As employees of Preservation Pennsylvania, we are fortunate to have opportunities to travel around the Commonwealth to visit historic places. Some of them you already know about, but others are a bit off the beaten path, and in our minds are hidden treasures.

The purpose of this issue of *Preserving Pennsylvania* is to share some of our favorite places with you. Some of these are places that survive from an earlier time, such as historic gas stations and drive-in movie theaters. Others are historic buildings that have been rehabilitated to accommodate a new use, such as a hotel in a former glass factory. Both types of places are important to us, and we do our best to support them through our work and in our personal lives. We want to encourage you to get out and explore Pennsylvania, as well, to see the places that make it unique and special, and support those who are working so hard to preserve the pieces of our past that mean so much to us.

We hope to highlight other special places like these throughout the year, so please be in touch and tell us about your favorite places in the Commonwealth.

**MISSION STATEMENT**

*Preservation Pennsylvania* – through creative partnerships, targeted educational and advocacy programs, advisory assistance, and special projects – assists Pennsylvania communities to protect and utilize the historic resources they want to preserve for the future.
In our June 2013 e-newsletter, Preservation Pennsylvania introduced the Pretzels of Preservation Pennsylvania: Pearl, Pierre, Poindexter, and Preston. As mascots that reflect the history and culture of the Commonwealth, these salty characters now travel with Preservation Pennsylvania’s staff, helping to liven up our road trips and photographs.

PEARL is a girl who loves architecture of the automobile age, such as that found along the Lincoln Highway and other Pennsylvania byways. Take her to a drive-in or an odd-shaped building and she’s in pretzel heaven!

PIERRE is a preservation connoisseur with diverse interests. You’ll see him all across the Commonwealth, lending his expert opinion to a wide range of projects (whether you ask for it or not).

POINDEXTER is an engineer at heart, and loves historic engineering works such as bridges and tall buildings. You’ll find him not just looking at historic places, but trying to figure out how they work.

PRESTON dreams of bringing back America’s gilded age, when houses, fashion, and parties were all grand. This dapper dandy believes that when it comes to historic architecture, more is better.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PRETZELS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Although the precise origin of the pretzel is unknown, most agree that they have Christian origins. As early as the 7th century, Italian and French monks used scraps of dough to make pretiola - little rewards - for children who had learned their verses and prayers. The shape of these doughy treats represented a child’s arms folded in prayer, while the three empty holes represented the Christian Trinity. In time, the pretiola became known throughout Austria and Germany, where it was called the bretzel or pretzel.

The pretzel was introduced to America by German immigrants in the 18th century and flourished in the areas populated by the Pennsylvania Dutch. Soft pretzels were soon made in bakeries throughout the countryside of Pennsylvania, and their popularity spread. Baker’s apprentice Julius Sturgis discovered that when soft pretzels were inadvertently cooked too long, they weren’t ruined, as most had thought. Instead, he realized that hard pretzels were tasty treats and, in fact, lasted longer than soft pretzels. After working for another baker in Littitz from 1850 through 1861, Sturgis set out on his own in 1861 and opened America’s first commercial factory for pretzel manufacturing. Beginning in the 19th century and continuing today, Pennsylvania is the center of American pretzel production for both hard-crispy and soft-bread pretzels. At one time, there were 127 pretzel makers in Pennsylvania. Today the number is closer to 60, but Pennsylvania still produces 80% of the nation’s pretzels.
Julius Sturgis Pretzel Bakery

America’s first commercial pretzel factory, the Julius Sturgis Pretzel Bakery, is open to the public for tours. So plan a trip to Lititz to explore this thriving historic downtown and see this National Register listed house and factory, get a hands-on lesson in pretzel twisting, and taste Sturgis’s historic hard pretzels.

Commonly known as the Kreider House, the original section of the Sturgis Pretzel House was built in 1784. Julius Sturgis acquired the stone house in 1861 and moved in with his wife and their 14 children. Sturgis expanded the house to accommodate the Sturgis Pretzel Factory. He built four brick ovens in the back wall, and added the attic that served as a kiln for drying or hardening the pretzels after they were baked.

