, Streetscape, Historical Methods

Disciplines

Public History | Social History | United States History

Comments

Written for HIST 300: Historical Methods.

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A Gettysburg “Streetscape”
North Washington Street in 1925

By Zach Polley and Andrew Dalton
History 300
Spring 2017

At noon on June 6, 1925, an unseasonably warm day, Gettysburg National Military Park Superintendent Emmor B. Cope checked his thermometer and found it to be 101 degrees outside. Since the preceding afternoon, Gettysburgians had been experiencing “the most miserable” weather imaginable, and many took to nearby “creeks, in shady-nooks and at the popular mountain parks where relief, to the extent available, was found in breezes that wafted cooling spells intermittently during the early evening.”¹

For those who could not leave their homes, the heat that day must have been particularly awful. One such individual was Clara Clay, who had been sick for over two years with heart trouble. Mrs. Clay was 69 years old at the time, having been born in 1856 near Fairfield, Pennsylvania. Her mother was Elizabeth Peters, a white woman born to German immigrants, and her father was a black man from Virginia by the name of Strother Hansford. During Mrs. Clay’s youth, her father was away serving in the United States Colored Troops. Now, over sixty years later, she was living with her husband, Henry “Harry” Clay, at 261 North Washington Street in Gettysburg. Just about ten minutes before the sun set that evening, Clara suffered a stroke and died.²

For the next 13 years, Henry Clay remained in the house he and his wife had lived in since the 1890s. After purchasing the lot in 1887, the Clays also purchased a two-story frame house across Stevens Street at the site of the present-day Christ Chapel and moved the house to where it sat in 1925. Clay himself had an interesting background. According to his death certificate and obituary in the local newspapers, he was born a slave on July 4, 1845 in Sangamon County, Illinois. Clay came to Gettysburg during the late 1870s and began working as a waiter at the Eagle Hotel on Chambersburg Street. In 1892 he was hired by the National Park

¹ “Up She Goes to New Mark of 102,” *Gettysburg Times*, June 6, 1925. Cope died in 1927.

² Death Certificate of Clara Clay, accessed at *Ancestry.com*; 1860 United States Federal Census, Hamiltonban Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania.

Service to work in the Engineer Corps; then he worked in the Battlefield Commission Office where he drew maps and drafted blueprints. In 1925, Clay was a retired man and, because he lived just opposite one of the college gates, was known affectionately by Gettysburg College students as “The Campus Guard.” Clay evidently thought highly of the students as well, stating that they had “given him very little trouble in spite of the fact that on frequent occasions they have held big bonfires, parades, and the like.”³

According to the 1920 U.S. Census, the Clays were the only black family living outside of Gettysburg’s Third Ward in the southwestern quadrant of the Borough, a neighborhood made up primarily of immigrants, poor whites, and those of African descent. Interestingly enough, Mrs. Clay’s obituary noted that her memorial service was held at the Episcopal Church on Baltimore Street, not the African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church on South Washington Street that was run and attended by almost all of Gettysburg’s black community of about 240. For some reason, perhaps because of their lighter complexion, the Clays were more integrated into white culture in Gettysburg than other black families in the Borough.⁴

Just two months before Clara Clay was laid to rest, there was another death on the same block, this time at 227 North Washington Street. Laura Culp Hamilton, a 79 year-old Adams County native, died of pneumonia on April 12 after an illness of about a month. Mrs. Hamilton had been married twice, and had had a very troubled life. Born in nearby McSherrystown to Peter and Caroline Culp, Laura would wed a Union soldier named Theodore Shute who was

³ “Improvements,” *Star and Sentinel*, March 21, 1893; “Ex-Messenger For Park Dies,” *Gettysburg Times*, July 1, 1938; “‘Campus Guard’ of College Remains After Sixty Years,” *The Gettysburgian*, February 3, 1938. We have not been able to locate Clay in the 1870 Census. Perhaps he took a new name upon his arrival in Pennsylvania after the Civil War. It should be noted that he was born one year after Henry Clay (the statesman) ran for President and lost to James K. Polk.

⁴ 1920 United States Federal Census, Gettysburg Borough; “Mrs. Clara Clay, Colored, Passes,” *Gettysburg Times*, June 8, 1925. See Betty D. Myers, *Segregation in Death: Gettysburg’s Lincoln Cemetery* (Gettysburg, PA: Lincoln Cemetery Project Association, 2001). A photograph of clay is in Appendix III of this paper.

present at the Battle of Gettysburg in a New Jersey unit. Their marriage took place on August 26, 1863, and just over nine months later their first child was born. In January of 1869, however, Laura Shute gave birth to an illegitimate child. Things got even worse for the family by 1870, as Theodore left her, moved back to New Jersey, and started a new family. By 1880, Laura had married another Civil War veteran named Marcus Hamilton. They had several children together, including a daughter named Edith who lived on North Washington Street with her mother in 1925 and will be discussed more shortly. It seems that Marcus Hamilton was having an affair around the same time, as he was charged with “fornication and bastardy” in April of 1886 for having an illegitimate son with a woman named Virginia Sunday. A divorce followed, and life for Laura Hamilton’s children was evidently very hard.⁵

In 1917, at age 32, Edith Hamilton was charged for forging a doctor’s signature to purchase drugs. Five years later, in 1922, the problem grew far worse. Edith went missing on a trip to Harrisburg, and police were asked to help find her. A newspaper report described the scene: “her mother, Mrs. Laura Hamilton, who is in her seventy-seventh year, was almost frantic today as she told of her daughter’s strange disappearance. Wringing her hands and pacing the floor nervously, the aged woman declared that harm has befallen her daughter.”⁶

Two days later, Edith Hamilton was found in a Philadelphia hospital ward after she was “picked up unconscious on a street.” When authorities arrived to arrest her, “several hypodermic needles and a small quantity of heroin were found in her possession.” The report noted that “it is believed that Miss Hamilton went directly to Philadelphia after leaving Gettysburg. She had

⁵ Death Certificate of Laura Hamilton, accessed at *Ancestry.com*; Church Records Collection, Adams County Historical Society (hereafter referred to as ACHS); 1870 United States Federal Census, Gettysburg, accessed at *Ancestry.com*; 1880 United States Federal Census, Gettysburg, accessed at *Ancestry.com*; Illegitimate Births List, ACHS; Commonwealth vs. Court Case Files, ACHS.

⁶ “Forgery Charged,” *Gettysburg Times*, April 21, 1917; “Police Asked to Find Town Woman,” *Gettysburg Times*, December 2, 1922.

taken \$55 with her, according to her mother, and it is with part of this, no doubt, that she attempted to purchase the drugs.” Even after her mother’s death in 1925, Edith continued to struggle with the law. In 1929, just over a month before her death, she was arrested for sending narcotics to an “alleged addict” in Harrisburg. According to the report, Hamilton had been prescribed the drugs by a local doctor because of a medical condition and was regularly sending portions of the “morphine sulphate” by mail to her client. Though no death certificate appears to have been filed, Edith Hamilton died of a stroke on June 22, 1929. Records indicate that she was buried in Gettysburg’s Evergreen Cemetery, but without a headstone. Perhaps this was the prescribed fate of a societal outcast in 1920s Gettysburg. Despite often being thought of as a modern ailment, drug abuse was just as much of an issue in 1925--able to destroy a family then just as easily as it can today.⁷

