

HISTORY OF
WOODBURY

John H. Armour

H I S T O R Y O F W O O D B U R Y

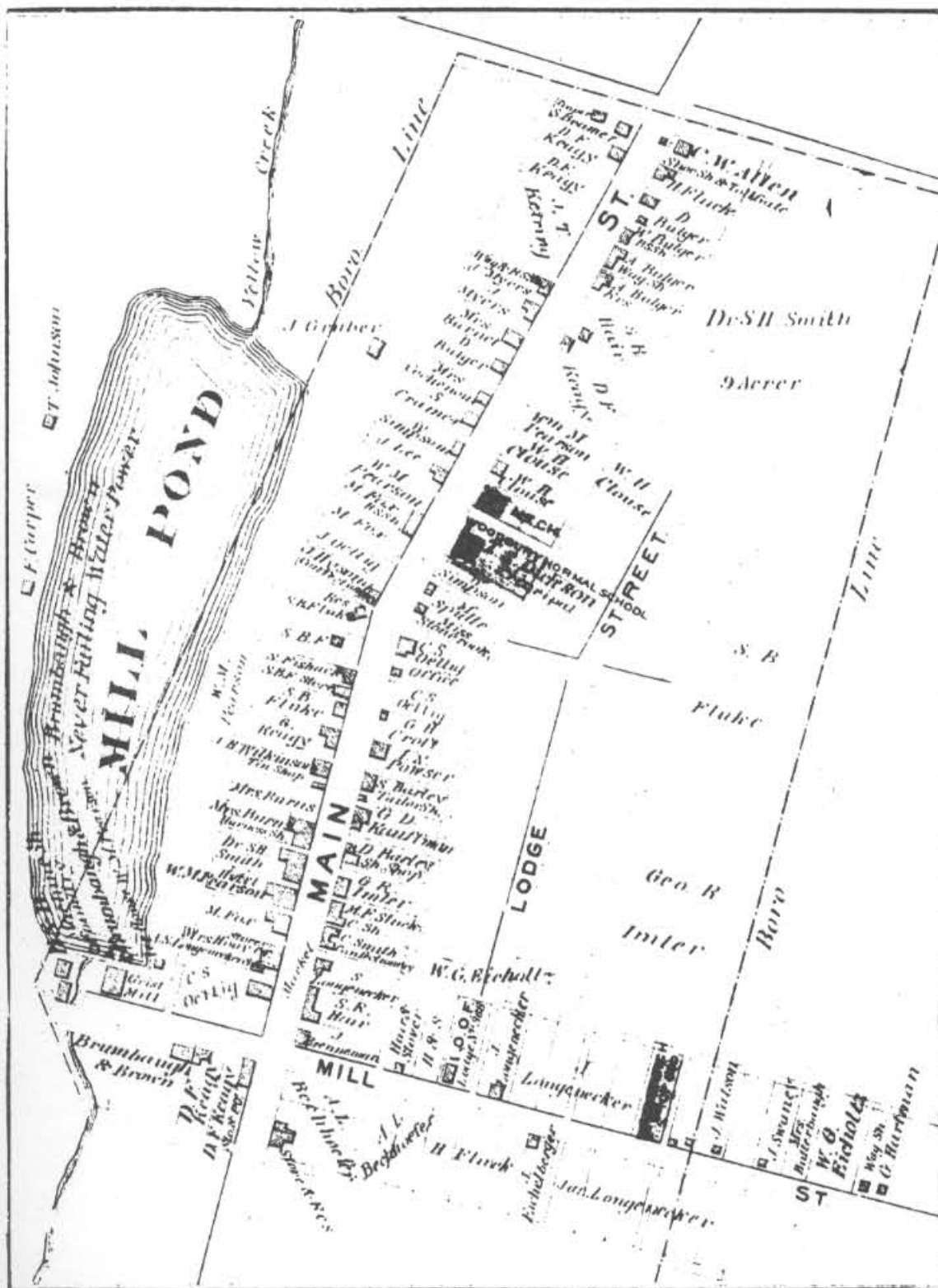
BEDFORD COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

1977 (rev. 1983)

John H. Armour

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HISTORY OF WOODBURY

As the nation celebrated its "Bicentennial '76", Woodbury marked its "Centennial plus 76". The town was founded in 1800 when David Holsinger settled there, built a grist mill in 1801, laid out lots in 1802, and sold them for \$8.00 each. Frank Dickes built the first house in town. Job Bridenthal also built a small log house and was one of the first residents.¹ This began the unfolding of Woodberry's colorful history, to which historians have delightedly set their pens.

David M. Adams records that in 1822, a dam was built and power furnished to operate a furnace erected by Messrs. John King, Henry Swope, and Dr. Peter Shoenberger the same year.² Known as Elizabeth Furnace, it remained in blast until 1843 when it was moved to Bloomfield, near Ore Hill. Traces of it are still to be found near the "creamery hole", a favorite fishing hole for Woodbury boys, young and old. The "hey-day" of the Cove and of Woodberry was ushered in by the iron furnaces, forges, and foundries. Iron was king.

"Iron men operated these furnaces. Tales of the prodigious feats of strength they performed, and of their prowess in free for all fights--which told in district homes formed sagas. No questions about it, those were the days when men were men." Thus pictures the pen of Ella Snowberger.

The town grew slowly as evidenced by this excerpt from the History of Fulton, Bedford and Somerset Counties: "Dr. Smith, who came to Woodberry in 1834, says there were then but three buildings in town. These were the log store and dwelling built by the furnace company and a stone house on the west side of the street, just north of Burns' saddlery shop, where Peter Dilts then resided; and the hotel kept by David Puterbaugh. The remaining buildings were shanties and dilapidated buildings occupied by workmen."³ Although it grew slowly, the town grew steadily. Lots were sold, more houses were built, stores, shops, and a post office sprang up. The post office was established on April 26, 1828, and Henry Swope served as its first postmaster.²

The needs of the village bustling with its iron industry were sustained, the economy was good, and the futures looked bright. Iron was to remain king in the Cove for some years to come, but by the time Elizabeth Furnace went out of blast and was torn down, "things were bad all over", as these excerpts from a letter postmarked "Woodberry, January 24, 1843," from John Bottenfield of Hickory Bottom to relatives in Ohio, so graphically points out: "I have not much to write of important matters, only that money is scarce with us so that many are afraid of their debts. Coffee is 6 lbs. for a dollar; sugar 12½ cents per lb.; market butter 10¢; but no money, it's all in trade. The money that is in circulation is only relief bills--this is money we cannot get silver for, only trade within the state. We have some shin plasters yet" (local script issued by local government) "but this you don't take in your country. It is supposed that half the land in the Cove will be sold again for the folks are more in debt than we ever knew of. The Sheriff will offer some this Court

for sale. They want to divide the Woodberry townships again. Make three of them, South, Middle, and North Woodberry. Then we will live in Middle Woodberry. If you have a mind to go on your land, you had better get a wife, or in other words, get married to some decent girl and then you'll both do better. If you can't get one in Ohio, come back to the Cove again. There is some left yet.

"We have more meetings this winter than this long time. The River Brothers have every week and the Winebrennarians they have great meetings in Woodberry.

"You may write in your next letter what sort of paper money you will take and I will try to get such and send it to you."⁴

Although there was a lack of money, there was no lack of religious faith, nor hard work, nor frugal living. They were all of them pioneer stock, and they did persevere. George Barndollar increased the size of the Woodberry dam and built a mill in 1842. The first Methodist Church was built in 1844 on the Levi Webber estate.^(a) It was a wood and Pebbledash structure. In 1847, just three years after Elizabeth Furnace was torn down, 28 new lots were surveyed and laid out by Phillip Keagy, forming a new addition to the north end of Woodbury. That this real estate development thrived is evidenced by the survey showing that all but five of the 28 lots were sold. On August 20, 1849, the Cove Lodge No. 368 I.O.O.F. was started in the lodge building on Dry Hill.

On April 11, 1848, the Morrison's Cove Pike was completed and a toll gate established in Woodbury. Crist Allen was the first gatekeeper. There were seven toll gates between Loysburg and Altoona.

In 1850, the first brick house was erected in Woodbury by Jacob Brenneman. This is the house which was trimmed with iron grill work and removed and used recently to erect a pergola on the campus of Mercersburg Academy.^{5(b)}

In those formative years, Woodberry established itself as a thriving town of industrious shops manned by superb craftsmen who could make anything from nails to men's beaver hats. Billy Baker, an old-time blacksmith of Waterside, recalled that his grandfather was a hat-maker in Woodberry: "He made those fancy high white beaver or fur hats those old-time big bugs used to wear." The first hat shop was in the little building next door to the Brenneman house. Later he moved uptown across the street from Jacob Myers' wagon and carriage shop. Samuel Hair was a hatter in this same shop after John Baker. Today this is opposite Weaver's Funeral Home. Said Billy: "Grandfather fell in the dam while he was washing some hats. He took cold and died of pneumonia at the age of 36, leaving this widow and four boys and a girl to survive him."⁶

Levi Webber, a Lancaster boy, orphaned at twelve years of age, chose to learn the blacksmith trade when he was seventeen. After finishing his apprenticeship in Lancaster, he decided to seek his fortune in Altoona, the railroad town and "infant prodigy among the cities of the Commonwealth". But Altoona certainly did not impress Levi Webber, now 20 years of age. Seen through his

(a) Where Galen Whetstone now resides (1976).

(b) Now commonly referred to as "the brick corner".

WOODBURY LANDMARKS



Residence of
Peter Diltz
1834

Today -
Residence of
Mr. and Mrs. John D. Reilly



Residence
and
store of
Jacob Breneman

Above: from 1861 map
of Bedford County

Right: 1983
"The Brick Corner"



youthful eyes it was a dirty, most depressive place. The streets were seas of mud with narrow board sidewalks which were limbs of unwary walkers. His roommate, Thomas Snowden of Woodbury, told him, "I believe my father-in-law, Michael Fox, could use a man like you in his blacksmith shop in Woodbury". Indeed he could, and did, and Levi Webber took the train to Roaring Spring, the Brumbaugh hack to Woodbury, and there he stayed and lived. "In his opinion, it beat Altoona all hollow".⁷ The blacksmith shop of Michael Fox was located at the present site of the Lutheran parsonage.

There were in Woodbury blacksmiths, wagonmakers, carriage-makers, buggy-makers, shoemakers, tailors, hatters, saddlers, harness-makers, tinners, copersmiths, merchants, hotel and tavern keepers, carpenters, cabinetmakers, pump-makers, brick-makers, millers, swayers, foundrymen, music teachers, dentists, druggists, woodchoppers, charcoal burners, physicians, photographers, watchmakers, clock-makers, and school teachers. For either workmen or apprentices, opportunity was but a step away.