Julius Sturgis died in 1897, but his family continued to operate the business. The factory operated in this location, adding automated pretzel twisting (or bending) machines as they were developed in the 1930s and 1940s. But the factory was never fully upgraded because members of the Sturgis family moved to Reading, where they opened Sturgis Brothers in the 1930s and then Tom Sturgis Pretzels after World War II in 1945. Today members of the Sturgis family continue to operate their pretzel bakery in Reading using modern technology.

Because pretzel production was relocated rather than the existing factory being upgraded, today the Julius Sturgis Pretzel Bakery in Lititz retains its original equipment. The Sturgis Pretzel House is now operated as a museum where demonstrations of pretzel manufacturing are given, and has a gift shop with irresistible pretzel treats.

juliussturgis.com

Visitors to the Julius Sturgis Pretzel Bakery get to see the inside of the intact historic factory, get a hands-on lesson in rolling and twisting a pretzel, and learn about the pretzel-making process.
Nothing goes better with pretzels than beer! So while you’re in Lancaster County, head to Mount Joy to visit Bube’s Brewery. This brewery was established by Phillip Frank in 1859. Aloise Bube purchased it in the 1870s and built the adjoining hotel in 1880. The property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973, and has since been rehabilitated to contain three restaurants, a microbrewery and a homebrew shop, while retaining much of the historic brewing equipment on display.

Large scale beer production at Bube’s Brewery ceased at the end of the 19th century, but a microbrewery has been reopened on the property. Beers made on site are served in all of the restaurants on the property, including the casual Bottling Works Restaurant and Biergarten, the unique underground Catacombs Restaurant, and Alois Restaurant. The hotel no longer provides overnight accommodation for guests, but a small homebrew shop is located in the Cooper’s Shed.

bubesbrewery.com
The Lincoln Highway

In 1912, there were almost no good roads to speak of in the United States. Realizing that a coast-to-coast highway would increase driving and thus the demand for automobiles and parts, headlight manufacturer Carl Fisher joined forces with the likes of Goodyear president Frank Seiberling and Packard Motor Company's Henry Joy to form the Lincoln Highway Association in 1913. They immediately began working on a project to improve roads and install uniform red, white and blue signage to create the first coast-to-coast highway, the Lincoln Highway.

In 1925, the American Association of State Highway Officials (AASHO) started planning a federal highway system, which ignored existing named roads such as the Lincoln Highway and assigned numbers, instead. The Lincoln Highway was broken up into U.S. 1, U.S. 30, U.S. 530, U.S. 40, and U.S. 50. As a result of this numbered system, interest in the Lincoln Highway dropped considerably. The Lincoln Highway Association ceased activity after installing small concrete markers with a bust of Lincoln on average of one per mile across the country in 1928.

Today the Lincoln Highway Association is an organization of history buffs that celebrate this seminal road. To celebrate the centennial of the highway, the Association organized two Centennial Auto Tours. One launched from the eastern terminus in Times Square in New York City and one launched from Lincoln Park in San Francisco, and both meeting in Kearney, Nebraska, the geographic mid-point of the historic road. Executive Director Mindy Crawford joined the tour from Times Square to Pittsburgh. The page opposite showcases some of the Pennsylvania highlights of her journey.

Fun Fact
Developed by enterprising landowners who benefited from providing travelers with an alternative to roadside camping, tourist cabin camps were booming by the 1930s. By 1939, there were more than 13,000 tourist cabin businesses across the country, including 39 in Bedford County.

drjtbc.org/default.aspx?pageid=78

Calhoun Street Toll-Supported Bridge
Delaware River From Trenton, NJ To Morrisville, Bucks County

Marking the entrance of the Lincoln Highway from New Jersey into Pennsylvania, the Calhoun Street Toll-Supported Bridge is an iron truss bridge constructed on the piers and abutments of an earlier bridge that was destroyed by fire in 1884. The new bridge was constructed by 83 workmen in a short period of just 60 days under the guidance of the Phoenix Bridge Company. It operated as a privately-owned toll bridge until it was purchased by the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and freed of tolls on Nov. 14, 1928. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the bridge received a Historic Preservation Award from Preservation Pennsylvania in 2012 for the exemplary rehabilitation project.
DUTCH HAVEN
2857A Lincoln Highway East, Ronks, Lancaster County