Narcotics were not the only dark aspect of society to be found in 1920s Gettysburg. Indeed, one need not even leave North Washington Street to see other examples of society’s outcasts. Gettysburg was not free of destitution and homelessness. In weather much the opposite of that in which Clara Clay died later in the year, one particular homeless man, John Woodward, was admitted to the Warner Hospital suffering from lockjaw and frostbite. Woodward had to undergo “an operation that necessitated the removal of all of his toes and part of his right foot,” the result of frostbite he developed from sleeping under the Philadelphia and Reading freight station on North Washington Street.⁸ Unfortunately, due to complications of the frostbite that

⁷ “Daughter Found in City,” *Gettysburg Times*, December 4, 1922; “Woman Arrested as Drug Suspect,” *Gettysburg Times*, December 11, 1922; “Local Woman Arrested on Drug Charge,” *Gettysburg Times*, May 31, 1929; “Local Woman Expires Today,” *Gettysburg Times*, June 22, 1929. Edith’s brother, Maurice Hamilton, was for eleven years warden of the Blair County Jail near Altoona, Pennsylvania. Supposedly in ill health, Hamilton committed suicide with a pistol in 1940 at age 63. There were clearly some very serious issues in the Hamilton household during these children’s formative years. See “Ill Health Caused Maurice Hamilton to End His Life,” *Gettysburg Times*, March 19, 1940.

⁸ “Loses Part Of His Foot, Frostbitten,” *Gettysburg Times*, February 2, 1925.

ultimately resulted in lockjaw, Woodward passed away on February 6, 1925. At the time of his death, Woodward was listed as a resident of the County Home, which in 1925 was located along the Harrisburg Road east of town.⁹ While there were volunteer initiatives to assist people living in the County Home, also known as the Almshouse, not enough was done to make sure that the homeless were properly taken care of.¹⁰ If there had been more attention paid to keeping track of those living in the home and making sure that they were taken care of, perhaps John Woodward would not have wandered across town to make his own accommodations under the freight station on North Washington Street--accommodations that would ultimately kill him.¹¹

The death of man (and woman) was not the only type to befall North Washington Street in 1925. The death of business was also witnessed in the case of the Sure Foot Heel and Rubber Company, located at the southeastern corner of North Washington Street and the railroad, which fell into enormous debt and had to be sold. The failing company passed from owner to owner; Joseph T. Mahon resigned at the first of the year, leaving the company's debt behind to be managed by the board of directors until Frederick R. Rowe of Lancaster was elected to take over the plant's operation.¹² Despite his experience operating a heel production business, Rowe was not able to turn things around fast enough to save the company under the current boss. It was a

⁹ The Almshouse complex stood across from what is now the Gettysburg Campus of the Harrisburg Area Community College.

¹⁰ "Special Christmas Dinner to be Served at Hospital, Jail, County Home," *The Gettysburg Times*, December 23, 1925. Volunteer groups from Gettysburg College and the Seminary would sometimes help in caring for those at the home, preparing and serving meals for them on special occasions. One instance of this was the Christmas dinner served in 1925. The buildings were "festively decorated" by the volunteers for the holidays, and the 75 men and women living in the home were served a feast including stewed chicken, mince pie, ice cream, and cake, among other foods. However, with the fanfare surrounding this meal for Christmas, one can surmise that such fine treatment was not the norm.

¹¹ "Loses Part Of His Foot, Frostbitten," *Gettysburg Times*, February 2, 1925. "John F. Woodward Dies of Lockjaw," *Gettysburg Times*, February 7, 1925. Death Certificate of John F. Woodward, accessed at *Ancestry.com*.

¹² "New Manager at Heel Plant Here," *Gettysburg Times*, March 2, 1925. Rowe was an exceptionally good choice to attempt to save the company, having worked in the industry for ten years "before the war" (World War One) in Massachusetts, and having spent the last three years in the industry in Lancaster.

case of too little, too late, and on August 18, 1925, Gettysburg's Judge Donald P. McPherson appointed Roy P. Funkhouser receivership of the failing plant.¹³ The Sure Foot Company was facing a petition signed by the crediting firm of Dougherty and Hartley and one of the stockholders of the company, R. C. Miller.¹⁴ Funkhouser posted a \$10,000 dollar bond for the company on August 20, and it was agreed upon that the company would be allowed to operate on the margin so that it may be sold for a higher profit later in the year.¹⁵

While Funkhouser made every effort to delay selling the business, the town's government eventually caught up with him. On October 15, 1925, Judge McPherson ordered Funkhouser to sell the business. Nine days later, Funkhouser announced that on November 14, the business's property as well as all of its remaining capital would be sold, with preference being given to anyone who sought to maintain the business's operations. It was a rocky time for anyone who worked at the plant; even in its marginal capacity, the firm employed fifteen Gettysburgians, not an insignificant number for a town like this. Eventually, the business survived and was sold at auction to Roy P. Funkhouser's brother, R. J. Funkhouser of Hagerstown. Luckily for the town, what could have been the end of the once-promising business gave it the impetus to grow immensely. R. J. Funkhouser bought the business with the intention to expand it, obtaining contracts from various companies, including "a nationwide chain of stores." Ultimately, Funkhouser sought to increase production about threefold, and this uncertain year for

¹³ A receiver of a business is someone who is appointed by the court to manage the sale of the firm's assets once the court has taken ownership, usually following a bankruptcy.

¹⁴ "Orders Local Plant Sold at Public Sale: Judge McPherson Instructs Heel Plant Receiver to Sell Business," *Gettysburg Times*, October 15, 1925. The petitioners charged that the plant, after the resignation of J. T. Mahon at the beginning of the year, had suffered ruin at the hands of the "divided authority" of the board members, including Funkhouser. The business at this time had \$27,043.27 in outstanding debt as well as a \$7,500 mortgage on the property. Adjusted for inflation, this debt would have been worth \$473,750.09 in 2016 dollars. See "Inflation Calculator," www.in2013dollars.com.

¹⁵ "Receiver Posts Bond of \$10,000," *Gettysburg Times*, August 20, 1925.

Gettysburg's industrial life would create a boon that would benefit the whole town.¹⁶ From a mere 15 workers in 1925, the plant would grow enough to employ over 100 workers by 1927 and become Gettysburg's "third largest industry...[and] constantly growing."¹⁷ This industry, born in 1920 and facing trials in 1925, would employ scores of Gettysburgians for years to come. While today, outsourcing and moving companies to areas of lower manufacturing costs are common answers to the question of bankruptcy, this 1925 company was kept local because of hard work and perseverance.¹⁸

Gainful employment with one of the town's largest industries was not the only means of making a living in Gettysburg. Many made their living as landlords, renting out houses which they owned along the various streets of Gettysburg; North Washington Street was no different. One such example is a group of row houses: 129, 131, 133, and 135 North Washington Street. These four buildings were owned by Fannie Spangler, who lived in 129 and rented the rest out to the families of J. Alfred Holtzworth (131), Charles S. Mumper (133), and Joseph U. Appler (135).¹⁹

J. Alfred Holtzworth was the brother of "Harry" Holtzworth, another resident of North Washington Street, and was a salesman and head of the men's department at Cook's Store, a department store on the town square. Also living with the family was Holtzworth's mother-in-law, 88-year old Annie Young. Mrs. Young was the daughter of Jacob and Mary Swisher, and

¹⁶ "Stockholders of Heel Company Offered Stock," *The Gettysburg Times*, November 16, 1925. Funkhouser sought to expand production from between 7,000 and 10,000 pairs of heels a day to somewhere in the range of 25,000 to 35,000 pairs a day.