But Woodbury was not without its lighter moments as this account from Bygone Days in the Cove reveals: "Woodbury was a great circus town back in the days when the shows were transported by horses and wagons. The elephant, of course, traveled under his own power. There were few residents too poor to raise the fifty cents general admission price to the show. Owing to its being just a day's trip from Bedford, it was a natural stop-over place for the circus. Barnum's aggregation was a regular annual feature. Youngsters in the district went wild. There WERE SO MANY INTEREST THINGS TO SEE THAT THEY COULD NOT DECIDE which was the best attraction--the big elephant which headed the street parade, the clowns, or Tom Thumb, who picked out Dr. Oellig's daughter, Jennie, as the prettiest girl. Jennie was so embarrassed that the crowd had a lot of fun about it."⁸

There was local talent, too, that gave color and pleasure to the Cove events. For picnics, weddings, political rallies, etc., Woodbury had a band. When Levi Benner lived at Potter Creek, he belonged to the Waterside band. He played the tenor horn. "In fact", said Levi, "nearly all the men in the Waterside band were in the Woodbury band, too. Atlee and Pete Brown, Dick and Ed Hall, Frank Longenecker belonged to it. I remember that Louis Horner, a weaver in the woolen factory, was the leader. We used to practice in the old planing mill. We played at a 4th of July celebration in Roaring Spring, and we played at a Sunday School picnic at Henrietta. We also serenaded Charlie DeFord and his bride at Dry Hill at their wedding."⁸ There was still a Woodbury band some years after the turn of the century, as the writer remembers Mark Bulger telling him that he was a member of the Woodbury band.

Not all the entertainment was from circuses and bands, nor of propriety and sobriety. For more than 20 years, the iron workers, woodchoppers and charcoal burners had lived and worked in Woodbury and the timberlands nearby. Many were now at Maria, Rebecca, Bloomfield, Ore Hill, and Henrietta. They worked long, hard hours at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day, and to them, pay day was a special occasion which they celebrated strenuously and boisterously. They got away from the iron furnaces, ore mines, charcoal beds, and tar pits and came to Woodbury. If they went broke, Billy Pearson would sell them liquor on

credit. In between times, the Irish laborers bought cider from the farmers. Nothing seemed to be so much to their liking as a brawl. They let no opportunity pass to pick a fight with the farmer boys, whom they called "buckwheaters". The latter, in turn, dubbed the miners "yellow-bellies". When the yellow-bellies and the buckwheaters came together, virtually no one on either side came off without one or more black eyes. On election days, the gangs lit out for Woodburry and painted the town red. Coming home in the night by way of the "barrens", the Ore Hillers could hear them hoot and yell a mile away.

The leading political parties then were the Democrats and the Whigs. The employees at the furnaces usually were of the same political complexion as the managers. John McCurran, an ardent Democrat, was manager at Rebecca Furnace. On days when "The Democratic Standard" was due in the mail, it was a familiar sight to see Mr. McCurran ride into Martinsburg astride his little Roan horse. Mike Barry, a staunch Whig, was manager at Maria Forges. Jim Madara was political boss at Bloomfield. His best political argument was a bucket of whiskey with a tin cup hanging beside it. As he voted, so voted the men.

"Never had an election reached the boiling-over point in Morrisons Cove to the extent of the one of 1880. The Democrats of Woodbury were so sure of General Hancock's election that they planned to have a pole-raising to celebrate the victory. Under the direction of Squire George Imler, a hickory pole was spliced together to a length of 210 feet. A deep hole was dug across the street from Billy Pearson's barroom. The first mishap occurred when Jim Madara of Bakers Summit, dressed in a dapper white suit and driving a high-stepping horse hitched to a sulky, drove over the edge of the hole and was jolted in. At length, the time came for the raising. Samuel Ritter, a youth of 17, had been delegated to the task of climbing the pole to fly the flag from its top. Without warning, a cable broke, letting the ponderous pole crash to the ground. Poor Sammy Ritter was struck in its downward course and instantly killed."⁹ From then on, the custom of flagpole-raising on election day was abandoned in the Cove.

On January 20, 1868, 22 citizens of Woodbury petitioned the Court for incorporation. The Court confirmed the judgment of the Grand Jury May 2, and on June 23, 1868, Woodbury became the eighth borough formed in Bedford County. Today there are thirteen boroughs in the thirty-eight modern political units of the county. The Court set May 30 as the date for Woodbury's first election. On July 14, John H. Wilkinson was elected first burgess of Woodbury.

On July 30, 1868, the first school board was organized. It had the following members: William Pearson, ^{Pres.} D. R. Sweeny, Dr. C. S. Oellig, C. W. Allen and Sam Beamer. *Wm. Simpson Secy.*

The first building used for school purposes was the I.O.O.F. hall on Dry Hill in 1850. A new grade school building was built in town in 1864. Today it houses the Woodbury Grange. Bedford County had only four grade schools in 1864, of which the new Woodbury school was one. Of the other schools in the county, Superintendent Dickerson complained, "There are one hundred and seventy-three schoolhouses in the county, and at lease seventy-five of them

WOODBURY LANDMARKS, continued



I.O.O.F. Hall
1849

(Used as
first term school,
1850-1862)

1983 - Residence of
Mrs. ~~Lester Whetstone~~
John Rink



Second Woodbury School. Built 186²⁴

Housed Woodbury High School, 1915 - 1929

Today - Woodbury Grange Hall

occupy sites utterly unsuitable. They seem to have been placed where they are because the ground they stand on could be put to no other possible use. The health of the pupils, beauty of location, convenience of access, shade and suitable playground, have been entirely overlooked or uncared for."

"But there is at least alleviation in this barren prospect in one instance." One senses the good educator's satisfaction as he writes:

"The new school house erected for the grade school of Woodbury village, is a fine brick house, two stories high, with two rooms on the first floor, and a large school room and a recitation room on the second.

"It will accommodate about one hundred and seventy pupils, and is a model of taste, durability, and convenience!"

"When you make a comparison between the Woodbury building, thus glowingly described as being the last word in up-to-date school architecture in 1864, and the new consolidated structure (1929) which has superceded it, you have an object lesson whereby you can measure the great progress made in our system of public education since then."¹⁰

Prior to the 1870 census: in 1834, when Dr. Smith came to Woodbury, David Puterbaugh was a hotel-keeper; in 1847, Philip Keagy was a surveyor; between 1850 and 1852, D. M. Bare and J. G. Herpst were school teachers; Peter Dilse and Mr. Dickey were blacksmiths; Pat Burns and William Simpson were saddlers; William Casner made harness; and George Bardollar was a miller. Abe Bulger made carriages and buggies, and Jacob Myers built wagons and carriages in 1860. John Baker and Samuel Hare were hatters. A. L. Bechoefer, Charles B. Hetrick and Frank Hetrick were merchants. Calvin Mateer was a druggist and William Ashcom and Jacob Stock were physicians.

The 1870 census enumerates: music teachers, George McCauly and F. D. Berhimer; physicians, Moses Detwiler, Samuel Smith, George Penoyer and Charles Oellig; dentist, I. M. Bozen; druggist, William Smith, merchants, G. D. Kauffman, David F. Keagy, Jacob Brenneman, Daniel Stover, and A. S. Longenecker; hotel-keepers, William M. Pearson and Joseph Ake; watchmaker, William H. Price; Clock-maker, A. B. Bulger; blacksmiths, Frederick Hartman, John Carpenter, Michael Fox, and William Bulger; carpenters, Samuel Cramer, David B. Bulger, David Grimes and Lafayette Burns; cabinetmaker, Michael Stock; shoemakers, C. W. Allen, Daniel Weimer, William Roberts, Daniel Shiner and Josiah Barclay; saddlers, William Simpson, William and Francis Burns; wagonmakers, Jacob and Martin L. Myers; pump-maker, David Sweeney; coopers, John H. Wilkinson; photographer, S. B. Fluke; tailors, John Hysong, John C. Miller and Erastus King; millers, John C. Taylor, John Freelan, David Beard, James Lee and apprentice, Joseph H. Barnett.

An amusing feature of the above census enumeration is the fact that Woodbury in 1870, like most all other towns, contained at least one gentleman of leisure, in the person of Patrick Burns, who was born in Ireland. He is the only man listed as having "no occupation". However, he had three enterprising sons, two of whom were saddlers, and the third a teamster.¹¹

The population for 1870 was 294 people. One hundred years later the 1970 census showed a gain of only four people, the official tally being 298. In 1876, 250 townspeople were members of the Church of the Brethren.

George Z. Replogle, educator and early Woodbury teacher in 1872/73, was as progressive in farming as in education, being the first farmer in Woodbury to have a silo.¹⁰

Several important events occurred in the 1870-1890 era. In 1873 the Barndollar Mill became the property of Jacob Brown. Destroyed by fire in 1879, Brown did not rebuild it but sold the business to William Lecrone who built the present mill and continued to operate it until the early 1890's when it was traded to Rudolph Hoover.

In 1867 the River Brethren Church was built by the residents of the colony that had emigrated from Canton Basle, Switzerland to eastern Pennsylvania in 1753. In 1876 a Sunday School was first organized in the Eshelman house (German Baptist, now Church of the Brethren) with L. B. Replogle as superintendent, and moved to the Replogle home in 1877. On November 11, 1876, the German Baptist Brethren congregation was formed as a separate organization from Yellow Creek (New Enterprise). One of its first decisions was to build a church and on October 14, 1877, the Replogle house was dedicated by Elder James Quinter. In 1899 the Methodist Church edifice was remodeled. On January 11, 1874, the Church of God's second bethel was dedicated by the Rev. D. A. Laferty. In 1882 the Trinity Lutheran Church edifice was erected, its first pastor being the Rev. Ephram Dutt.

The County Superintendent of Schools' report for 1891 shows that there were two schools in the town at the time. Cove Lodge No. 368, I.O.O.F. was constituted on August 20, 1849, and a hall erected the same year. The cornerstone of their present brick structure was laid in 1908. Grange No. 1309, National Grange, "Patrons of Husbandry", was formed in December, 1867. On April 19, 1875, Woodbury Lodge No. 539, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized with the official roster of charter members including John R. Noble, worshipful master, John Grove, senior warden, William H. Clouse, junior warden, Abraham S. Beckhoefer, treasurer, and David F. Keagy, secretary; the Lodge was transferred to Roaring Spring, December 27, 1887.¹² It continues to carry the Woodbury Lodge name.)

After Samuel B. Fluke hung out his shingle in Woodbury in 1868 as a photographer and jeweler, he continued in business until after the turn of the century. Protege and associate of Bedford County's renowned surveyor, John B. Fluke, who was his uncle, he became town surveyor for Woodbury. In the 1880's when a single-line telephone was extended in the Cove, Sam Fluke had one of only six phones between New Enterprise and Martinsburg. In those days, people found it hard to believe that the human voice could be heard for miles over a wire. Sam Fluke had a silver fife that was presented to him by his officers of the 205th Reg., Penna. Volunteers while he was a fife major in the Civil War. Mr. Fluke was asked to play some tunes on his fife into his telephone for the opening day celebration to demonstrate this new marvel. When the doubters listened in, they were convinced, "For B'George, they could hear Sam Fluke play his fife as plain as if they were in the same room with him."¹³

WOODBURY LANDMARKS, continued



Pearson's
Tavern

Residence of
Mrs. Belle Clouse
and Barbara Hoover



Hoover's Mill
Built c.1880

Site of original
Mill built by
Barndollar in 1850

When he first opened his shop, Samuel Fluke rented a counter on the first floor to Mr. Price, a watch and clock repairman from whom Mr. Fluke learned this business also. The photography gallery was on the second floor. On the blackboard surface of the west wall of his gallery is a white line sketch that appears to be a scene from near the spillway of the Woodbury dam. It was still there about seventeen years ago and may still be. No doubt there are to be found in the Cove many photographs taken by Sam Fluke in his second floor gallery that show this sketch. The building still stands and is the residence of Mrs. Blankley.