Although this gas station and ice cream shop was originally built along the Lincoln Highway in the 1920s, the distinctive revolving windmill that characterizes the property was added by Roy and Alice Weaver in 1946. At that time, the building functioned as a restaurant and gift shop serving Pennsylvania Dutch food, pretzels, and “Amish Soda” (root beer). Paul Stahl purchased Dutch Haven in 1991, closing the restaurant, but expanding the gift shop—which continues to serve Alice Weaver’s signature Sho-Fly Pie, a traditional Pennsylvania Dutch dessert made with white flour, brown sugar, cinnamon, molasses, and butter. All visitors to this National Register eligible roadside stop are treated to a warm sample of the pie complete with whipped cream.

dutchhaven.com

HAINES SHOE HOUSE
197 Shoe House Road, Hellam, York County

Located just off of the Lincoln Highway, Haines Shoe House was built as an advertising gimmick by Mahlon “the Shoe Wizard” Haines in 1948. The five-level wood-frame Shoe House is designed to look like Haines’ most popular style, a work boot. After it was constructed, Haines ran contests in his retail shoe stores to win a stay in the Shoe House. The winning couple would be his guests for the weekend, where they would live like kings and queens, provided with a car and driver, a cookmaid, and tickets to the movies. The current owner, Carleen Farbaugh, offers tours of the Shoe House and runs a small ice cream shop inside. Her goal is to tell the story of Mahlon Haines and keep the Shoe House open for all to enjoy.

DUNKEL’S GULF
300 West Pitt Street, Bedford, Bedford County

In downtown Bedford, Dunkel’s Gulf is a beautiful Art Deco cream-colored terra cotta gas station. It was opened in 1933 by Dick Dunkel and was Gulf’s showpiece between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh on the Lincoln Highway. The station has a pair of gas pumps and one bay for servicing automobiles. But the best part of this story is that the gas station is not only still open, it is still run by the Dunkel family, who will pump gas, check the oil, or make a repair. There is no paying at the pump here. The credit card slip is delivered on a small clipboard for signature by the attendant on duty. This kind of face-to-face interaction is rare today and is an experience not to be missed.

LINCOLN MOTOR COURT
5104 Lincoln Highway, Manns Choice, Bedford County

Built in 1945 by Thomas Mitchell for Clyde Crissay, the Lincoln Motor Court has 12 individual tourist cabins arranged in a U-shape. Debbie and Bob Altizer, who have run the place since 1963, have done a terrific job of keeping the place looking very much like it did when it was built. The cabins, while small, are charming with beautiful pine paneling and original tiled bathrooms. Each one is a little different but they all have lovely red and white striped aluminum awnings and metal chairs on the front porch. Tourist cabins are not for everyone; but give it a try! It might just become a favorite stop along the Lincoln Highway.
One common factor in every road trip is the need for gasoline. Due to modern demands and environmental regulations, historic gas stations are disappearing quickly in Pennsylvania. So next time you are on the road, support a historic gas station by filling up and enjoy old-fashioned full service.

**DESTINATION:**
3205 6th Avenue, Altoona, Blair County

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Reighard’s Gas & Oil Station

Established in 1909, just one year after Henry Ford introduced his Model T, Reighard’s Gas & Oil Station is considered by many to be America’s oldest filling station still in operation.

The site now occupied by the gas station was originally George Hinkle’s blacksmith shop. As early as 1904, Hinkle sold kerosene from his shop. Then in 1909, Hinkle established a gasoline filling station for automobiles. The garages that surround the gas station’s office today were originally identified as wagon sheds and stables, which Hinkle converted for use in repairing and servicing automobiles.

By 1921, George Reighard assumed control of the service station and the cinder block office building with a unique roof clad in hardened concrete shingles formed the heart of the facility. Until 1978, Reighard’s Gas and Oil Service Station helped customers maintain their cars by checking the oil, water, battery and tires at every fill-up.