¹⁷ At this time, Funkhouser appears to have met and possibly surpassed his goal for heel production, boasting of having received a single order for 30,000 heels in just one day.

¹⁸ "Orders Local Plant Sold," *The Gettysburg Times*; "Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate and Rubber Heel Plant," *The Gettysburg Times*, October 24, 1925; "Here and There: News and Comment by the Editor," *The Gettysburg Times*, October 27, 1927; "Stockholders of Heel Company," *The Gettysburg Times*.

¹⁹ 1926 Gettysburg Phone Book, ACHS.

was born in 1837 on the family farm in Cumberland Township between Rock Creek and the Taneytown Road. Despite being the oldest resident on North Washington Street in 1925, age did not prevent her from doing what she loved. In 1923, at age 86, Young was the oldest person that year to be issued a fishing license. Young would often travel to her son's house in Mechanicsburg where her favorite fishing spots were located. According to her son-in-law with whom she lived, she loved nothing more than to sit in a boat all day attempting to snag bass, except maybe taking a ride in Holtzworth's automobile. Young experienced freedom to do as she chose, and demonstrates the wonder felt by those who had spent the majority of their lives in the pre-automobile age. At this time, the automobile industry was still quite young, and to those of Young's age, it would have opened up a whole new world of transportation. In today's America, we take transportation for granted. However, Young, who would never pass up an opportunity to enjoy a car ride, demonstrates that this new technology was appreciated to a great extent in the 1920s.²⁰

Perhaps even more significant than her fishing habits, Young's obituary noted that, during the Battle of Gettysburg, she "ministered to wounded and dying soldiers."²¹ She was 26 at the time, and was now one of about a dozen North Washington Street residents who would have remembered the Civil War.²² Mrs. Young died just three years later on March 22, 1928. Though her obituary did not give the details of her experiences in 1863, the article noted that she regularly spoke of the Civil War to anyone who would listen. Sadly, these details do not seem to have been recorded, but may have been related orally to family members for generations to come. 1925 was a transitional time for Gettysburg; the firsthand accounts of what had happened

²⁰ "Holtzworth in Political Race," *Gettysburg Times*, January 8, 1931; "Gets License to Fish at Age 86," *Gettysburg Times*, July 11, 1925; "Mrs. Annie Louise Young, Civil War Nurse, Dies," *Gettysburg Times*, March 22, 1928; death certificate of Annie Young, accessed at *Ancestry.com*.

²¹ "Mrs. Annie Louise Young, Civil War Nurse, Dies," *Gettysburg Times*, March 22, 1928.

²² This is the number of citizens on North Washington Street born before 1860.

so many years before were becoming an endangered species as the town was beginning to outlive its 1863 inhabitants.²³

Next door to Holtzworth and Young lived Charles S. Mumper. While renting one of the row houses from Spangler, Mumper was in turn operating his own business. For many years he ran a furniture store and repair shop that stood in the square of Gettysburg. In 1924, it was relocated to North Washington Street where it remained, just south of Stevens' Run, until Mumper's death in 1949. Mumper also had the distinction of being the first to open a furniture storage facility in Adams County, also located on the lot right next door to the home he rented on North Washington Street. Mumper ran "the first long distance hauling service in the county," which he operated from 1918 until 1938, straddling the year 1925. Entrepreneurship was very much alive in Gettysburg for the first half of the 20th century, and local companies could thrive in an era before mass production and huge low-cost box stores took over the market. Furthermore, we can learn something more specific to 1925 from Mumper. The fact that he moved his store in 1924 from the square to North Washington Street would suggest that the town was growing economically in the mid-1920s. Stores were spreading out farther from the center of town, especially as those like Mumper decided to start their own businesses. While it is very possible that Mumper was only moving the store to have it closer to his residence, being able to merely travel a few steps instead of all the way to the square of Gettysburg signified a spread of business from the very center of town outward, making room for more businesses to grow.²⁴

Another of Fannie Spangler's 1925 tenants was Joseph U. Appler, a recent arrival to North Washington Street. Appler moved in after selling his previous house on June 21, 1924 to

²³ Ibid; Death Certificate of Annie Young.

²⁴ "C.S. Mumper, 81, Dies Saturday; Rites Tuesday," *Gettysburg Times*, October 10, 1949; "Classified Ads: Wanted," *Gettysburg Times*, March 28, 1925; Death Certificate of Charles S. Mumper, accessed on *Ancestry.com*.

Charles A.B. Howard, of Hunterstown. Appler was a Justice of the Peace in Gettysburg, following in his father's footsteps. His father, Jacob A. Appler, had been a Justice of the Peace in Gettysburg from 1916 until his death on August 21, 1923. Joseph kept his office in the square, going from North Washington to the square every day to receive clients and handle cases. Appler, perhaps in part because of his father's legacy, was in good enough standing in 1925 to be chosen to host a congressman in his office on July 11 of that year. Congressman Franklin Menges of the York/Adams Congressional District chose to operate an outreach mission from Appler's office, making himself available to meet with any citizen "who wish[es] to see [Menges] about matters connected to [their] official business." Appler was an important member of the community, and would have been known not only by his neighbors on North Washington, but by any of the townsfolk who may have encountered him either on North Washington Street, the town square, or anywhere in between.²⁵

As Justice of the Peace, Appler would have been intensely interested by a case involving a major business right down the road from him. Just next door to the Sure Foot Heel and Rubber Company, some months before the sale of that business, a legal case swirled around the Eagle Hotel on the corner of North Washington and Chambersburg Streets. On March 28, 1925, a visiting New Yorker named Leo Kenny was arrested for stealing "some quantity of linen" from the hotel after the authorities were alerted by the manager, George Lynch. Being an interstate matter, State Police took custody of Kenny instead of local law enforcement. Furthermore, Kenny's case was not heard by Appler, but rather by Justice of the Peace John L. Hill. Kenny was originally in Gettysburg on behalf of the G. A. Trahan Company, hired by the local Knights

²⁵ "Jacob A. Appler Dead of Stroke," *Gettysburg Times*, August 21, 1923; "Buys Property Here," *Gettysburg Times*, June 21, 1924; "Congressman to use Office of Local Justice," *Gettysburg Times*, July 9, 1925; "J. U. Appler, 54, Former Justice of Peace, Dies," *Gettysburg Times*, June 22, 1934; Death Certificate of Joseph U. Appler, accessed on *Ancestry.com*.

of Columbus Chapter to decorate the town for a convention held by the organization in May. Kenny was jailed, and, unable to meet bail, remained in prison until being tried and charged with larceny the next month. However, crime does not seem to have been a concern in the front of the minds of many in 1925 Gettysburg. It is worth noting that Kenny, the perpetrator in this instance, was from out of town. In a closely knit community like Gettysburg, few would have felt the desire to commit crimes against their neighbors.²⁶

With a few exceptions, (including Woodward and Hamilton, for example) the people of Gettysburg were very close to one another. On October 3, 1927, Fannie Spangler, the landlord living at 129 North Washington, died at 63 years of age. Along with members of her family, two of her pallbearers were J. A. Holtzworth, one of her tenants, and Luther Beitler, her neighbor living at 127 North Washington Street. Likewise, when Annie Young of 131 North Washington passed away on March 22, 1928, her pallbearers were neighbors Joseph U. Appler and Luther Beitler. The focus here is not on death, but on the relationships formed in life prior to that. One does not randomly pick someone to be a pallbearer at their funeral; it is a role played by family and close friends. We can infer from this, therefore, that the inhabitants of North Washington Street were not only neighbors, but good friends as well. Even Spangler, who was the landlord for three of her neighbors, was close enough to her residents that one served as a pallbearer for her. These relationships almost certainly formed years before death, meaning that in 1925 the bonds of friendship were already formed. Especially in the close quarters of the row houses, one can imagine that any trip to another part of town would be delayed by pausing to exchange greetings and news with neighbors. While a majority of the details of social life on North

²⁶ “Kenny is Held for Grand Jury,” *Gettysburg Times*, March 30, 1925.