Samuel Fluke, teacher, soldier, surveyor, and jeweler, was an active citizen of Woodbury for almost 67 years at the same place of business! Through the turmoil and growth of more than half of the 19th Century and more than one-third of the 20th Century, he served his country and his fellowman with dignity and distinction. At the age of 94 years, 11 months, and 2 days, this loyal patriot died on his country's birthday, July 4, 1935.

The nationwide faltering of the economy in the late 1880's did not stop progress in Woodbury. In 1891, there were two schools with a student body of 39 boys, 26 girls, an average attendance of 50, and employing one female teacher and one male teacher.¹⁴

✓ In 1892, just one year before the "Panic of '93," D. H. Byers began his undertaker business, and his son, D. N. Byers, built a shop for making coffins and furniture. The son built his residence and shop at the crossroads of the Woodbury Pike and the Polecat Hollow road, catty-cornered from the store built about the same time by Electus and John Allen, sons of Crist Allen the toll-gate keeper in Woodbury. This store was last operated by John Mahoney. The elder Byers built his home and undertaker's establishment just below the first turn in the road at the site of the present residence of Mrs. Harry Snavelly. His son, Jacob N. Byers, joined his father in business and it became D. H. Byers and Son. After 1905, the son, Jacob N. ran the business alone. In 1910, the Woodbury House, hostelry and wagon shop of Jacob and Delilah Myers, closed when the old wagon-maker died, and in 1913, Jacob Byers bought their property, moved to town, and established a shop known at "Jacob Byers Wagon Maker." In 1920, the shop was made into an undertaking establishment, "and it was in that year that the first funeral was conducted in that building. In 1926, Jacob Byers included his son, Arthur, in the business and until he died in 1950, it was known as J. N. Byers and Son."¹⁴ Arthur C. Byers conducted the business until June 1, 1960, when it was sold to S. Gerald Weaver. Each successive owner improved and modernized the establishment until today "The S. Gerald Weaver Funeral Home" is one of the finest in the Cove.

In the year of the "1893 Panic," Jacob Myers expanded his wagonmaking business and began hotel and ordinary for guests and travelers. On Friday, May 19, 1893, he hung out his shingle announcing the "Woodbury House." The Day Book Register gives the names of the first as D. M. Trout, Altoona; J. D. Adams, Roaring Spring; A. S. Kellog, Philadelphia; and J. F. Criswell, Hollidaysburg. In spite of the nationwide panic, the hotel business thrived in Woodbury. The Day Book of the Woodbury House shows that the average number of overnight guests per week was about four, over a period of about fourteen years. During the

months of bad weather, there would sometimes be no guests for weeks, but in good weather and on special days, there were as many as 26 guests in one day.

Travelers from such distant places as St. Louis, New York, Florida, Virginia, Baltimore, and many others affixed their signatures to the hotel registers of Woodbury. Drummers took pride in their penmanship, and often included the name and slogan of their products, such as they entered on December 18, 1906: "D. J. McAdams, Philadelphia, and G. C. McEldowney, Altoona - "We smoke Happy Bill, and chew Star Plug!"

The signatures of hundreds of local citizens and their relatives from surrounding counties and states, of well-known preachers of the time, of local and national politicians and statesmen, of guests at wedding receptions and anniversaries, were entered in the register. In 1906, Senator G. E. Wade, Washington D. C., with Major Fred Hurdle of Altoona signed the register at the Woodbury House, and when E. K. Witter was proprietor of the Witter Hotel, Henry Ford and his wife stopped there looking for antiques.

When horse-drawn carriages and coaches were the principal means of transportation on the early turnpikes, the shops and hotels of the town served almost every need of the traveler; good meals and lodging for guests and drivers, stabling, feed and shoeing for the horses and rigs. Services came at the following prices: one coupling pole - \$1.00; fitting on one wagon skein - 75¢; repairing wagon wheels, 12 felloes - \$3.00; axletree in wagon - \$2.50; making 4 crosspieces for wagonbed - \$1.50; filling 2 front wheels, 14 spokes each - \$5.40; rimming 2 front wheels, 14 felloes - \$3.50; changing bores in 8 wheels - \$5.00.

Typical of labor costs and some commodities are the following: 3 hours plowing - 90¢; 4 hours work - 67¢; 8 hours work, boarded self - \$1.60; 2 bushel of buckwheat - \$1.20; 1 bushel of oast - 88¢; 1 bushel potatoes - 80¢; 1 bushel corn - 35¢; 1 month's rent - \$3.00. For housekeeping, kitchen help, and for serving in the dining room, women received about \$1.25 per week, depending on arrangements such as deductions for board, room, clothing, or caring for children of the household et al.

The inns, hotels, and taverns of our nation formed important links between the cities and towns, and the early frontiers. Forged into this chain of history are the names of Woodbury's innkeepers: David Puterbaugh, William Pearson, Joseph Ake, Jacob Myers, Samuel Coy, Mrs. Green, Sue Storm, Jacob Brenneman, and E. K. Witter, whose "Hi-Way Inn" which closed in 1933, was Woodbury's last inn.

Nowhere in those days was the news, the politics, and the gossip of the day more thoroughly discussed, argued, and disseminated, except perhaps at the quilting parties, than around the pot-bellied stoves and cracker barrels of the village stores. There were no networks of radio and television for the news. The newspapers were the media of the day, but not of every day; perhaps every Tuesday and Saturday, or onely weekly. There were relatively few "dailys", and the telegraph and telephone were in their infancy. News traveled on the wheels of horse-drawn coaches, or the steamdrawn coaches of the expanding

railroads. It was the exciting news of a growing nation; the opening of new territories, accompanied by the rush ~~for~~ land, for gold, for oil, and for all the opportunities for fame and fortune that the mind could conjure and the West could offer. Horace Greeley advised, "Go west, young man, go west!" and many did. All this had an impact upon the villagers and their families.

"In those years Woodbury was the political, social, religious, and cultural center of the Cove."¹⁵ When the farmers came to the town's stores for goods and wares, they also came for news.

Most of the stores were in the "old section" of Woodbury, i.e., the south end of the village. Just a short way before entering town, one passed the Keagy foundry, and the Keagy dam and mill, that were the products of the genius of "Machine Abe Keagy," who could and did make almost anything he put his mind and hands to making. Upon entering town, Bechhoefer's store was the last store on the right before crossing the Mill Hill road to Dry Hill. On the left was R. S. Isenberg's Store. On the other two corners, Brenneman's red brick store building was covered with ornamental iron grills, railings, and bannisters that trimmed the first and second floor porches and steps, while F. B. Hetrick's store was on the north west corner where Guyer's store now stands. A turn left took one down Mill Hill to Wm. Lecrone's mill. As one progressed northward through the town, almost every building on either side of the street offered a service of some kind, from physicians and photographers to hatters and horse shoers. A residence and business were often housed in the same building, or a building attached alongside. You could shop and also get your mail at Keagy's store, or get a watch repaired and a family portrait taken at Fluke's "Jewelry Shop and Photography Gallery." Should the man of the house be so minded, he could drop the family off to enjoy the tempting wares of the general store, leave the horse and wagon at Abe Bulger's or Jacob Myers' for such services as needed, and then meander on to join some group of menfolk gathered under the overshot roof of a store front to discuss the news of the day and of the changing times.

The Cove resisted change as the turn of the century and Woodbury's Centennial year approached. In spite of the shift westward of the coal and iron industry and the following migration of many of its people, the economy of the Cove remained sound. New buildings for schools, churches, and businesses were built, existing businesses were expanded or improved, and the economic crisis known as the "Panic of '93" passed with surprisingly little effect upon the Cove and its villages. Lots were still being sold for the building of new homes in the new section of Woodbury.

At the end of its first 100 years, Woodbury was still expanding in business, politically active, progressive in the education of its children, and deeply rooted in religious traditions. With confidence in their own abilities and faith in God's goodness, the people of the Cove looked with anticipation to the dawn of the 20th Century.

The sound of a voice and the musical notes of a fife traveling many miles over a wire, and the sight ^{and} of the exploding sounds of ~~Laysan~~ Henry Brown's Oldsmobile, the first automobile seen on Woodbury's streets, were indeed marvels of that day. The 20th Century was to bring such miracles as the mind of

man had hardly dared to dream of, but no other single invention was to revolutionize the people's way of life as greatly as the automobile. Such mechanical wonders as Henry Brown's "Olds," the Duryea, the silent 2 cylinder Maxwell, and the one-cylinder Cadillacs sold for about \$750.00. Henry Ford's Model K, with 6 cylinders and a 120 inch wheel base sold for \$2,750. In 1903, when Ford entered the field of automobile manufacturing, he was to compete with about 2,200 other makes of automobiles, including the Durant made by Wm. Durant, who later put together the General Motors Empire. When Ford built a four-cylinder "en bloc" Model N and sold it for \$500, it was quite a bargain. A dealer then would take a horse and wagon on trade! In 1909, he began mass-producing the Model T on a production line where parts were moved along by hand. By 1919, the production line was mechanized and brought not only a new era to the automobile industry, but also brought a Model T to the public for as little as \$260! There were more than 5,000 accessories available for the Model T that could convert it to a tractor for plowing the farmer's fields, or a hay wagon with four-wheel drive that could haul two tons of hay, or saw wood, pump water, run stock sheers, fill silos, run a thresher, or generate electricity; all this, and still take the family to town in style! For this last Henry Ford was the first automobile manufacturer of consequence to put the driver in the front left seat so that he could pull up alongside the wide boardwalks and let his family alight without wading through the dust or mud of the streets.¹⁶

In 1911, all turnpikes were taken over as County roads. In Woodbury, William Simpson was the last toll-gate keeper, and in 1919 the dust and mud of Woodbury's Main Street was eliminated by a new concrete road. In 1917, Jacob Byers, the undertaker, built a hearse in his carriage shop, mounted it on a chassis, and powered it with a Rambler engine. Later it was powered by a Dodge engine, but finally the "indestructible Model T" was used. About 50 years later, S. Gerald Weaver, bought it, had the Model T reconditioned and put into good running order. During Bedford County's Bicentennial in 1971, Mr. Weaver drove this hearse in the parade. Since then, it has been a feature in a number of holiday parades of the nation's Bi-centennial '76 and later events.

In 1920, William Smith, who lived across the street from the C. W. Bulger shop, supplied Woodbury with its first electric lighting. He used a combustion engine to run the electric generators. When Bill Smith started his light plant, the 12 lamp posts with their coaloil light that for years had graced Woodbury's Main Street became a thing of the past. No more would the lamplighter be seen on his rounds every evening carrying his half-moon shaped ladder, a coaloil can, and a polishing cloth for the lamps. Although remembered in poetry and song, and in tales told of olden days, there are few left who remember seeing the lamplighter making his rounds at evening time. C. Wesley Bulger was the last of Woodbury's lamplighters.