Today Reighard’s is owned and operated by the Martin Oil Company, who recognizes its historic significance and is committed to preserving the building as well as its full service. Martin’s uniformed attendants will wash your windshield, check your oil and put air in your tires while you vehicle is being refueled. Even in the middle of a weekday, there is a line at Reighard’s. So if you’re in the area, be sure to stop in and visit this piece of history.

martinoilco.com/reighards

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Opened in 1909 and in continuous operation ever since, Reighard’s Gas & Oil Station in Altoona is known as the oldest gas station in the country. Although it is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, this landmark represents a critical piece of America’s history, and its preservation is important.
Crabb’s Tropical Treat

Each year, locals in Hanover and the surrounding area anticipate the most important day in March – the opening of Crabb’s Tropical Treat. Cars fill every available spot of this 1953 drive-in restaurant, complete with car hop service, and a line forms at the service window more than an hour before the place actually opens at 5:00 PM. A recent Evening Sun article notes that “Some hungry Hanoverians declare that opening day couldn’t come soon enough and call days – sometimes weeks – in advance to place their order” for pick-up.

“The Treat”, as the locals call it, has been serving up tasty roadside food since 1953. Their most popular sandwich is the “Fat Boy”, made with two beef patties, cheese, lettuce, onion, pickles, and a special pink sauce. The menu contains all the typical drive-in fare including Italian steaks sandwiches, pizzaburgers, chicken and shrimp baskets, onion rings, and even oysters! After waiting in the unofficial but carefully observed queue, patrons pull into an open slot under the canopy, then press the button and their order is taken over an old-style speaker at each parking spot. The car hop arrives at the car with their order on a tray, complete with squeezable ketchup and mustard bottles. Still hungry? Press the button again and order an ice cream treat such as a Dusty Road Sundae (ice cream, chocolate sauce and malted milk powder).

Lovers of retro flock to this place but the locals know that it’s the way the Treat has been doing business since 1953. Whether you’re on a date, trying out your new driver’s license for the first time or piling the whole family in the car for dinner, the Tropical Treat is a must-see and taste place.

*NOTE: Tropical Treat is actually located in Adams County, but uses a Hanover mailing address that is located in York County.*
Super 322 Drive-In

One of Pennsylvania’s 29 surviving drive-in theaters is the Super 322 Drive-In in Clearfield County, which holds the distinction of being the only operating drive-in theater that has been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

The Super 322 Drive-In Theatre was built by the Theodore Grance Outdoor Theatre Company, and opened on May 26, 1950. Today the theater is owned by Bill Frankhouser, who worked at the drive-in for more than 20 years before purchasing it. The theater is open every Friday and Saturday during the summer, and shows first-run family-friendly double features at an affordable price.

The Frankhousers are working now to raise money to make the required conversion to a digital projection system this year. So get in your car and head out to Clearfield to support their efforts by enjoying movies outdoors, buying snacks at their concession stand, and perhaps making a donation to their digitization project.

super322drive-in.com

One of Pennsylvania’s 29 surviving drive-in movie theaters, the 1950 Super 322 currently has the distinction of being the only National Register eligible drive-in in the Commonwealth that is still showing movies.

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**FUN fact**

The first drive-in movie theater opened in Camden, New Jersey on June 6, 1933. Thus, 2013 marks the 80th anniversary of this fun summer activity. Today, drive-ins.com identifies 221 drive-in theaters in Pennsylvania, only 29 of which remain open in 2013. The oldest operating drive-In theater in America is Shankweiler’s, which opened in Orefield, Lehigh County in 1934 and has operated ever since.
VOTE FOR YOUR favorite!

Many of our favorite historic places have not yet been designated as “historic”. This does not necessarily mean that they aren’t important. Usually it simply means that no one has documented the resource and requested that its eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places be evaluated.

Historic designation does not place any restrictions on what a property owner can do with their property, or require that they do anything to maintain or restore their building(s). However, it does provide the property with a bit of honor and distinction, provides a level of protection from government undertakings, and can help make them eligible for grants or tax credits in some situations. So there’s no reason not to designate an eligible property as historic.

Preservation Pennsylvania will prepare a Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey Form for one historic resource in this issue that has not been evaluated.