Washington Street in 1925 are lost to time, enough is evident to see that the inhabitants found themselves in a friendly and welcoming environment.²⁷

North Washington Street borders on its west side the campus of Gettysburg College. Because of its proximity to the hustle and bustle of town, the college has always played a large role in the community, and it would only make sense that this impact was felt most on the streets closest to it. 155 North Washington Street, once the home of future-President Dwight D. Eisenhower, was the chapter house of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity in 1925. Those who currently reside at the college have a distinct impression of the impact of Greek life on campus, whether they perceive it to be positive or negative. However, in 1925, Greek college organizations had an entirely different flavor to them. Walking down Washington Street, students probably would not have seen any fraternity brothers chugging beer on the front steps of ATO to the tune of loud, obscene music. Living in 1925 Gettysburg, one might have been invited to a formal dance held at the ATO house. One such event was the 1927 Christmas Formal hosted at the house, at which “about forty couples were in attendance.”²⁸ These guests were not only college students, but citizens of the town as well.²⁹ Perhaps the most telling element of the lost elegance of the fraternity that existed in the twenties was that it sometimes hosted professional musicians for formal events. In the case of the 1927 Christmas party, ATO hosted C. Lloyd Major’s orchestra from Harrisburg. This demonstrates the integral nature of college social life with the larger town in the early 21st century. Unlike today, where the social scene of the college is greatly polarized against that of the surrounding community, it was not uncommon, especially

²⁷ “Hold Services for Mrs. Fannie Spangler,” *Gettysburg Times*, October 7, 1927; “Personal Mention/Social Happenings: Mrs. Annie Young,” *The Gettysburg Times*, March 24, 1928.

²⁸ “A.T.O. Hold Dance at Fraternity House,” *Gettysburg Times*, December 10, 1927.

²⁹ *Ibid.* Among the guests listed in the *Gettysburg Times* at the dance were Dr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Cline, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Fortenbaugh, and Dr. and Mrs. John Zinn.

around the holidays, to see fellow members of the community coming down the street in their best formal wear to attend a night of revelry at the ATO headquarters.³⁰

However, if one was not involved in the social scene at a college fraternity, that was not a telltale sign of being antisocial. One need only look at the social life of Martha Stroup, who in 1925 lived at 125 North Washington Street. Stroup rarely missed an opportunity to travel and visit family and friends. In fact, she traveled several times in 1925 on short jaunts, leaving town to visit her sister and brother-in-law in Waynesboro on November 3, or spending Christmas at her son's house in Reading, whom she also visited in mid-September. Stroup not only travelled, but also hosted guests at her home. On the weekend of May 23, Stroup hosted both her Waynesboro and Reading offspring as well as another guest, Mrs. Leo Knoblauch of Hamburg, Pennsylvania. These towns are of varying distances from Gettysburg, with Hamburg and Reading both being about an hour and a half from town and Waynesboro just over a half hour.³¹ Mrs. Stroup is a prime example of the closeness to family and friends that the people of Gettysburg felt (and arguably still do). In an era before widespread phone usage and long before the internet, visiting family and friends was, other than letter writing, the only way to truly stay in touch and up to date on the lives of loved ones. As seen through the reports of Mrs. Stroup's journeys and those of countless others, social travel was a common and well-regarded activity in the 1920s.³²

³⁰ "Every Frat Here Owns its Lodge," *Gettysburg Times*, September 17, 1924; "A.T.O. Hold Dance at Fraternity House," *Gettysburg Times*, December 10, 1927.

³¹ These numbers are based on current travel speeds, with modern automobiles and infrastructure, using www.mapquest.com. Depending on routes and means available, the trip may very well have been longer in 1925.

³² "Personal Mention/Social Happenings," *Gettysburg Times*, September 16, 1925; "Personal Mention/Social Happenings," *Gettysburg Times*, November 3, 1925; "Personal Mention/Social Happenings," *Gettysburg Times*, December 3, 1925; "Personal Mention/Social Happenings," *Gettysburg Times*, May 25, 1925.

Much like Mrs. Stroup's social life, Cora Trostle, wife of Harvey Trostle, made the most of the social scene available to her. Mrs. Trostle, who lived with her husband at 209 North Washington Street, would often attend gatherings at the homes of family and friends. On February 24, 1925, for example, the Trostles were among a number of visitors to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Rife of New Oxford, and on April 1, were guests at Geraldine Trostle's party in Biglerville. The Trostles also hosted guests like Mr. and Mrs. H.H. Fiedler of Avis, Pennsylvania, who were visiting their son at college in February, and also Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hill of Collingswood, New Jersey, in August of 1925. Mrs. Trostle, however, was also involved in a different aspect of social life in Gettysburg. On December 15, 1925, she was elected and installed as the financial secretary of the Assembly of Naomi, an auxiliary of the organization called Knights of the Mystic Chain. The Knights of the Mystic Chain were a splinter group of the Masons, organized in Reading, Pennsylvania in 1870, and despite having approximately 15,000 members at its peak, never left Pennsylvania. The Gettysburg auxiliary was formed in 1925, and held its first meetings in the lodge of another organization called the Patriotic Order Sons of America at 17 Chambersburg Street.³³ While not much is known about this particular group, fraternal orders offered a means for Gettysburgians to become involved in a closely-knit group of neighbors and friends who held shared beliefs. Unfortunately, this particular organization most likely did not survive even a decade, as most small orders did not survive the Great Depression.³⁴

³³ "Women to Learn of Ku Klux Klan," *Gettysburg Times*, October 22, 1923. The Patriotic Order Sons of America is an affiliate of the Ku Klux Klan, and invited prominent members of that organization to speak and recruit in Gettysburg in October of 1923. In this era, 60 years after the Civil War abolished slavery in the United States, racism was still alive and well (as it still is today).

³⁴ "Personal Mention/Social Happenings: Hostess at Party," *Gettysburg Times*, April 4, 1925; "Personal Mention/ Social Happenings," *Gettysburg Times*, August 6, 1925; "Assembly of Naomi, Auxiliary of Knights of Mystic Chain, Installs New Executives," *Gettysburg Times*, December 15, 1925; "Personal Mention/ Social Happenings," *Gettysburg Times*, February 24, 1925; Phoenix Masonry Museum, *Ancient Order Knights of the Mystic Chain*, www.phoenixmasonry.org/masonicmuseum/fraternalism/aokmc.htm.