In the first decades of the new century, progress continued in Woodbury. On May 19, 1904, the River Brethren were incorporated under the name of the Brethren in Christ. In 1908, a new iron bridge was built over Yellow Creek at the tumbling hole of the Woodbury Mill dam. In this same year, the cornerstone for the Cove Lodge No. 386 I.O.O.F. was laid and a new brick edifice built. The Rebeccas, a branch of the Odd Fellows whose members consisted of both men and women, was also organized. Upon completion of the new building,

the first floor was occupied by the newly formed Woodbury Bank with A. B. Woodcock as president.¹⁷

National and world events had a great influence in the lives of the Cove's people. The United States had become a political, financial, and military power, and there was great unrest and conflict among the world's family of nations. By the year 1914, the Balkan Wars erupted into World War I, and by April 6, 1917, the United States was drawn into it's ostensibly, "to make the world safe for democracy." Once more, the able-bodied men and boys of the Cove and Woodbury answered their country's call to arms.

During the war, there were those who left Woodbury for the opportunity to make high wages in the war production factories. Some of the town's soldiers didn't return from the battlefields of Europe. "Those who did were somewhat provoked to find how much better those who had managed to remain behind and work had fared financially."¹⁸ The writers of the popular songs of the day aptly caught the mood of the times with the song, "How Are You Going to Keep Them Down on the Farm Once They Have Seen Paree." Some who came home to Woodbury stayed only for a short while and then left for the cities where greater opportunities and city life beckoned.

The shops of the small merchants, and the independent craftsman of Woodbury began to disappear in the post war era. New methods of production and merchandising took their toll. Even the smallest hamlet in Bedford County was affected to some degree by the "Boom or Bust" decade that was to become known as "The Roaring Twenties."¹⁸

But Woodbury and Bedford County's other towns and villages, steeped in the old disciplines and religious concepts of their founders, changed comparatively little. Although many roads were being paved to accommodate the booming automobile era, there were still wagon shops and blacksmith shops in Woodbury during the 1920's. Horses could be shod, harness repaired or spokes replaced in wagon wheels. Although the town's homes and streets were lighted by electricity, thanks to Bill Smith's "light plant," water power still turned the Woodbury Mill. The "country stores" also remained a part of the scene. In 1920, Chalmer Bechtel bought from his father-in-law, Daniel Stayer, the store which Electus and John Allen had begun.

In 1922, when the miners around Broad Top were in a prolonged strike, the Woodbury Milling Company, then known as G. B. Hoover and Sons, kept the hungry miners in flour during the weeks that they had no work. It was a period of great stress in the coal regions, and there were times, particularly during depressions, then known as panics, when miners and their families were in dire want. There is no record that any crimes of violence were fostered by the Molly Maguires in the Broad Top region, but there were times when the miners were in desperate need. George Hoover, the miller from Woodbury, found a way to bring a different reaction than violence from the miners. The Broad Top people had been good customers of his in good times, so when hard times came, he took wagonloads of flour and other food products and distributed these things without charge in places where they would do the most good. As a result, the miners sent a delegation with bands and speechmakers to tell him of their appreciation. The story of this public demonstration of thanks to the miller of Woodbury is told in the Herald of August 25, 1922. Although many people told Mr. George Hoover he was

taking a great financial risk, he refused to listen, and on August 22, 1922, his reward came as the people of Broad Top stormed the town and repaid him for his kindness both in thanks and in money. Thus a wonderful man was repaid for his trust in human nature.¹⁹

I spoke recently with Mr. Hoover's son, W. Herbert Hoover, who became sole owner of the mill on January 1, 1924, and asked him about the occasion described in the Herald. "It was quite a celebration," reminisced Mr. Hoover. "People came from all around, about 2,000 of them. There were speeches and lots of excitement in town. They presented my father with a pocket watch engraved with his name, the date, and who presented it and why. I still have that watch, and I'm mighty proud of it," said he with apparent pleasure at the memory.

I wanted to hear more about the early days of the mill, so I told Mr. Hoover of several very old photographs that our family has of the mill and the dam that were taken at the turn of the century.

"It shows a building where your home now stands, and I was told by my Uncle Ben Myers that it was a plaster mill," I told him.

"That's right," he replied, "and that is the same place the cheese factory was built when the plaster mill was torn down."

When my brother and I were very young boys, we visited our grandparents almost every summer in Woodbury. We boated, fished, and swam in the Woodbury dam, and we spent many hours playing in the old building near the spillway of the dam. By the graffiti we found on the walls of the old building, it was evident that many Woodbury youth also played there. As summer visitors in Grandfather Myers' home, there was much that happened in Woodbury during the '20's about which we knew very little at the time. I asked Mr. Hoover about the creamery hole and what happened to the creamery. He replied that at first there was just one creamery, but then another was built near it. The one nearest the mill's scale house burned down.

"Only that small barn over there was saved," said Mr. Hoover. "On the other side of the creek, there was a sawmill near the sight of the old furnace. Those places are all gone now."

I told him that I had talked to Frank Stonerook about the stores and how they had changed ownership, and had changed from one kind of store to another, or to a hotel, or a tavern, and sometimes back to a store again, about the "brick corner," about Coy's Tavern, and how Sam Coy had been found in the loft of the livery stable behind the tavern where he had hung himself.

"I remember that day," said Mr. Hoover. "There was a poolroom in the basement level of a house owned by Grant Smouse, and just across the street from the tavern. We boys weren't allowed in the place, but we would stand along the wall outside and watch the games and listen to what was going on. We'd fetch water from the tavern for the pool players, but after Sam Coy hung himself, not one of us would venture behind the tavern where the pump was; we were too scared!"

He told of other times when the boys would be frightened, as when the undertaker buried people from "the brick corner," and they would dare each other to slip inside at night when no one was around and stay in the room alone with the corpse. Yes, boys will be boys in any decade, in any town!

In 1924, the Woodbury bank was reorganized into the Farmer's State Bank with Dr. I. C. Stayer as president. The following year, electric power for the town was supplied by the Morrison's Cove Light Company, which continued until 1927, when the Penn Central Light and Power Company began to furnish the necessary power.²⁰

The decade was fast drawing to a close, and though Woodbury was affected much less by this turbulent period than other areas of the nation, there were those who had joined the 18 million citizens of the U.S.A. who had invested in stocks and securities. With the collapse of the stock market on October 29, 1929, the government declared a bank holiday and closed all banks. This day became known as "The Day There Was No Money." Estimated losses for the period 1929 to 1931 were 50 billion dollars and there were 12 million citizens unemployed. During this period, the county existed as a quiet almost somnolet area where the effects of boom and depression were felt less than elsewhere, and the pulse of change was very slow.²¹ In 1929 W. Herbert Hoover built a new concrete breast for the mill dam, and the new consolidated school was built by Woodbury Township and Woodbury Borough. These were the final significant events which the '20's brought to Woodbury, and the town braced itself for the problems ushered in with the next decade.

The devastating nationwide effects of the Great Depression were reflected by the number of businesses that failed, were forced to sell, or were abandoned at the first opportunity. In the Cove, and in Woodbury, confidence was founded on the longstanding relations between families and merchants. Chalmer Bechtel's store served his community for 26 years until 1946. Dan Byers continued his shop and furniture business into the next decades, J. N. and Arthur Byers continued for years as progressive morticians. At the south end of town, the store bought by F. B. Hetrick from the Hoover Bros., sold about 1912 to F. McMann, then it was confidently bought by M. Q. Baker as a sound investment in 1930. Mr. Baker operated this store until 1944. Myra Richards' hat shop, located just across the street, had been flourishing many years by 1930. She had enjoyed the patronage of women from many miles around. This business site, established in the 1800's was operated by R. S. Isenberg, Mr. Detwiler (Myra's first husband), and others selling tin wares and hardware. Then Myra, now Mrs. Myra Richards, graced the establishment with ladies' hats styled and bought in New York. On her first buying trip to New York, Myra wrote back to Miss Ella Myers, a friend in Woodbury:²²

August 24, 1910

Dear Ella,

Well, Ella, I am having the time of my life. I think! I am so tired going around. But yet it is all so new to me. The hats are great here!

Yours,

Myra

She proved a shrewd businesswoman and enjoyed and patronage of regular customers more than 60 years at this same business site. When her place was bought by Mr. Trueman and renovated, they found behind the hat shop's display panels shelves still having on them pots and pans and other tinware used by the previous owners.

Just recently (fall of 1976) Lester Whetstone remarked that he had been in business about forty-five years. In these years he had supplied regular customers for many miles around with ice and with fresh oysters of the finest quality. His home and place of business is the sight of the Second Bethel of the Church of God erected in 1874 on Mill Hill in Woodbury. He has been a familiar part of the Woodbury scene. His son, Galen, operates a successful trucking business and also was the owner of Gayland Speedway at Everett until he sold it just recently.

The Barkman Gas and Oil Company was started in 1931 as a retail garage by Mr. Carl Barkman. Mr. Barkman added an office and salesroom to the garage in 1939 and changed from a retail to a wholesale business. When he changed over, he installed a bulk plant to store the Sacony-Vacuum products which he handled, such as gas, oil, grease, kerosene, and fuel oil. His business grew steadily, and he served many satisfied customers.²³

In the year 1935 the C. C. C. and the W. P. A. (Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration) provided much of the labor for the building of seven spring houses, the reservoir, and the pipeline from Raver's Gap to Woodbury for a new water system that was voted in by the Borough with a \$7,500 bond issue on November 6, 1935. On May 9, 1935, there were 127 men working on the project which was completed during the year. The final water bond was paid in December of 1948.²⁴ The new water system serviced not only the borough, but also many homes and farms along the Raver's Gap road, northward and southward along the Hickory Bottom road, down Mill Hill to the Borough line, homes along the township road from the reservoir to the Polecat Hollow road, and the new consolidated school. Homes as far north on the Woodbury Pike as Frank Corle's home, and Galen Whetstone's truck garage and residence were also supplied by this water system.

Fifty-five years ago, the Miller Auto Co. began when G. H. Miller, grandfather of the present owners, started a garage and dealership in Willys Overland cars, just north of Woodbury on the Curryville Road. When Willys Overland went out of business, Mr. Miller obtained a Chrysler-Plymouth franchise for this area in 1935. His son, Brice, bought the garage, and in 1948, Brice moved the business into Woodbury when he bought out Hobe Smith's place. Brice redecorated in 1948-49 by adding an office, a show room, and a parts room.

In 1936, on June 3, the Woodbury Grange #1309 bought the old red-brick school next to the Methodist Church. In this same year the Waterside congregation of the Church of God merged with the Woodbury congregation. The following year, March 23, 1937, they broke ground for a new building. On May 30, Rev. H. R. Lobb laid the cornerstone for the new bethel. The second bethel was then sold July 26 to Rev. D. M. Nissley, pastor of Rodman Tabernacle, with D. Lloyd Weyant as assistant pastor.²⁵

In 1930, when the Great Depression struck with its many prolems, it is doubtful if anyone in Woodbury or the Cove would have believed that this decade would explode into World War II. A total of ninety-four men volunteered or were called by the Woodbury draft board beginning in 1940. See listing in Appendix "A."

Although nearly everyone suffered the burdens of the war, i.e. the rationing of even the barest necessities of life, inflated wages and prices, and a gnawing fear for the outcome of the most horrible war in the history of mankind, --the horror of war for these 94 able-bodied men was a daily reality. For five years the spectre of war haunted them every minute of every day that they served.