But, we need your help! Please visit http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/SLVZXW7 and cast your vote on which one of the following properties we should document:

- Dunkel’s Gas Station, 1933 Art Deco gas station in Bedford
- Lincoln Motor Court: 1945 tourist cabins on the Lincoln Highway
- Crabbs Tropical Treat: 1953 drive-in restaurant
- Shankweiler’s Drive-In Theatre: built in 1934, this is the oldest drive-in theater in America
- Knoebel’s Grove: amusement park established in 1926
- Mount Gilead historic district: railroad era resort community dating to the late 19th century
- Easton Farmer’s Market: America’s longest continuous running open-air market

Voting is open until Friday, September 20. The winner will be announced at the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Awards on September 27 and posted to Facebook on September 30.
Knoebel’s Grove Amusement Park

Although the swimming hole on the Knoebel family’s property straddling Roaring Creek had been a popular destination for picnicking and outdoor recreation for decades, the development of Knoebel’s Grove amusement park as we know it today began in 1926 when Henry Knoebel opened a large swimming pool where the Crystal Pool is today. He also opened a restaurant and introduced a steam-powered carousel that year. Families began to build cottages along the banks of Roaring Creek, several of which remain today. Camping has always occurred on the site.

In 1941, Knoebels purchased a larger carousel, which had been built in 1913. The park has continued to evolve through the second half of the 20th century and into the 21st. With more than 20 kiddie rides, Knoebel’s Grove is especially attractive to people with young children. There are also nearly 20 family rides for parents and children, and the same number of thrill rides for taller, braver individuals. Several other attractions and activities, including golf and miniature golf, a museum, games and an arcade, and a swimming pool are also available for the enjoyment of visitors. With free admission and a pleasant shaded picnic grove atmosphere, Knoebel’s Grove provides fun for people of all ages.

Built from local river stones, this gateway is a symbol of the history and evolution of Knoebel’s Grove from a shady stream side picnic destination in the 1920s to an amusement park today. Even with the addition of rides and attractions over time, Knoebel’s Grove retains its historic character as a summer recreational retreat. Abe Geidel and his friend pose beneath the historic sign.

With more than 40 rides suitable for children, Knoebel’s Grove is a family favorite. Here Josie MacDonald and Luke Russell pose in a classic car from one of the park’s vintage rides.
The Jigger Shop

Nothing rings in summertime like a day trip to Mount Gretna. Nestled in the Lebanon County countryside amid tall pines and lush green landscapes, Mount Gretna has long served as a summer escape for work-weary Pennsylvanians.

In early 1880s, Robert Habersham Coleman envisioned Mount Gretna as a rest stop along the Cornwall Railroad. The area quickly developed into a summer resort community with the addition of a man-made lake, hiking trails, and other attractions to delight visitors. Two civic organizations – the Mount Gretna Campmeeting Association and the Pennsylvania Chautauqua – formed to provide summer programs and activities. Many of the cabins and cottages, buildings, bandstand, and outdoor meeting spaces erected as part of the Mount Gretna Campmeeting Association and the Pennsylvania Chautauqua are still in use today. Even though the Railroad was abandoned and the popularity of the civic organizations declined, Mount Gretna continues to attract visitors searching for respite and relief during the sweltering summer months.

After an afternoon of outdoor adventures, the sounds of live music and the smell of burgers and French fries draw you to the Jigger Shop, a Mount Gretna institution that has amazed visitors with soda fountain concoctions and scrumptious sundaes since 1895. The Jigger Shop is named after its trademark specialty: The Jigger Sundae, an over-the-top combination of vanilla ice cream, chocolate or butterscotch syrup, whipped marshmallows, and nuts. While the shop still offers the fan favorite Jigger, they have expanded their offerings to an array of wacky and whimsical frozen treats from the Beignet Sundae made with fresh beignet donuts to the Fireside S’mores Sundae served in a flaming campfire mug.

If you are looking for an afternoon treat or a weekend-long retreat, Mount Gretna is the perfect spot to visit. Pack a picnic and spend the day sunbathing on Mount Gretna Lake. Take an afternoon break to enjoy a sweet treat at the Jigger Shop. Stay for an evening Band Concert or watch a live play at the Mount Gretna Theater.
Pine Creek Gorge and Rail Trail

It's easy to forget that our natural landscapes have been impacted by human hands that played an important role in shaping our history.