Another integral part of 1925 Gettysburg was politics. As noted by the late historian Dr. Charles H. Glatfelter in his study of local election results, Adams County has been solidly Republican since 1920, with just three exceptions in Presidential elections.³⁵ In 1924, Adams Countians had voted to elect Republican President Calvin Coolidge with just shy of 53% of the vote. As is still practiced, local elections have always followed presidential elections in what is called the “off-year.”³⁶ Among the candidates for local offices in 1925 was John Henry Holtzworth who was living with his family at 211 North Washington Street, a rental house. “J. Harry,” as he was known, was running as a Democrat for the position of town burgess. Born and raised in Gettysburg, Holtzworth had been clerk of the Eagle Hotel on Chambersburg Street since about 1920. His wife Elizabeth, also a native of Adams County, was for several years a county probation officer.³⁷ On September 15, 1925, the Democratic party held its primary election in Gettysburg. The following day, the *Gettysburg Times* reported that Holtzworth had won, but only by one vote! As a Democrat, he was able to carry Gettysburg’s 2nd Ward where he lived, but did not get a majority anywhere else in town. It was enough, however, to edge out William E. Olinger, the Democratic incumbent, and continue on to the general election.³⁸

During this period, a major shift was occurring in the American electorate. Due to what was considered “liberal” policies enacted by President Franklin D. Roosevelt during the Great Depression, rural Americans, mostly conservative, were slowly drifting away from the

³⁵ Glatfelter, “Adams County Votes for President, 1804-2008,” *Adams County History* 15 (2009). Adams Countians gave a majority of their votes to Franklin D. Roosevelt twice, and once to Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964. No Democrat has carried the county since then.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ “J. H. Holtzworth Expires After a Brief Illness,” *Gettysburg Times*; June 2, 1934; “Former Probation Officer Here Dies,” *Gettysburg Times*, December 8, 1952; Death Certificate of John H. Holtzworth, accessed at *Ancestry.com*.

³⁸ “William M. Ogden, Tax Collector, Renominated by Large Vote; Hartzell Gets Big Vote for School Board,” *Gettysburg Times*, September 16, 1925. The vote count was 173 for Holtzworth; 172 for Olinger.

Democratic Party and into the arms of the Republicans. This shift can be seen in Adams County politics, and even in Gettysburg itself. In the November 3, 1925 election, Harry Holtzworth lost to the Republican, Clarence A. Heiges, by 248 votes. According to a report in the *Gettysburg Times*, “After having been governed four years by William E. Olinger, Democratic burgess, Gettysburg will now pass into the hands of a Republican.” In the opening paragraph of the story, the paper noted that Republican candidates had won virtually everywhere in the county, “riding on the crest of a tidal wave of votes.”³⁹

Nine years later, at age 61, Harry Holtzworth died from complications of a heart condition. In his detailed obituary, it was noted that he had served as director of the Annie Warner Hospital (now the Gettysburg Hospital), where he died, and had also been president of the Gettysburg Fire Company, as well as a secretary of the school board. Combined with his wife’s involvement in the community as a probation officer, the Holtzworths had contributed immensely to the wellbeing of their community.⁴⁰

Worthy of mention is the fact that “J. Harry” was not the only Holtzworth to be involved in local politics. In 1925, his brother, J. Alfred Holtzworth, lived down the street with his wife Bessie and mother-in-law Anna Young in 131 North Washington Street who was discussed earlier. At the time, J. Alfred was a salesman in the “livery business,” working at Cook’s Store on the main square where he has been employed since 1917.⁴¹ In 1923, J. Alfred acted as the chairman for a committee meant to reorganize the baseball league among the three wards of

³⁹ “H. B. Bender is Lone Democrat to Cop Office,” *Gettysburg Times*, November 4, 1925.

⁴⁰ “J. H. Holtzworth Expires After a Brief Illness,” *Gettysburg Times*; June 2, 1934; “Former Probation Officer Here Dies,” *Gettysburg Times*, December 8, 1952.

⁴¹ 1920 United States Federal Census. “Holtzworth in Political Race,” *Gettysburg Times*, January 8, 1931.

Gettysburg.⁴² In 1925, the town seems to have been no more immune to America's "national pastime" than any other place in the country. One report noted that "visions of Ward League baseball... seem bright," with many optimistic people showing up for the meeting and arguing over the most acceptable rules for the game, all under the watchful eye of J. Alfred Holtzworth.⁴³ While the league seems to have largely fallen out of sight of the newspaper in 1923, suggesting that it was becoming less popular among the townspeople, a single mention of children preparing for their "Ward League" games appears in a 1926 article, giving credence to the idea that some form of the baseball league continued through 1925 and beyond.⁴⁴ Baseball was undoubtedly a major recreational activity for the residents of the town, drawing everyone from schoolchildren to a salesman from a politically-charged family. It would only be six years later, in 1931, that J. Alfred Holtzworth would follow "J. Harry" into politics, announcing his candidacy on January 8 of that year for the position he would subsequently win: Register and Recorder of Adams County. Like his brother, J. Alfred ran on the Democratic ticket.⁴⁵ Needless to say, as has been the case throughout U.S. history (from local affairs to the Presidential level), politics seems to have run in the Holtzworth family.

Another major service that Gettysburgians provided was joining the military. In 1925, two years had passed since the death of George Ziegler, an aged veteran of the Civil War. His wife Anna, a native of New Oxford and the daughter of a German immigrant, was still living in their home at 233 North Washington Street. In December of 1924, U.S. Congressman Samuel F. Glatfelter, who represented the Gettysburg area in Washington, proposed a bill that would increase pensions for the widows of Civil War veterans. A *Gettysburg Times* article noted that, in

⁴² "Ward Baseball Seems Assured," *Gettysburg Times*, May 3, 1923.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ "Band Concert at Playground Opening Night," *Gettysburg Times*, June 12, 1926.

⁴⁵ "Holtzworth in Political Race," *Gettysburg Times*, January 8, 1931.

late 1924, just two Adams County widows were still collecting money from the federal government: Julia M. Sheely, of Littlestown, and Anna B. Ziegler, of Gettysburg.⁴⁶

George Ziegler, who served among other local men in Company G of the 209th Pennsylvania Infantry, enlisted in September of 1864 and was present at the Battle of Petersburg, Virginia, “but escaped injury.” After the war, he joined the local G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republic) Post, and became “one of the first men to engage in the business of conducting touring parties over the Gettysburg battlefield.” Like several other North Washington Street residents, Ziegler worked out of the Eagle Hotel where he met tourists and drove them around the battlefield “when the automobile came into usage.” Anna Ziegler survived her husband by just five years. When she passed away from pneumonia in March of 1927, the local papers had more to say about her husband than they did about Mrs. Ziegler. In an atmosphere where “women’s work” was in the home, newspapers usually had little to say about them in obituaries of the period.⁴⁷

North Washington Street was also an ideal place for retirement. Some, like Annie Young, retired here in the homes of younger family members. Others, such as Anna Ziegler, continued to live in their lifetime homes after the dawn of retirement. Still more moved into town specifically for their twilight years. Census records show that dozens of “retired farmers” moved into Gettysburg after decades of labor in nearby townships. With nearby stores, churches, and the new Majestic Theater, Gettysburg provided just about everything retired couples would need to enjoy their “golden years.” One such couple was James and Ida Ross of 239 North Washington

⁴⁶ “George Zeigler Called by Death,” *Gettysburg Times*, August 15, 1922; “Would Increase Widows’ Pension,” *Gettysburg Times*, December 6, 1924.

⁴⁷ “George Zeigler Called by Death,” *Gettysburg Times*, August 15, 1922; “Would Increase Widows’ Pension,” *Gettysburg Times*, December 6, 1924; “Mrs. Anna Zeigler,” *Gettysburg Times*, March 14, 1927; Death Certificate of Anna M. Ziegler, accessed at *Ancestry.com*. The spelling of Ziegler seems to have been interchangeable for this particular family. Sometimes it appears as “Ziegler,” and other times as “Zeigler.”