On the home front in Woodbury there were a number of changes in the town's businesses. In 1944 Matthew Q. Baker sold his corner store to Truster S. Guyer. In 1945 Mark and Martha Bulger began the M. & M. Restaurant. In 1946, Chalmer and Lena Bechtel, after operating the store of her father, Daniel Stayer for 26 years, sold the store to John Replogle. The following year Mr. Replogle added a fifty-foot addition to the rear of the store and a parking lot. In 1947, Mr. Roy Green moved to Woodbury and opened a modern barber shop. In 1948, Carrie Kaufman took over the E. K. Witter store. She called it "The Highway Inn." However, after Sam Coy died, Mr. Green and Sue Storm ran the old tavern until E. K. Witter bought it and named it the "Highway Inn." This is the large building with the mansard roof, now the residence of the Kepples and Belle Clouse. Witter's store that Carrie bought was next door (north) of the original "Highway Inn." When Mr. Witter owned Carrie's store, the building burned down, except for the porch. Mr. Witter rebuilt the store but kept the original porch for it. Mr. Witter closed the original "Highway Inn" August 31, 1933, or at least that is the date of the last entry in the inn's register.

Kepple's Tin Shop was listed as one of Woodbury's businesses in 1948. It was in this year also that Brice Miller bought out Hobe Smith's interest and moved Miller's garage and its Chrysler-Plymouth agency to Woodbury. A new cement block addition, 45 x 45 feet was started in 1950, but in this year Mr. Miller died. Jacob and Wayne, his sons, continued the work of their father and took over the business. About June, 1951, they finished the addition, sold the old shop on the Curryville road, and moved the equipment into the new building in Woodbury.

1950 marked the 150th birthday of Woodbury. June 28, 1951, the Cove Herald reviewed Woodbury's first 150 years, and honored it with a special commemorative edition. It noted that on Woodbury's birthday, the newly organized baseball team of Woodbury celebrated the year by winning the 1950 championship of the Bedford County League, Eastern Division.

"In 1950, a new ballfield was constructed a half mile south of town, complete with new bleachers. The 22 players on the team's roster made an attractive picture as they took the field in their gray and scarlet uniforms. They had an excellent team and became the 1950 champions." See Appendix "B."

A feature column on Daniel N. Byers in this commemorative edition of the Cove Herald brought Woodbury into the National news spotlight. Hearing of "the 10 cent haircut," such national magazines as Look magazine and Life magazine

vied with each other to get the story, but without success. It was C. Edward Nicodemus of the Philadelphia Inquirer who succeeded in turning the nation's spotlight on Woodbury with this headline: "Haircuts Ten Cents: After 70 Years Dan Byers Sees No Reason to Hike Price!" (Dateline: March 23, 1952 Philadelphia Inquirer Magazine). Born on the Hickory Bottom Road in 1868, Dan Byers started his haircutting career at the age of fourteen. At 84 years of age he says, "After 70 years of charging 10 cents for a haircut, I can see no reason now for changing my price. I made enough to live on at that price when I started out. Ten cents paid for my house and the land it's built on. Now I don't need any more money; I don't want to get rich. Ten cents, that's my price."

Woodbury was changing slowly from a town of businesses and shops to almost entirely a residential town. The following description was given in the Cove Herald June 21, 1951: "Yet as time passed Woodbury became more and more quiet, until today the town has an atmosphere all its own. As you enter the town all is peaceful and serene. The shady, tree-etched main street passes between graceful old buildings. The lawns are well kept and the tidy gardens show evidences of the love and care with which they are grown. The few business places in the village are mellowed into the scene, so that the whole picture has the flavor of a Corot pastoral. At the one end of the town, a pleasant dam bordered by pale green willows graces the scene. The surrounding fields and lawns are a shaded, intense green and the whole water front seems carefully landscaped. The outlet for the dam is a shimmering waterfall that reflects the varicolored hues of the rainbow as it falls. At the foot of the falls a startling white caldron of foam angrily chases itself under a black iron bridge. The bridge which was built in 1908 had geometric patterns in its structure that presents a sort of rustic simplicity. A pine shaded Cape Cod house nestled snugly against the hill beside the falls completes the charming picture that is so typical of Woodbury - an age-mellowed, beautifully serene masterpiece."²⁸

Although the iron bridge was replaced a few years later with a concrete structure, nothing else has changed. Mr. Hoover shut down the mill's operation a few years later, but the Cape Cod home of Herbert and Hazel Hoover still "nestles snugly against the hill beside the falls."

The early '50's saw the involvement of the U.S.A. in the Korean War. From Woodbury, eight young men served their country. See Listing in Appendix "A."

In 1953 John Replogle sold his store to John Mahoney. In 1955 T. S. Guyer sold his store at the opposite end of town to his son, Charles Guyer, who with his wife and their son, Wayne, are still in business. With the exception of Hoover's Mill, this business site had been in continuous operation longer than any other in Woodbury. When the Hoover Brothers, Al, George, and Frank, sold their earlier store (Gene Shaffer's home) to the Longeneckers, they built the Guyer store site. Woodbury's oldest living school teacher, Mr. William McMahon, is the son of a former owner of this store.

October 26, 1956, Dave Long opened up a furniture store in the "Beckhoeffer building." His business prospered and grew steadily, and on October 24, 1960, he moved his business to Roaring Spring.

In 1957 the Woodbury Consolidated School merged with South Woodbury Township, Hopewell Township, and Hopewell Borough school districts. The members of the Woodbury Consolidated School Board at this time were, for Woodbury Borough, Willis Long, Pres.; Jacob Miller, Vice Pres.; Arlan Barkman, Secretary; Harry Forshey, Treas., and Jesse Imler; for Woodbury Township, Arthur Kensinger, Pres.; Jesse Replogle, Vice Pres.; Chester Erb, Secretary; William Helsel, Treas.; and Glenn Hollinger. The merged school districts completed the erection of a new Northern Bedford County High School, in 1963. "New schools dotted the landscape of Bedford County and by 1965 every high school in the county was new since the end of World War II."²⁹

January, 1958 the Farmers State Bank of Woodbury merged with the First National Bank of Everett, and became The First National Bank of Everett, Woodbury Branch. The next year the construction of a new brick building was begun and on January 23, 1961, the bank moved from the Odd Fellows building where it had opened for business, January 2, 1909, into its new location.

The building of homes in the "new section" of Woodbury and the new homes on the perimeter of the town continued in the '60's. Ground was broken for a new general store in June 1960, by John and Josephine Mahoney. It was a one-story building of concrete block measuring 60 feet by 60 feet. In the same year, Elizabeth Shimer began a beauty shop, now known as Shimer's Beauty Shop, in the home that she and Mr. Kenneth Shimer had built. In June 1963, William Hughes began barbering at Roy Green's old shop. In 1964 he built a new barber shop near Mahoney's store on Lodge Street. It is a modern one-story red brick building. Mr. Hughes had a trailer residence on the same lot. In 1969 Barkman Oil added to their building and plant facilities. This same year Miller Auto Co. started a modern car lot across the street from their garage. To build this car lot they bought the residence of Clyde and Audrey Byers and razed the building. This building was the old Stouffer home. The Byers' then bought Carrie Kaufman's "Highway Inn" building and renovated it for their new home. In 1972 when John Mahoney closed his general store, Edward Trueman bought the building, completely renovated the interior, and established a thriving new furniture store. He also bought the building where Myra Richards' hat shop was. He painted and renovated the building, and uses part of it for storage of furniture and rents apartments on the second floor.

In 1973 the Miller Auto Company added a new display room, modern offices and a reception room to their building, and a new brick front and a canopied out door display room. Modern homes continued to be built in Woodbury's "new section," and the staid and sturdy homes along the venerable Main Street are, with few exceptions, maintained and well kept by their owners. The town has taken on a new complexion with its added streets of asphalt, new street lights, and sign posts that give the names of the streets. According to the Bedford County Planning Commission the number of dwellings in Woodbury has increased to 102 by 1976. But in addition to these there has been about thirty homes built adjacent to the town and on its perimeter in the last three decades. Although they are just beyond the borough line they are ostensibly a part of the Woodbury community.

In the '60's the nation and the world was shocked by the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Vice President Johnson then became President until

the 1972 election and the involvement of the United States in the Viet Nam conflict was greatly escalated. After Richard Nixon became President the involvement of the United States was brought to an end. See listing in Appendix "A."

Although the United States is not now actively engaged in war, thousands of men of the armed forces, of which many are from Cove Area homes, are scattered around the world. We are not isolated from the wars and political turmoil of this decade and the wars between Israel, the Arabs, Egypt, Syria, etc., the Watergate Scandal, the resignation of President Nixon, and his subsequent "Pardon" by President Ford. We are a small community but we are involved.

Although far from the year 1800 when Woodbury first had its beginnings, and farther from the year 1776 when our great nation had its beginning, we have changed as our nation has changed. It is inevitable that we shall continue to change. How we shall change, history shall record.

Should David Holsinger stand at the site of the old toll gate in Woodbury today and see the giant trucks and tractor trailers roaring through his town at "break neck" speeds he would probably call it nothing less than an incredible dream. Should he visit our homes he would see modern miracles beyond his comprehension. Perhaps as the 20th century speeds on to its conclusion there will be other miracles beyond any dreams that men have yet dared to dream. Let the heritage of the future be the dreams we dared to dream, and the faith of our fathers be the foundation on which we shall endure.

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APPENDIX "A"

Those Who Served: World War II

Baker, Henry W.
Baker, J. Paul
Barkman, Palmer J.
Bassler, John W.
Beach, David B.
Beach, James C.
Beach, James F., Jr.
Bechtel, Walter
Brown, Bernard
Brown, Charles
Bulger, Mark H., Jr.
Byers, Clyde
Carper, Stanley G.
Clouse, J. Blair
Clouse, W. Ray
Cooper, Elwin
Cooper, Delwin E.
Cooper, William H.
Detwiler, Arthur
Detwiler, Ross
Dibert, Lawrence
Dilling, David
Dilling, Robert H.
Dively, Chas. E.
Dorhn, Edward J.
Ebersole, Robert D.
Fluke, Dale
Fluke, Lyle
Frederick, Dean W.
Frederick, Samuel R.
Gates, Harold
Gates, Willard F.
Giselman, Clifford
Guyer, Axthle
Guyer, Charles
Guyer, Chester P.
Harclerode, H. Robert
Held, Chas. Robert
Held, Wilbert S.
Hoover, Roger
Imler, Andrew*
Imler, Donald
Imler, Frank
Imler, Levi
Imler, Michael
Imler, Ralph
Johnson, Leonard R.

Jones, William
Kepple, Harry J.
Lego, Earl B.
Lamborn, Aaron R.
Lehman, Paul
Little, William P.
McAllister, W. T.
McCall, Herman
Meck, Bruce E.
Miller, Clair
Miller, Harry
Miller, Jacob C.
Miller, Robert
Miller, William
Mock, Chester V.
Mountain, Donald E.
Mountain, Marlen E.
Noel, Abraham D.
Over, Howard S., Jr.
Over, Richard
Pepple, Carl F.
Pepple, Paul K.
Pepple, Robert
Reighard, Carl
Reighard, Donald
Reighard, Edwin
Reighard, Harry
Replogle, Gerald*
Replogle, Ray G.
Rightenour, Elwin
Ritchey, Maxine
Russell, Kenneth
Sell, Glenn
Shoop, George R.
Smith, Harry H.
Snyder, Byron E.
Snyder, Willis E.
Steele, Donald
Stoner, Robert
Stonerook, James L.
Stonerook, Galen L.
Wareham, George
Wareham, John
Whetstone, Galen
Wright, James
Wright, Russell

*killed in action

Those Who Served:
Korean War

Barkman, Arlan
Houp, Herb
Kling, David
Miller, George Wayne

Pepple, Bob
Pepple, Carl
Pepple, Donald
Zimmerman, Kenneth

Those Who Served:
Viet Nam War

Armour, John, Jr.
Brumbaugh, Howard
Corle, Wayne
Corle, Gary
Frederick, Robert
Martin, Dean
Miller, Thomas

Miller, Dwight
Pepple, Gary
Pepple, Ronald
Pepple, Robert
Pressel, Dwayne
Slick, Robert
Slick, Earl

Appendix "B"

Woodbury Baseball Team, 1950

--from news items contained in Carl and Arlan Barkman's scrapbook.