In the 1820s, word of the Pine Creek valley's rich natural resources had spread. By 1840, 145 sawmills had been in operation in the Pine Creek watershed. Later, steam powered sawmills allowed trees to be felled and cut at a great rate. In 1883, the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek & Buffalo railroad was established to carry coal and lumber out of the valley to market. By 1896, the railroad was carrying 7 million tons of freight and ran three passenger trains daily through the gorge between Wellsboro Junction and Williamsport. Deforestation, fires and unregulated hunting took a toll on the Pennsylvania landscape. By 1920, few marketable trees remained.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania purchased land to create state forest reserves and parks and planted millions of trees to begin reforestation to repair damaged ecosystems. In the years following World War II, the state's park system grew to include more than 100 parks, where people could enjoy outdoor recreation in the once devastated mountains of Pennsylvania. More than 2.1 million acres in Pennsylvania are now State Parks or State Forests, including over 300,000 acres around the Pine Creek Gorge. Careful stewardship of these lands helps to protect our environment and support our economy, while providing beauty and opportunities for recreation.

Train service in the Pine Creek Gorge ended in 1988. Over the next twenty years, the railroad right of way was converted for use as The Pine Creek Rail Trail, providing access to the area's history and recreation simultaneously. Today the Pine Creek Gorge can be enjoyed as a scenic drive, or a place for biking, hiking, cross country skiing, canoeing, or horseback riding, among other activities. So get out there and explore this scenic wonder and piece of history.
Colton Point State Park

Located on the western rim of the northern end of the Grand Canyon of Pennsylvania is Colton Point State Park, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Named for lumberman Henry Colton who ran a logging camp in the area in the 1870s, this 368-acre park was created by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

Established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, the CCC utilized the area’s unemployed men, providing them with food, shelter, and pay in exchange for the work that they did rebuilding the nation during and after the Great Depression. In camps run by the United States Army and managed by foresters, members of the CCC fought forest fires, planted trees, built roads and buildings, and created many state parks. Colton Point State Park was built by the Darling Run Camp (CCC Camp S-155) between 1935 and 1941, opening to the public in 1936.

Surrounded by Tiadaghton State Forest, Colton Point was designed to accommodate tent camping and day use activities. The park is characterized by the large rustic picnic pavilions and paths and scenic overlooks built by the CCC. The rustic style buildings, which make use of local, natural materials placed on the landscape so as not to detract from the natural environment, reflect practices utilized across Pennsylvania and by the National Park Service nationwide. In use for recreational purposes for approximately 80 years, they represent the results of a massive effort to construct and improve outdoor recreational facilities in the United States.

With scenic overlooks constructed by the CCC, Colton Point offers panoramic vistas of the Grand Canyon of Pennsylvania.

The large, rustic style log and stone structures contain large fireplaces, and provide seating for groups of picnickers.

Pennsylvania State Parks

Two State Parks in Pennsylvania have been designated as National Historic Landmarks, including Washington’s Crossing State Park in Bucks County, and Point State Park in Allegheny County. Twenty additional State Parks are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. All wonderful places to visit, each of these State Parks offers different amenities and connections to local, state and national history.

dcnr.state.pa.us/stateparks
Sunken Gardens of Mount Assisi Monastery

The Sunken Gardens of Mount Assisi is a formal Italian garden that is meticulously cared for by the Franciscan Friars of the Third Order Regular. Accessible to the public from dawn to dusk, this hidden treasure features a variety of neatly groomed plants and flowers, fish ponds and fountains, religious statues, and a rock garden. There is a beautiful pergola covered with foliage, and a central pool that captures the reflection of the monastery.

The monastery was originally constructed as the summer estate for steel magnate Charles Schwab. Schwab was raised in Loretto by his parents, who were Catholic immigrants. He attended Saint Francis College for two years before moving to Pittsburgh, where he was hired as an engineer by Andrew Carnegie. At the age of 35, Schwab became president of the Carnegie Steel Company. He was then appointed president of the U.S. Steel Corporation at its formation in 1901. In 1903 he left U.S. Steel to run the Bethlehem Shipbuilding and Steel Company (later Bethlehem Steel), which became the largest steel producer in the world under his leadership.