Street. Mr. Ross had been a farmer in Cumberland Township for most of his life. He was born on the farm of his father, William Ross, along the Carlisle Road north of town. During the Battle of Gettysburg, Mrs. Ross took the family to York County to escape the dangers of staying at their house on the edge of the battlefield.⁴⁸

The Rosses attended St. James Lutheran Church in Gettysburg, and had several children in the years after the Civil War. One of whom, Amy, was unmarried and still living with her parents at age 40 in 1925. That year, Mr. Ross was called for jury duty in a prominent local murder case. The previous year, a former Adams County resident by the name of Philip R. Hartman had robbed the Abbottstown State Bank and, before escaping, had shot and killed a state policeman. However, when James Ross went to the courthouse in Gettysburg to serve as a juror, he and several others were quickly turned away for having read about the case in local newspapers and thus “having a fixed opinion.” In 1925, there were three newspapers in Gettysburg that Mr. Ross could have gotten his news from: the *Gettysburg Compiler*, founded before the Civil War as the town’s Democratic newspaper; the *Star and Sentinel*, a merger between the *Adams Sentinel* and the *Star* which began printing in 1867; and the *Gettysburg Times*, the town’s newest newspaper, which had only started operating in 1909. Today, only the *Times* is still in business.⁴⁹

Right next door to the Ross’s was the home of Ralph Menchey and his family at 243 North Washington Street. A son of J. Edward Menchey, Ralph was born in Gettysburg and attended the schools in town. In late 1922 he joined the staff of the *Gettysburg Times* and worked for its printing department as a “pressman.” Although this could be interpreted multiple ways,

⁴⁸ “James R. Ross Dies Suddenly This Morning,” *Gettysburg Times*, February 15, 1933; Death Certificate of James R. Ross, accessed at *Ancestry.com*.

⁴⁹ Ibid; “Self-Confessed Murderer of Private Haley Awaits Trial in Gettysburg,” *Gettysburg Times*, October 17, 1924; “Walter F. Foulk, Farmer, is Eleventh Juror in Murder Case,” *Gettysburg Times*, January 28, 1925.

other references from the period seem to indicate that this job entailed operating the large printing press that churned out copy after copy of the daily newspaper.⁵⁰

Another important function of the 1920s newspapering business was delivery. Elmer E. Hutchison, who lived with his family at 159 North Washington Street, had been a “rural mail carrier” out of the post office in Gettysburg starting in the late 1890s. Assisted on many occasions by his wife Regina, he was “the first mail carrier to purchase a motor car for use on his route.” In 1915, Hutchison retired from newspaper delivery and, in 1920, opened a grocery store at 157 North Washington Street in part of a large building owned by the Taughinbaugh family. A 1925 advertisement noted that Hutchison sold “pies, cakes, sandwiches, tobacco, [and] candy.” He marketed the store specifically to college students, some of whom lived just next door in the Alpha Tau Omega house. Hutchison’s clever pitch ended with “[It’s] just [a] one minute walk from your room.” The store was open until 1952, and during part of that time Mr. Hutchison worked at the License Division of the State Highway Department in Harrisburg. A busy man for virtually his entire life, Hutchison retired from all work at age 87 in 1953 and died three years later.⁵¹

Along with the two deaths already spoken of on North Washington Street in 1925, there was at least one marriage. At 201 lived the family of Edgar C. Moser, who came to Gettysburg in 1918 as the manager of the Railway Express Office in town. In 1925, Edgar’s son Wilbur was captain of the Gettysburg High School basketball team, and a “three-letter athlete.” Midway through high school, he was dating 17 year-old Verna Jeffcoat. On August 15, just a few hours

⁵⁰ “Just What I’ve Needed,” *Gettysburg Times*, September 30, 1925; “Ralph A. Menchey,” *Gettysburg Times*, February 13, 1925.

⁵¹ “Purchased Store,” *Gettysburg Times*, March 12, 1920; “E. E. Hutchison’s Store,” *Gettysburg Times*, September 16, 1925; “E. E. Hutchison, Retired Rural Carrier, Dies,” *Gettysburg Times*, June 11, 1956; Death Certificate of Elmer Ellsworth Hutchison, accessed at *Ancestry.com*. Hutchison was no doubt named after the famous martyred Civil War colonel by the same name.

before his team played Littlestown in basketball, Moser married Jeffcoat in a “secret” wedding that took place in nearby Westminster, Maryland, and was kept “from all but relatives.” Once the news leaked out, the newly-weds confirmed it and the new Mrs. Moser moved in with her husband’s family until they could relocate to a house of their own. For the next 64 years, Edgar and Verna lived in Gettysburg and raised six children together. The fact that their marriage was kept secret says something about the way society viewed teen couples in the 1920s.⁵²

The year 1925 is not among the most significant years in United States history. No wars started or ended; there was no presidential election; and no major world events took place that we study in today’s history books. However, 1925 was an important years to people like Henry Clay, the ex-slave who attended his wife’s funeral. It was also significant to Mr. and Mrs. Moser, who began their 64 years of marriage as teenagers. It was also an important year for Gettysburg’s businesses, especially one struggling business called the Sure Foot Heel and Rubber Company. Though 1925 may not be that significant to the story of the United States, it was significant in the everyday lives of ordinary Americans. Studying history from the perspective of those whose stories have been deemed “unimportant” provides an important service to historians of the future. Local history like this is also vital to the community that it pertains to. Gettysburg’s story is more complete when research is done on its people, businesses, and homes. In a town like Gettysburg, descendants of the citizens written about here are, in many cases, still part of the community, and they would be grateful to know that their parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents are being remembered by today’s students of history. We must strive to better include people like the residents of North Washington Street whose stories are now being told. By doing so, we will have a more complete American story, not just a narrative about the wealthy and the powerful.

⁵² “Wilbur Moser Weds Secretly,” *Gettysburg Times*, August 31, 1925; “E. C. Moser,” *Gettysburg Compiler*, February 15, 1941.

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Appendix I: The Residents of North Washington Street in 1925

261 North Washington Street

1. Henry "Harry" Clay, age 80 (July 4, 1845-June 30, 1938)
2. Clara (Hansford) Clay, age 69 (January 28, 1856-June 6, 1925)

249 North Washington Street

1. Louisa Kalbfleisch, age 69 (August 3, 1856-March 25, 1937)
2. Lena Kalbfleisch, age 64 (March 29, 1861-May 17, 1931)

243 North Washington Street

1. Ralph A. Menchey, age 23 (May 6, 1902-February 14, 1992)
2. Salena V. (Smith) Menchey, age 23 (October 29, 1902-May 4, 1984)
3. Francis J. Menchey, age 1 (June 14, 1924-January 31, 2002)

239 North Washington Street

1. James R. Ross, age 70 (June 26, 1855-February 15, 1933)
2. Ida K. (Diehl) Ross, age 67 (September 25, 1858-November 27, 1940)
3. Amy R. Ross, age 40 (March, 1885-May 12, 1967)

233 North Washington Street

1. Anna M. (Pfieffer) Ziegler, age 78 (December 4, 1847-March 14, 1927)

227 North Washington Street

1. Laura (Culp) Hamilton, age 79 (July 25, 1845-April 12, 1925)
2. Edith N. Hamilton, age 44 (about 1885-June 22, 1929)

225 North Washington Street

1. William Henry Kalbfleisch, age 61 (July 27, 1864-January 13, 1945)
2. Laura V. (Flemming) Kalbfleisch, age 59 (April 7, 1866-February 23, 1953)