Quote: "An official Woodbury team was first organized when a group of local enthusiasts decided to form a qualified ball team to enter league competition."

Quote: "Baseball fans of the Woodbury Athletic Association held a meeting Friday night at the Barkman Gas and Oil plant. The Association plans to put a team on the field for the 1949 season. Officers elected were: Mark H. Bulger, president; Jesse W. Imler, vice president; W. Emmert Pepple, secretary; W. Herbert Hoover, treasurer and Carl Barkman, manager."

The board of directors of the association included the above officers and the following: Roy Green, Brice Miller, Melvin Rhodes, T. S. Guyer, John Replogle, John Over, P. Walter Pressel, John Fetter, Frank Eshelman, and Lawrence K. Replogle.

The president, secretary, treasurer and trustees Guyer, Replogle, and Rhodes were elected for two year terms to the board and the others for one year.

At a second meeting, Friday night, the association again met and the following committees were appointed by the president:

Equipment and uniforms: Carl Barkman, John Over, and John Fetter. Soliciting funds: Herbert Frederick, Russell Wright, and Arlan Barkman. Baseball grounds: Jesse W. Imler.

The fund solicitation committee reported "a nice amount of money" already in the hands of the treasurer and uniforms being donated by businessmen.

"The Woodbury team will apply for a berth in the Bedford County Baseball League," President Bulger said. "The games will be played on the athletic field at the back of the Woodbury Consolidated School."*

In their next year, dateline January 12, 1950, a news item by the Cove Herald gives this account of the team's progress.

Quote: "Woodbury Gets New Field for 1950 Baseball Season. Mark Bulger, president of the Woodbury Athletic Association announced this week that the Cove's entry in the Bedford County Baseball League will have a new diamond for the 1950 season.

Arrangements have been made to construct a diamond on the W. Edward Over farm, one half mile south of Woodbury, Mr. Bulger said:

*From a news item field in Arlan and Carl Barkman's scrapbook.

"Two public-spirited citizens, W. Edward Over, who moved from his farm and built a fine new home in Woodbury, and his son, John Over, who operated the farm, have made it possible for Woodbury to continue county league baseball. All ball fans in the community are grateful to them."

"The field used in 1949 was not acceptable to the league officials," Mr. Bulger said. Some grading will be done, a backstop erected and bleachers constructed on a new field.

At a meeting of the association, Thursday night, all officers were re-elected. These are Mark Bulger, president; Jesse W. Imler, vice president; D. Emmert Pepple, secretary; W. Herbert Hoover, treasurer and Carl Barkman, manager.

New directors, elected for two years were: John R. Over, Philip Norstram, Curtis Replogle, Russell Pepple, D. W. Pressel, Prof. Ross Miller, L. K. Replogle and Jesse Imler. It was voted to make retiring directors honorary members of the board.

The committee appointed for preparation of the new diamond includes Russell Pepple, W. H. Hoover, Carl Barkman, Ross Miller, Lawrence Replogle and Jesse W. Imler. The committee on confections includes Walter Pressel, Jesse Imler, Arlan Barkman and Lawrence Replogle. Curtis Replogle is in charge of tickets and collections. Carl Barkman is to purchase equipment. Jay Guyer, Robert Pressel and Jack (John) Armour, Jr. were named bat boys for 1950."*

The Woodbury team won the 1950 championship of the Bedford County League on their new field as described above by the Cove Herald. The following year Woodbury left the Bedford County League and joined the Blair Twilight Baseball League, Southern Division. The reason for the change was the objection of players and community to the Sunday baseball games required in the Bedford County League. The Woodbury team continued its championship form in the Blair Twilight League by winning a number of seasons playoffs.

"Memories of Woodbury"

Introduction:

- A. This is being compiled from the memories of Alma and Howard Keiper.
- B. We moved to Woodbury when our father became the Rural Mail Carrier out of the Woodbury Post Office in 1902 - Frank Bulger was Post Master. Our father - David H. Keiper carried the mail over a period of thirty or more years. He first drove a horse but finally ended up driving a Model T Ford.
- C. The following account is self-explanatory.

- - - - -

Starting at the Northern End of the town - the portion of the town above the Methodist and Luthern churches was called Polo.

1. Irvin Byers

Irvin was a very fine carpenter. He was married to Ida Quarry. They had no children. They attended the Bethel Church of God on Dry Hill. They were very faithful in attendance and participated fully. He built a barn for us on a lot now owned by Truster Reighard.

2. George Z. Replogle House

This house became the home of George Z. Replogle. They moved from the farm below town where they lived in a stone house. George was a very public spirited man. Once a year he would visit the Woodbury schools and spoke encouragingly to the students. I, Howard, worked with him opening up the breakers on the Hollow road. He was very congenial to work for and urged me not to work too vigorously. In the winter he occasionally traveled on a two horse bob-sled to New Enterprise where he held membership in the Brethren Church. His son Paul and I with some others enjoyed the trip with him.

3. Dan Byers

Dan was Irvin Byer's brother. He was a very busy man. He owned the Planing Mill. We went there to watch the board being planed. We also got bags of very fine chips and used them for bedding in our horse stable. He also was a barber, tax collector, furniture store owner, and sold ice cream on Friday and Saturday nights. He was a very devout and active member of the Lutheran Church, serving as the Sunday School Superintendant and teacher. He also took an active part in county Sunday school affairs and often attended the state conventions.

His barbershop, open over weekends, was a place where men gathered to sit on the bench back of the stove. The school directors of the township met in an upstairs room to conduct the business of the school system. He and his barbershop were written up in a national newspaper because of his long tenure and also because he never increased his prices for a shave and a hair-cut: 10¢ per remained the price through the years. He built his own barber chair but finally bought a manufactured one with all its comforts.

I saw my first typewriter in his office. It was an Oliver. But it was preceded by an earlier one which consisted of a movable plate with the letters on the inner rim. You turned the plate with the letter desired and pressed it down on a ribbon and produced the printed letter. I recently viewed the development of typewriters at the Smithsonian Institute but failed to see one like this on in Dan's shop.

Dan was always in a hurry and in high gear.

They had children: Ralph, Blanche, Huldah, and Laura.

4. Jake Byers

He lived down the hill on the Hollow road at the turn. Jacob took the undertaking business over from his father, Davey Byers, who also was a master craftsman in wood. He made coffins, rough boxes, and furniture.

Later he moved up town and took over the J. B. Myers home. Tommy Myers had a cabinet makers shop in the large building now used by Gerald Weaver, who is the local undertaker with good equipment. Jake remodeled. He was an up to date undertaker who also had good equipment and a hearse made by Tommy Myers and C. Wesley Bulger, the next door blacksmith. Jake also was a watch repairman. Arthur, the son, took over and carried on the business. Mrs. Byers was a good helper. They were Methodists. Their children were: Arthur, Rebecca, and Amanda.

5. Jake Beamer House

Going back now to the first house on the West-side of the street, we come to the Jake Beamer house. He was a cooper. He planted an orchard about where the joint school buildings are now. Many a fine apple I ate there which we took as a matter of course.

Mrs. Annie Keagy with Minnie, Jerry and Ira bought from Beamer. Ira worked in the Altoona Post Office. Always drove a nice car. Jay was a railroad mail clerk. He never married but always had a girlfriend. He came home most week-ends. He was a lively, friendly person. He stepped in the path of a car and was killed in front of his house.

6. George Potter - Mary Newcomer

George Potter was a roly-poly man - very fine looking and always especially friendly to me. I rode our horse "Dick" past his barn door which opened onto the alley. He had a red mare, a bit sway backed and sleek and heavy. George always claimed that she could easily outrun our fast horse, Dick. "Why," he said, "When she runs she swallows the bit and no one can stop her." He always found it not the time to put this bit of fiction to the test, but it was a nice bit of pleasantry between us. He was an unusual man and enjoyed the play acting we indulged in.

Once in a while on a Saturday night you would see this elegant man walk down town. He was on his way to call on Lilly Fox.

He owned an orchard and a field which was later sold and became the present location of the Church of God. He made some hay off the field. His barn was always neat and well ordered. He himself always seemed dressed up and in the best of humor. He had a smile in his eye.

His housekeeper was Mary Newcomer, a sister of Jake and Christ Newcomer.

He must of died suddenly. I remember going to the viewing at his home. He seemed like a marble replica of the George Potter I knew.

There is so much I'd like now to know about this man who could relate to a boy with his horse in the alley. I remember him kindly and wish we could have had the race we teased about but then we would not have wanted his horse to swallow the bit.

Mrs. Verna Pressel now lives in this George Potter House.

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Mrs. Verna Pressel now lives in this George Potter House.

7. The next house no longer stands. It was the home of many people. Louis Croft lived there - also Ed Burns and George Ott. Then the Replogles from Potter Creek moved there. There was a large family - Annie and a number of boys. Will and Henry - the doctor lived in Altoona. Dan finally married Cleve Bolger and lived in Altoona working at the Altoona Post Office. Then there were: Harvey, Irvin and Shannon and a brother Albert who lived on a farm near New Enterprise.

Arthur Byers lived there too. It is now a parking lot for Miller's Garage.

8. The Wesley - Mark Bulger House

All thru the years that I remember the Wes Bulgers or Mark and Martha lived here.

Wes was a Blacksmith with his shop along-side. He could make finger rings out of horseshoe nails and cinchers or tweezers that were professional in appearance. Wes and Lucinda (Perrin) had a large family: John, Annie, Fannie, Clarence, Heckerman, Rhoda, Jennie, and Mark.

Mark married Martha Sell. They lived here and conducted a restaurant. Their children: Anna, Leone and Mark Jr. Martha died just prior to Christmas. I went by on Christmas eve and the house was dark for the first time in all those years.

Mark and I were boys together. He was one of the few who stayed in the village all his life. He married Martha Sell who was a great help to him. My parents lived across the street from them. Martha helped my mother with house work and she was much admired by my mother.

9. The Myers-Byers-Gerald Weaver Place

When we moved to town, we lived just opposite this place. They, Myers', ran a Hotel, salesmen and other travelers came for meals and night's lodging. The horses were stabled in the north part of the large building now the funeral parlor. In this building Tommy Myers had his cabinet maker's shop. Tommy lived in another part of the town and later in the Jake Byers house at the turn going down the Hollow road.

Many were the times when we went over to watch Tommy Myers do wonderful feats with wood, nails, glue, and paint. Once he made a miniature farm wagon for Elmer Bassler, who gave it to his son, Harry. This shop was a place for men to drift in to on a rainy day. I remember son George and Harper Imler got on stilts from the upper floor door and walked about much to our amazement.