Once a very wealthy man, Schwab built a 75-room French château occupying an entire city block in New York City. Schwab also built this 44-room summer estate on 1,000 acres in Loretto, known as Immergum. Begun in 1914 and completed in 1919, this country estate featured opulent gardens (now the Sunken Gardens of Mount Assisi Monastery) and a nine-hole golf course. It also included greenhouses, riding stables, a water tower, and more. A result of his lavish lifestyle, Charles Schwab’s fortune had been largely spent when the stock market crashed in 1929. The Great Depression consumed the remainder of his wealth, so Charles Schwab died bankrupt, living on borrowed money for years before his death in 1939.

Three years after his death, the Franciscan Friars purchased Schwab’s Immergum estate in 1942. They continue to occupy much of the estate today, with the formal gardens open to the public.
Easton Farmers’ Market – a Foodie’s Fantasy

Heralded as “America’s Longest Continuous Running Open-Air Market”, Easton’s Market is frequented by locals and far-away visitors alike. Easton’s proximity to Philadelphia and New York City make it a short day-trip for most travelers and the delicious treats you purchase at the Market make the drive home well worth it. While you’re in Easton, take a moment to wander off the Square down the quaint but bustling city streets to explore unique shops and take in the sites like the historic State Theater, the Crayola Experience, or the new Northampton County Historical & Genealogical Society at the Sigal Museum.

The Market opens every Wednesday in June through September (4pm-8pm) and every Saturday in May through November (9am-1pm), but arrive early because many vendors in this “growers only” Market sell out quickly!

eastonfarmersmarket.com

Visitors to Easton’s market can find a wide variety of agricultural and value added products, from fresh produce and meat to jams, breads, wines, and more.
150th Anniversary of Gettysburg

In July 1863, Gettysburg transformed from a small unknown town in Pennsylvania to the location of a three-day battle that changed the outcome of the Civil War. In November 1863, a two minute speech by President Abraham Lincoln dedicating the Soldiers’ National Cemetery became one of the best-known and often-quoted speeches in American history.

The Gettysburg National Military Park and the town of Gettysburg have spent the last few years preparing to celebrate the Sesquicentennial of this important period in history. By all accounts, the Gettysburg 150th Anniversary was a rousing success!

Sporadic rain storms and high temperatures didn’t seem to discourage over 300,000 tourists from attending the nearly 200 events held over the course of the 10 days. The reenactment of Pickett’s Charge on July 3 saw the largest crowd—a total of 30,000 spectators and participants, according to the National Park Service. About 15,000 costumed reenactors and citizen soldiers in their comfiest sneakers marched alongside one another on July 3. Together, they created the largest crowd to ever cross that ground. The original march only saw 12,000.

Didn’t make it to Gettysburg in July? No worries, the celebration isn’t over. The National Park Service and its partners will continue to offer special events throughout the summer and fall culminating with Dedication Day on November 19, marking the 150th Anniversary of Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address.

gettysburgcivilwar150.com

GEORGE WEIKERT FARM
United States, Sedgwick and Slocum Avenues, Gettysburg National Military Park, Adams County

After moving to Gettysburg from Maryland in 1858, George Weikert bought this 76 acre farm north of Little Round Top in 1852. George and his family left the farm during the battle. When they returned, they found the house had become a field hospital, with wounded filling the parlor and amputated arms and legs piled outside the windows. The yard was filled with graves. After the battle, the farm was purchased by survivors of the New Jersey Brigade to preserve the land that the brigade held during the battle. The New Jersey Brigade’s monument is about 200 yards east of the farmhouse. Today the farm is owned by the National Park Service.
GETTYSBURG RAILROAD STATION
35 Carlisle Street, Gettysburg, Adams County

The head house was built in 1859 and it served as the western terminus of the Gettysburg Railroad line to Hanover, Pennsylvania. President Lincoln arrived by train on November 18, 1863, invited by David Wills to deliver “a few appropriate remarks” at the dedication of the Soldiers’ National Cemetery on November 19. The station also served as a field hospital during the Battle of Gettysburg, transporting 15,000 wounded soldiers after the battle. In 1998, the Borough of Gettysburg acquired the deteriorated building and undertook a major rehabilitation plan. It was completed in 2006 and received a Historic Preservation Award from Preservation Pennsylvania in 2007. It now operates as a museum and tourist information site.