215 North Washington Street

1. Reuben H. Rupp, age 68 (April 30, 1857-May 27, 1928)
2. Emma (Reigle) Rupp, age 58 (September 6, 1867-June 29, 1959)

211 North Washington Street

1. John Henry "Harry" Holtzworth, age 53 (August 3, 1872-June 2, 1934)
2. Elizabeth Effa (Bartel) Holtzworth, age 53 (January 6, 1872-December 6, 1952)

209 North Washington Street

1. Harvey L. Trostle, age 41 (October 9, 1884-July 26, 1964)
2. Cora (Shindledecker) Trostle, age 39 (December 24, 1886-May 19, 1961)
3. Paul A. Trostle, age 16 (November 29, 1909-May 12, 1951)
4. Crawford W. Trostle, age 11 (July 1, 1914-July 2, 1952)

201 North Washington Street

1. Edgar C. Moser, age 52 (October 6, 1873-February 10, 1941)
2. Daisy L. (Fietz) Moser, age 50 (September 14, 1875-April 16, 1960)
3. Wilbur Moser, age 21 (December 2, 1904-July 13, 1996)
4. Harry R. Moser, age 17 (November 30, 1908-May 24, 1968)
5. Mildred H. Moser, age 14 (November 25, 1911-July 3, 2010)

161 North Washington Street

1. John L. Biesecker, age 45 (February 19, 1880-February 3, 1960)
2. Alta A. (Mickley) Biesecker, age 48 (February 1, 1877-September 24, 1948)
3. George Grayson Biesecker, age 22 (September 2, 1903-August 6, 1981)
4. Oneida Biesecker, age 20 (July 16, 1905-June 29, 1978)

159 North Washington Street

1. Elmer Ellsworth Hutchison, age 59 (February 25, 1866-June 9, 1956)
2. Regina G. (Deatrick) Hutchison, age 57 (March 5, 1868-December 17, 1959)

151 North Washington Street

1. James R. Albin, age 71 (October 6, 1854-October 14, 1938)
2. Ellen S. (Kramer) Albin, age 67 (July 23, 1858-January 5, 1933)

135 North Washington Street

1. Joseph U. Appler, age 46 (November 4, 1879-June 22, 1934)
2. Beatrice R. (Grove) Appler, age 43 (January 1, 1882-February 11, 1940)
3. Charles J. Appler, age 17 (June 24, 1908-August 20, 1985)
4. Jacob G. Appler, age 12 (September 1, 1913-June 19, 1973)
5. Jessie M. Appler, age 10 (May 12, 1915-October 2, 1992)
6. Mary J. Appler, age 9 (July 27, 1916-July 21, 1977)

133 North Washington Street

1. Charles S. Mumper, age 57 (April 19, 1868-October 8, 1949)
2. Clara (Watts) Mumper, age 55 (May 22, 1870-March 10, 1952)
3. Anna E. Mumper, age 20 (September 23, 1905-January 24, 2004)
4. Marian R. Mumper, age 19 (November 18, 1906-April 14, 2003)
5. Frances L. Mumper, age 15 (1910-1985)
6. Jean W. Mumper, age 11 (July 15, 1914-January 4, 2003)

131 North Washington Street

1. J. Alfred Holtzworth, age 51 (November 1, 1874-January 8, 1958)
2. Bessie (Young) Holtzworth, age 49 (October 5, 1876-March 25, 1963)
3. Anna (Swisher) Young, age 88 (June 5, 1837-March 22, 1928)

129 North Washington Street

1. Collins E. Spangler Sr., age 66 (December 9, 1859-February 9, 1936)
2. Fannie H. (Miller) Spangler, age 61 (July 6, 1864-October 3, 1927)
3. Joseph P. Spangler, age 40 (October 17, 1885-October 1968)
4. Collins E. Spangler Jr., age 20 (September 21, 1905-December 29, 1995)

127 North Washington Street

1. Luther O. Beitler, age 53 (July 26, 1872-February 2, 1954)
2. Bertha E. (Diehl) Beitler, age 46 (July, 1879-1969)
3. Mildred C. Beitler, age 21 (July 23, 1904-July 10, 1991)

125 North Washington Street

1. George McClellan Stroup, age 62 (July 27, 1863-January 22, 1921)
2. Martha (Bollinger) Stroup, age 59 (November 6, 1866-June 4, 1948)
3. Irene H. K. Stroup, age 32 (January 13, 1893-April 21, 1978)

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Social Security Death Index, available at [ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com)

Appendix II: Demographics

Total Residents: 61

Total Number of Households: 20

Gender

Male: 27 (44%)

Female: 34 (56%)

Age

Mean age for all residents: 44

Youngest Citizen: Francis J. Menchey, age 1, 243 North Washington Street

Oldest Citizen: Anna Young, age 88, 131 North Washington Street

Race

White: 59 (97%)

Black: 2 (3%)

Households with Children under 21

Number with children: 8 (40%)

Number without children: 12 (60%)

Rent vs. Own Home

Rent: 9 families (45%)

Own: 11 families (55%)

Appendix III: Maps and Photographs

Figure 1. North Washington Street in 1925: Residents of the 100-block. The base map is that of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, drawn in 1924, courtesy of the ACHS and labeled by the authors.

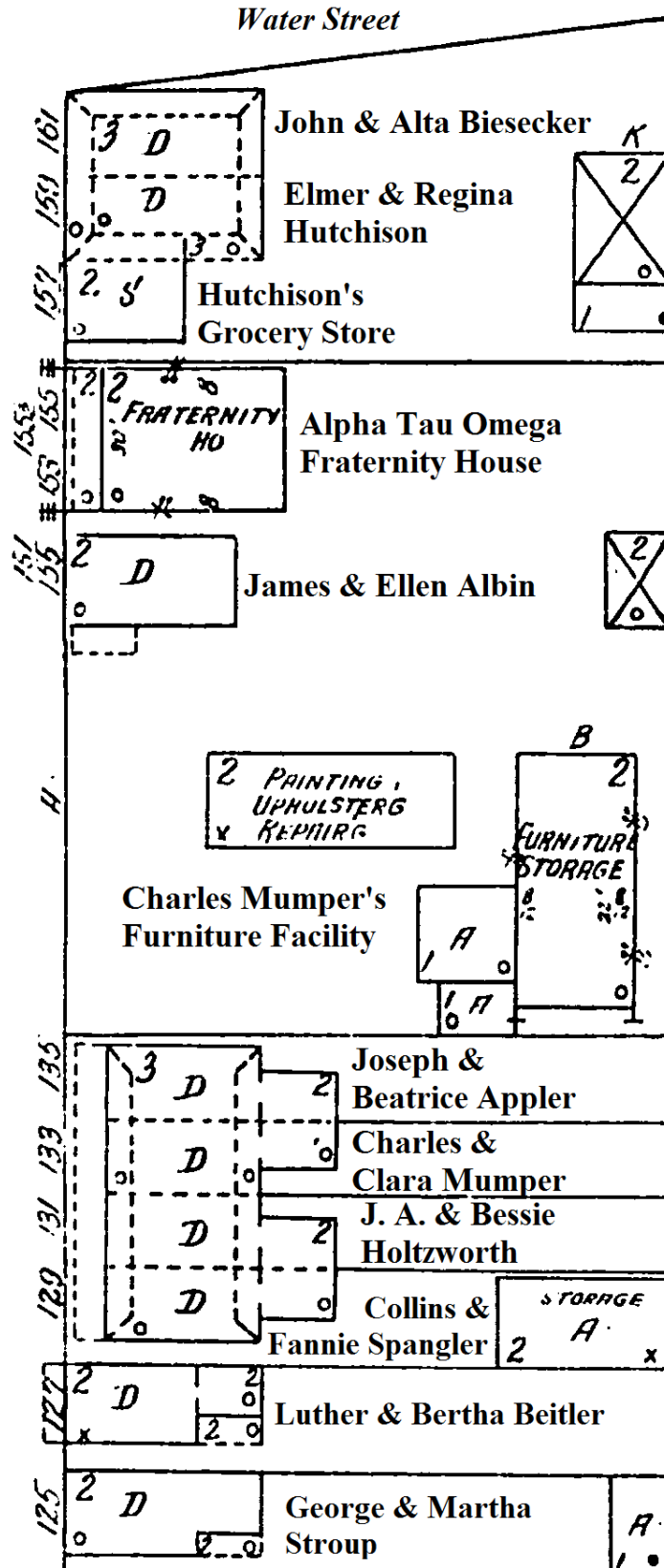


Figure 2: North Washington Street in 1925, residents of the 200-block. The base map is from the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Collection, ACHS; labels by the authors.