Tommy was a justice of the peace and settled matters between people, and sometimes between a husband and a wife with quite a bit of fiery repartee on their part.

Jake Myers was the communities best pitcher in baseball and was much sought after when a game was coming up. He was a reluctant player and did not always turn up on time for the game unless some of the boys went for him and escorted him to the field. He was known as Old Hickory. He also made speeches of a rather gloom character in the Literary Society of the day. He taught school occasionally, was well-read and a loner. At this writing he is still living on his family farm below Vicksburg. He has erected a grave stone stating his age at death to be 100 years old. We hope that in this case his powers as a seer prove to be accurate.

In due time, Jacob Byers moved to the Myers house and took over the large all purpose building for his undertaking business.

Jake had a very fancy hearse and hired Joe Snowden to bring his dapple greys to convey the hearse. Later he got a motorized vehicle.

10. The Cramer-Joe Guyer Place

Here at various times lived Truster Guyer's father, Joe Guyer with children: Maggie - Mrs. Joe Frederick; Howard, Eldon, and Truster. Truster owned the down town general merchandise store now run by his son Charles at this present time. Truster and I teamed up in debating. He was clever on his feet and carried the comic remark to it's target, Howard was also a speaker and was spoken as a candidate for the ministry but I think he did not allow it to happen. Eldon lived at Yellow Creek.

Mrs. Cramer and her sons Stewart and Albert and another who's name escapes me lived here. Mrs. Cramer was a person easily crossed with few friends but warm and fiercely loyal to those of her liking. She was a friend of Fannie Bechtel and at times with my father and mother once wanting to sell her house to us but finally she did not go thru with it.

Pastor Rowland got her to join the Brethren Church.

Bully lived a strange life with his mother. He finally lived in the Red brick hotel place at the end of town.

11. The Joe Frederick-Abe Miller-Heck Bulger house

Abe Miller played the fiddle and the accordion and sold Sayman's medical products. His wife was Mary Hall. She worked for Joe Beckhofers. They had sons: Chalmer and Dave and a daughter Dessa married to Howard Replogle. She babied her sons when we lived beside them. Abe was a light-hearted, fun loving man. He died while we were neighbors. The things which seems important was that he went out to the Brethren Church when young Edgar Diehm preached and joined the church. Chalmer was a violinist and worked in Ohio. Dave, a very likeable young man was my idol. He had a deep voice, a nice amiable manner and was very popular. He was a baseball pitcher and an elegant skater. He later went down by Yeagertown, married there and was burried there. Maybe, Mrs. Miller was justified in spoiling her boys and enjoying them while she had time.

Heck Bulger married Lydia Imler and they lived in this house for many years.

12. Keipers-Jonas Shanks and Barbara Smith House

My father planted the maples, put down the concrete walk and built the present barn. We lived here for quite a number of years.

Barbara and Walter were children of Andy and Fanny Replogle Smith, Barbara is now living at the Brethren Home in Martinsburg.

The Dave Keipers later lived on the John Miller farm and moved back to town, living in the house now owned by Mr. Meck. Children: Alma, Mary, Wilma, Pauline - teachers, Howard - a pastor.

Dave Keiper was the first and only Rural Mail carrier out of Woodbury.

13. The Lee Weber House

Lee Weber was a blacksmith. His shop was near the school grounds. He owned the old church building and some land back of the school yard. He was a crisp man. Sometimes the Squire feuding with Squire Imler. One time he penned Imler's cattle in a stockade for several weeks because they wandered thru the town. His wife was a Stonerock, black-haired, neat and fast moving. They had two boys, Melvin and Harry. Melvin was very friendly and a nice person who lived in Pittsburgh. Once he was ill and came home for the summer. He visited friends and added some charm and warmth to the town. Harry was younger, crisp and talkative. There were three daughters: Mary, who married Webster Logue, Fannie, who never married. She was a fine girl, a very good church member. She played the home organ and sang, "There's Honey in the Rock, My Brother." Elizabeth was small, vivid and vivacious. She and Joe Hoffman were close friends. He married Mary Bassler. Mary married a Mr. Jones. He died and she came home heart-broken and a sad woman.

Their front porch was like a garden parlor: ferns, swings, chairs - nicely covered cushions and fancy worked covers over the chairs. Those women always seemed to have a happy time, laughing, singing, talking in high, excited, but merry voices - excellent housekeepers. We lived beside them but never were in each others houses. It was a formidable experience for a young fellow to walk past a porchful of lovely ladies such as the Webers.

14. The William Simpson-George Clouse-Sherman Helsel House

William Simpson kept the toll gate and also was a saddler and shoe salesman. He was a very serious man and kept to his work. His family was one of the old citizens. He was one of the school directors when the school house was built. She was a tall, lively, sociable woman. Their daughter, Lizzie was a very lovely, beautiful and refined person. She married Herbert Randall who lived at Chest Spring. Their son was Banks. He married Cap Imler. Both were distinguished looking people. They lived in Pittsburgh. When he died they brought his body home for burial. His wife sat up all night with him the night before his burial. These people were Lutherans. I worked for Mrs. Simpson in the garden and readying the flower beds. Mr. Simpson was a very grave man. I did not see any lightness on his part. He had a white beard. My sister Alma visited them. Lizzie was a favorite among the neighbors.

15. The Longenecker House

Here, lived Miss Lizzie Longenecker - the teacher par-excellence of the little room. She was strong, beautiful and a clever lady with a lively spirit and influence as a teacher. Later she became the post-mistress of the town. Minnie, her sister was a seamstress and housekeeper. Their mother was a frail, porcelain like lady. She was a Replogle and a Brethren.

Leon Kettering was a nephew who came in summer and he was like a bounding puppy. His sister Amy was more subdued. Another sister was married to a Croft and they had a son and daughter. Faye, another sister, married a Benner. They had two very lovely daughters. One married Lloyd Stayer. He brought horses and they rode forth in grand style.

One day when I was working on a road crew out by Martinsburg, word came that the Longenecker's house burned down. It was a severe shock. The house has never been replaced.

16. The Felton House

This house was built in our day. It was built in a vacant field. Hiram Felton was a miller by trade who came to run Hoover's Mill.

They had daughters: Elsie and Nellie also two sons: Harry and Chalmer. They were a Lutheran family. Hiram was the Sunday school superintendent. Bill Davis and Claude Snider - School teachers, boarded with them.

Hobart Smith lived there later. Carl Bloom, our hired man who became ill lived there. He died in his brother's home in Everett. He is burried in our family plot on Dry Hill. My father suggested it to Carl when he spoke of needing to get a burial lot. Very good of my dad.

18. The Lutheran Parsonage

One of the pastors was Rev. Claney and attractive wife and very lively boy - Blair. She was young and athletic. The Claney's were very fond of each other. They enjoyed driving to Potter Creek. They had a very spirited horse. We liked them. They added a new flavor to the town.

DOWN TOWN

19. The Frank Bolger-Frank Berkheimer-Albert Lotshaw House

In the Earlier days, Dr. Frank Berkheimer lived there. His son Frank became a Roaring Spring dentist.

Later Albert Lotshaw lived here until he was killed as he and others were cutting timber. His death at so early an age was a tragic event.

When Frank Bolger was elected county treasurer, he got a Model T Ford and bought this spacious house. His wife was Anna Smith. They had one son - Norman and the following daughters: Cleva, Ruth, Kathryn, and Romaine.

Frank Bolger was a long time Post Master. Cleva was his assistant. Frank was very much the politician - always well dressed. We were associated with this family. Frank was influential in getting my father on the mail route.

The children were all gifted in conversation and social graces. They were leaders and up-to-date people. They were staunch Lutheran. Joe Smith, Mrs. Bolger's father taught a young folks bible class to which most all the young people belonged.

20. The Samuel Fluke House

Samuel Fluke was a surveyor, jeweler, and photographer. He was married first to Rose Replogle. They had a large family: Mrs. Jennie Dillon, Mrs. John Over, and a number of sons. He was a Civil war veteran - played the fife in the army band. His second wife was Carolyn Richter.

21. The Harry Brown House

A widow, Mrs. Guyer, lived here with a son, Warren, and a daughter, Mary. She married a Mr. Lynn and lived in the Clover Creek area.

Mrs. Dave Bassler with daughter Mary and son Frank lived here before moving to Roaring Spring.

The Harry Browns had a daughter, Gertrude and sons Clifford, John, and Bernard. He was a leading Odd Fellow when the I.O.O.F. building was built. Later he managed the Farmer's Creamery. He was tall, nice looking and managerial. His wife was Christy Hetrick, sister to Frank and Charlie Hetrick. She was a warm, attractive, motherly type.

22. The Charlies Hetrick Place

At first it was a modest cottage. Various people occupied it - Abe Longs, Ketterings, and finally, Charles Hetrick who made it into an Electrical Shop.

Charlie was the first cashier of the Woodbury Bank and lived in the I.O.O.F. building where the Bank was housed.

Charlie was very pleasant, we carried on a whispered joke from time to time.

23. The Sam Fluke Jewelry-Photo Shop

It was first a jeweler's store with a photo studio on the second floor with it's sky-light.

The front windows were to display watches, clocks, etc. Inside was a nicely polished store - back of which along the wall was a dark, polished, wooden settee. Around the walls were shelves with merchandise. Display tables filled the interior. A stairway led to the photo studio. He was the leading photographer in the cove. I bought a second hand watch from him for \$6.00. I wish now that I had kept it as an antique.

As I went by the store with a roof out over the walk, I always peered into the windows to see what the time was on the wall clock above and behind the jeweler's desk.

24. The next house

Many people lived in this house and finally it was the home of Earl and Annie Stonerook. Isaac Dillons lived here and sold ice cream. It was here I saw my first ice cream cone. The Dillons had two children: Rose and Jim. I sat with Jim in school. He taught me how to play the scale on my horn and got me into the band. We also boxed and ran alot. He was fine and a healthy-minded young man.

Frank Bolgers lived there for a time. Earl Stonerooks bought the place. He built a barber-shop and lived there. Annie was a seamstress and pianist - played the organ at the Methodist Church - very lady-like and nice.

25. The Davey Carper House

The elderly Kaufmans parents - Jacob and Charlies Kaufman.

Davey Carper moved here and lived with his new wife - Mrs. Moore.

Finally Mr. Franklin Beach lived here and had the Post Office.

26. The next house was where Madison Henry lived. Then Harry Browns.

Then Emmert Pepples. They moved to Bedford where he died. Dorothy resides there.

27. The next building was Hoover's store.

Frank and Willie Hoover were in partnership. The business did not succeed. Willie moved away. Frank stayed. Later he worked in Wm. McMahon's store down on the corner. The merchandise was sold at auction.

The building stood empty until Lizzie and Minnie Longenecker moved in. They partitioned a portion off for the Post office and built later living quarters there.

While it was empty the hall was used for oyster suppers and it was used for band practice.

28. The Burns-Bassler Property

The house is stone and is believed to be one of the oldest in town. Mr. Burns had a saddlers shop. Part of the building to the south was at times a butcher shop and a barber shop. Mrs. Burns lived here with her two sons: Willie and Blandon. Willie worked possibly in Pittsburgh. Blandon was traveling salesman. He was prosperly dressed. He drove a good car. He came home each Friday evening. His mother doted on her boys. She herself was a fine lady.