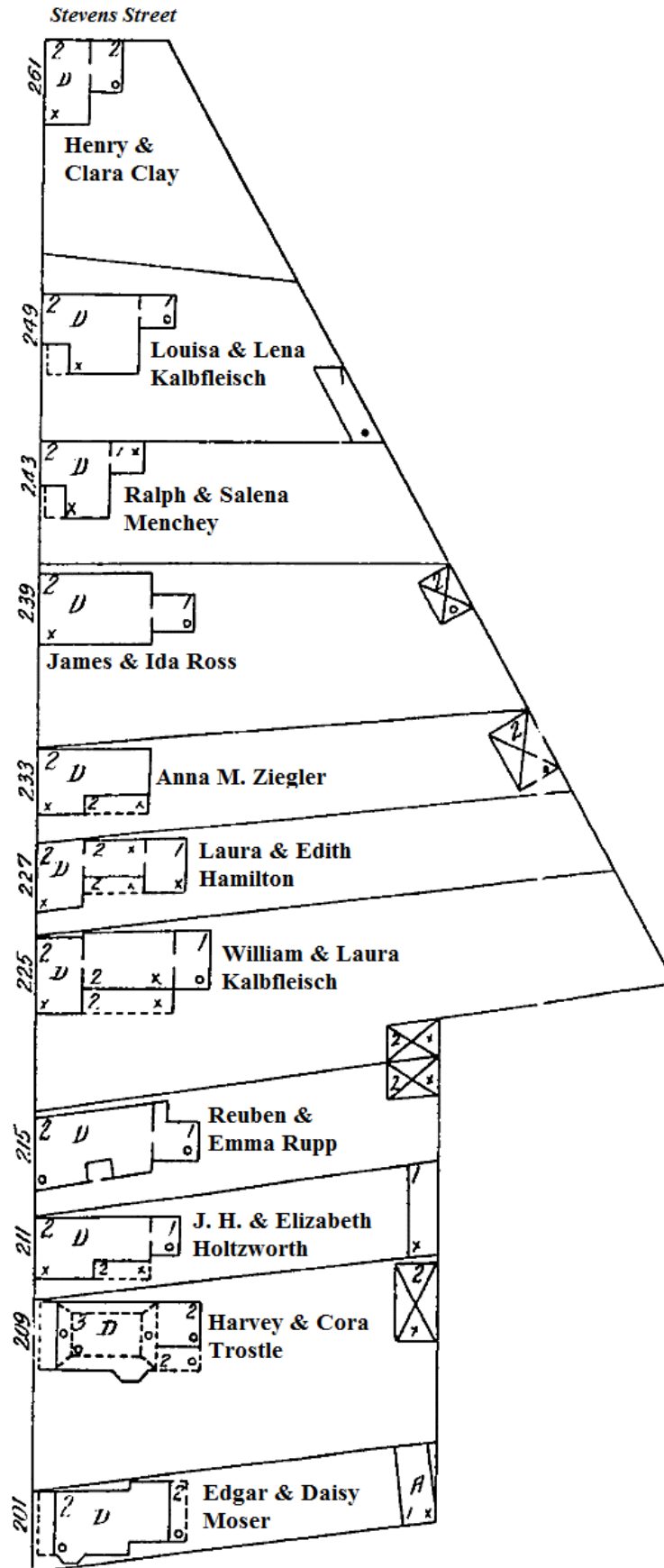


Figure 3. Henry “Harry” Clay (1845-1938), resident of 261 North Washington Street. Image courtesy of Betty Dorsey Myers.

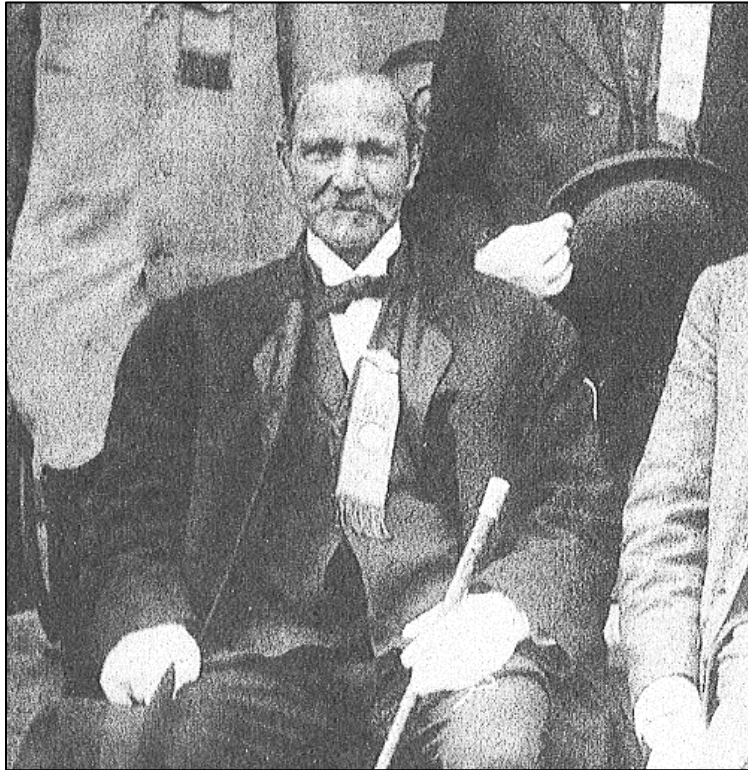


Figure 5. (Left): “J. Harry” Holtzworth, 211 North Washington St., courtesy of the ACHS.

Figure 6. (Right): “J. Alfred” Holtzworth, 131 North Washington St., courtesy of the ACHS.



Figures 7-8. Then and now comparison at the site of the North Washington Street Freight Station. Historic photograph courtesy of the ACHS.



Figures 9-10. Then and now comparison of a circa 1920s photograph taken on Water Street, showing 201 North Washington Street (right), and 161 North Washington Street (left). Historic photograph courtesy of Gettysburg College Special Collections.



Figures 11-12. Then and now comparison of the Appler residence, 135 North Washington Street.
Historic photograph courtesy of Gettysburg College Special Collections.



Figures 13-14. Then and now comparison of the site of the Sure Foot Heel and Rubber Company building (the stone structure in the historic photograph). Entirely new buildings stand where the factory once stood, housing a bank and several other businesses. It is worth noting that a storage facility that stood behind the old building still exists, and now serves as a laundromat. Historic photograph courtesy of the ACHS.