29. The Dr. Smith Complex

My mother worked for the Smiths at the time of her marriage. Others associated with the house were Cyrus Stayers. Carrie Smith lived in part of the house.

30. The Hotel

The Greens ran the hotel. Pap Schooley had a shoe repair shop. E. K. Witters ran a store. Sam Coy's ran a hotel and livery stable. Various people boarded and lived regularly here.

31. The Lillie Fox House

Lillie was a hat maker. She could have a mouthful of pins and produce them one at a time when needed. Mrs. Snowden, who was a Fox girl was the cook and housekeeper. Hannah Fox was the belle and beauty of the town - much doted on by her aunts. She was a very nice girl and lived at Martinsburg, PA.

32. The next house - brick with a L-shaped wooden addition in the back.

Clyde Chaplin had his barber shop here. He was sometimes constable of the town.

Aunta Jemima Miller (John) lived for a time in the wooden part of the house.

Ralph Fletcher also lived here.

33. The Frank Hoover House

This was noted for its deep, long windows in the front of the house - also distinguished looking furniture. Mary Keiper bought several chairs at the sale. They were modern in their day but uncomfortable.

Ed Murdorf was Emma's siter's child from Pittsburgh. Ed stayed at the Hoover's and took their name. He was a lively boy. He and Frank were not normally congenial by nature. Emma mothered him. Frank was the strict papa. Frank was erect, snappy, efficient. He worked in McMahon's store. Frank was very good to Emma but teased her. However, he was very regular with her at the Methodist Church.

34. The Store and Dwelling

Frank Hetrick ran the store and lived in the house. He was a very up to date and prosperous storekeeper.

He was succeeded by B. F. McMahon who moved from MacAlevey's Fort. He was a man of good influence and family. His daughters were Nita, Evelyn, and Hazel. Bill McMahon is a retired school teacher living in Woodbury. Mr. McMahon led the band and helped give it a new lease on life. I played the cornet and found him a very fine gentleman. The McMahons were Methodists and helped the local church. Both Mr. and Mrs. McMahon died rather young and were much missed in the town. Fine people.

35. Cloyd Detwiler and Myra

Cloyd was a tinner and hardware merchant. He was good looking and blustery. Grover Imler worked here and learned the trade. He married the Barefoot girl, a sister of Mrs. Harry Replogle - they were from Alum Bank. Myra was the leading Milliner - a small, dark, wiry person with a winning approach. She went to Philadelphia to purchase hats and materials in style.

36. The next house - McKeren - Laurence Replogle.

Mr. McKeren came to run the Sanitary Dairy Creamery. Laurence Replogle and Clara Hoover lived their last years there beside her mother. He outlived Clara. They had no children.

37. The George Hoover Place

George (Bassy) Hoover was a big operator, miller, and saw-miller. He was a large, busy, blustery man. He employed men. He brought Conda Miller from Clear-ridge to be the sawyer at his saw-mill. He had a large long barn for twenty horses. He had a dark rangery horse "Blackie" and a light red bay mare "Babe" - very fleet of foot.

George became a big man on Broad-top because he continued to supply flour when the miners could not pay him for it. Later they held a George Hoover Day Picnic honoring him as their friend and benefactor.

His wife was from Marklesburg - a large, warm, homemaking lady. She was related to Hon. Martin G. Brumbaugh, son Rudolph had a likeness to M.G. They were Lutherans. They had a large family: Elsie, Clara, Margaret, LaRue, Evelyn, Rudolph, Rollin, Herbert and Weldom.

38. The Mill Dam House

Herbert and Hazel took the Old Plaster Mill and made it into their present home. Successful in the milling business. They sold the place in 1978 and are now living in a cottage at the Allegheny Lutheran Home in Hollidaysburg.

39. The Shoemaker Properties west of Main Street

The one farthest north was the residence of Charlie Shoemakers. They had a daughter, Nora - Mrs. Fern Coffman and Earl. Later Austin Shoemaker and then Dave Replogles lived there; then Ross Snyders.

The second house was occupied by Austin Shoemakers, then Cramers lived here.

40. Finishing up the west-side of town below the Dry Hill-Mill Hill road.

Madison Henrys lived here by the blacksmith shop. She was Minnie - sister of Mrs. Frank Bulger. Children: Bill, Mary, Frank Harry - Martinsburg dentist.

Levi Stonerooks lived here next. He was a big gruff man, mostly because he had a huge deep voice and was very deaf. He was a good man, hard working and generous.

Going now to North Woodbury-East side of the street

1. The Jake Newcomer Place

A brother of Christ Newcomer. Had a son, Jesse, who lived in Altoona and a daughter, Stella. She lived in Altoona also.

2. The Allens-Dan Stayer Store

When we came to town in 1902 the store was owned by Dan Stayer. His children helped out in the store. His sons were Lloyd and Samuel. Both went to Millersville and became teachers. Sam became a professor at Millersville. Lloyd was cashier of Woodbury Bank - then worked as a bank examiner. Sam was very popular and well liked by the people in town. Lena, Mabel, Gertrude, Vergie were the girls. The wife, Nancy (Bechtel) was a warm, happy person and an excellent homemaker.

The store was Heck Allens store. It now stands vacant. The Allens moved to New Castle, Pennsylvania.

Dan was a dignified and friendly man - a good family man. They moved to the property just north of Miller's Garage. We bought this place from Stayers.

3. The next house was built onto the store. People living here were the Michael Bechtels, Alvy Bechtels, Dulcie Moore and Willard Gates.

4. The next house was the Aaron Bechtel House

Aaron was a carpenter. Fannie Guyer was his wife. They had one daughter, Lena, and three sons: Dan, Chalmer and John, he was my age and a friend. They moved to Altoona and Roaring Spring and finally back to this house.

Ed Burns lived here - also Roy Clouse. The Burns had quite a number of children: Frank, Robert, Lafayette, Grace, Ruth, and Ethel. Mrs. Burns was an Ott. Her brother George lived with them. He never married. He was a hard worker, very quiet, alone but loyal to you if he thought well of you.

5. The next house was Danny Millers. He lit the street lights. Later Cyrus Sell lived there. Lloyd and Minnie Stayer lived here.

6. The Metz House was next - Mrs. Albert Erb was their adopted daughter - Michael Bechtels lived here for a time. Then Lafayette Burns, Sr., Mary Murry had rooms here. Then Prof. J. G. Krickbaum lived here. Finally, Dan Stayer, Dave Keipers, Chalmer Bechtel, and now, the Mecks.

7. The Sam Stonerook Place

Sam lived with sisters: Sarah and Amanda. Earlier - the Bulger blacksmith shop was located here. Then a building used as a church. This building was used by Sam Stonerook as an office and storage place. Later it gave way to Billie Smith's light plant and still later to Miller's Garage. Sam was killed in an auto accident on the way home from the circus at Altoona. Frank Amick was driving the car.

8. The Lydia Imler Place

A large lot intervenes between the Stonerook place and the next house. It is the Lydia Imler property with one large house and a smaller one where Lydia lived. We rented the larger house with basement, a porch on the second floor.

Mrs. Imler was an Eshelman. She married Dan Imler - mother of Lee and George Imler.

Millard Myers later lived in the small house. John Armour now occupies this modernized house and owns the entire Lydia Imler property.

9. The next place was an empty field owned by Squire George Imler. It was used for pasture. A circus was held there when I was a boy.

Squire Imler built the present house. Ed Burns lived here. Later, Abe Keagy, and Lorne Longenecker's boy.

10. Henry Clouse-Rinehart Stayer-Mrs. Dan Kagarise Place

Henry Clouse was a teacher, post-master, and co-owner of the woolen mill at Pottercreek.

Rinehart Stayer came next. He and his wife were likeable. We boys worked for him at thrashing time. We enjoyed the good meals: Rinehart had two horses - a sorrel, Pearl, and a dark bay, Fan. He plowed many lots in town. They had two sons: Dr. Irvin and Dr. Maurice, their daughters were: Mrs. Jennie Kagarise, Ruth Hoover and Mrs. Frank Groff.

Jennie Kagarise with her two boys, Harvey and Marvin, lived here. She and Dan separated - no divorce.

11. Old church - blacksmith shop - Lee Weber, then Frank Amick and Heck Bulger ran the business.

12. The school house - large - two story brick - first High School started here with Claude Snyder as principal.

It is now owned by Woodbury Grange.

13. Methodist Church

14. Maggie Replogle

She lived here with Maggie Treese. She was a loyal Methodist. Everybody called her Mother Replogle.

15. Amos Johnson House

His wife was Barbara Sell. Two daughters - Elsie and Susie. Sons: Dave and Howard.

16. The large brick - Ike Dillons moved here from farm: wife, Jennie, son, James, and daughter, Rose.

Henry Hoffmans lived here next. The wife was an invalid. Their sons were: Durbin, Joe, Earl, and Nason. The second wife was Mary Over.

The Logues live there now and have made it a show place.

17. This was the I.O.O.F. building. It seemed like a sky scraper. Had space for the Farmers Bank, Odd Fellows Hall, and living quarters on the first floor and on the second floor. Charlie Hetrick was the first cashier - D. I. Pepple was next for a long time.

18. The Louis Ferry Place

Moved in from farm. He was a school director. They boarded John Knecht, the teacher.

19. The Lecrone Place - owned and rebuilt the mill after it burned down.

She was a widow with sons, Cal, Ed, and Harry and a daughter, Viney. Cal and Ed lived in Pittsburgh. They came home driving large cars. Harry played trombone in the village band. The house had given way to the present bank building.

Going up Dry Hill

1. Martin and Mary (sister) Byers in the first house - later Hobbie Carper.
2. The John Over Place - once a school - I.O.O.F. building. The Overs had a large family.
3. Bairds - We remember a dark-haired vivid girl here.
4. The Bill Quarry Place next to the church - others living here - Earl and Anna Stonerook. Frank was born here.
5. Church of God
6. Albert Ott
7. Charlie Albright
8. Ben Brumbaugh - Sweeneys earlier
9. George Imler - John Fockler - wife Sally
10. The Dan Boster Place
11. Sam Teeter - up on top of hill to right
12. Jerre Hollinger lived in a little log house across from the John Over House.

Across The Dam

1. George Clouse Farm - Children: Roy, Luther, Elwood, Emmert, Verna, Florence.

2. Levi Stonerook Farm

Jim Over

Andy Smith

George Over

Alton Over

- D. Howard and Alma Keiper

My Home Town is Lonesome Now!

My home land
Is lonesome now.
Too many friends are gone.
The village is peopled
With strange names
And unfamiliar faces.

The streams still run
Filling up the Mill Dam.
The road is true as ever.
The homes are trim and neat.
It's still a place where people meet
And children go to school.
The churches have survived
And a spirit exists.
People going through
Still say: "It's a nice place to live."

Well, this lonesomeness isn't new,
There was a time when we came to town
And lived where others
Were long at home
It is the turn-over
Which towns endure.

The town is for the people
Who come and stay
And settle down.
It proves a home for them -
A place to neighbor
A place to live.

It is not lonesome
To them who lived out their days
And occupy it's cozy homes,
And walk it's streets.
It is I who am lonely
For a place and a people
That sheltered me.