G.A.R. BUILDING
53 East Middle Street, Gettysburg, Adams County

Originally built in 1822 by a Methodist congregation that welcomed the area’s African Americans, today’s Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) Building is the oldest church in Gettysburg. A new Methodist church was built across the street in 1874, and in 1880, the G.A.R., a Civil War veterans’ organization, purchased the vacant building. By 1890, the G.A.R. had well over 400,000 members nationally, and until 1900 it was a force to be reckoned with in local, state and national politics. By 1930, membership in the Gettysburg G.A.R. had shrunk to only six, and these few remaining survivors voted unanimously to turn over their assets to an auxiliary organization. In November of 1988, Historic Gettysburg-Adams County, Inc. (now the Historic Preservation Society of Gettysburg-Adams County, Inc.) acquired and restored G.A.R. Hall. Like most public and church buildings, this building was used to care for the wounded and dying during the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA MONUMENT
Hancock Avenue at Pleasanton Avenue, Gettysburg National Military Park, Adams County

The State of Pennsylvania Monument is the largest on the battlefield at the Gettysburg National Military Park. The 110 foot high granite monument was dedicated on September 27, 1910 to recognize Pennsylvania Regiments and Batteries. In addition to larger-than-life sculptures, the domed monument lists the names of over 34,000 Pennsylvanians who participated in the battle at Gettysburg.
Big Projects in a Small Town

Hawley is a small town on Lake Wallenpaupack in Pennsylvania’s Pocono Mountains. Reflecting the town’s historic association with the coal industry, the borough was named for Ira Hawley, first president of the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

Beginning in the early 1800s, Hawley was the hub from which coal mined in the surrounding mountains was transported to market. The town grew and prospered from the 1840s through the 1860s, when those living in Hawley were primarily employed at the canal transfer docks, or other support industries associated with the coal trade. Ancillary businesses such as boarding houses and a variety of specialty stores were established during this period to support the growing town.

The Erie Railroad was completed in 1865, replacing the canal as the primary source of transportation. In the decades after the Civil War, the base of industry in Hawley diversified, as glass cutting companies and textile mills were established and expanded. The town continued to grow and the Borough of Hawley was incorporated in 1884.

Wallenpaupack Creek was dammed in 1926 to generate hydroelectric power. This resulted in the formation of Lake Wallenpaupack, which quickly became a destination for tourism and recreation. Thus, another phase of development occurred to provide accommodations and services for visitors. Today Hawley’s economy continues to be largely visitor-driven.

With a population of approximately 1,200, Hawley is a wonderful example of how preservation projects can transform a small community, with historic buildings serving as assets that provide services and economic benefits to all. Thanks to the work of the Downtown Hawley Partnership and an amazing local investment group, today this little gem of a town provides wonderful food and overnight accommodations, as well as access to history and opportunities for recreation and relaxation.

Rt 6 and Bellemonte Avenue, Hawley, Wayne County

Based on needs that the community identified during public meetings, Hawley's Bellemonte Silk Mill was recently rehabilitated for use as a community college and culinary school, high-tech offices, medical services, and retail, including the Mill Market local food store. The silk mill is the largest bluestone building in the world. The innovative project utilized the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit and received a Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Award in 2012.
COCOON COFFEE HOUSE
Rt 6 and Bellemonte Avenue, Hawley, Wayne County
Located adjacent to the silk mill, this small building, which was formerly used to store the valuable cocoons from which the silk was spun, houses a wonderful coffee shop. It is Pierre's favorite place in Pennsylvania to stop for a latte.

LEDGES HOTEL
119 Falls Avenue, Hawley, Wayne County
Just below the silk mill at 120 Falls Avenue is the historic J.S. O'Connor / American Rich Cut Glass Factory. This National Register listed factory has been converted to a boutique hotel with a modern interior and expansive decks that highlight the waterfalls that powered both of the industries located on its banks.

THE SETTLER'S INN
4 Main Avenue, Hawley, Wayne County
If fine dining and historic accommodations are more your style, be sure to stop at The Settler's Inn. The restaurant is excellent and the inn is beautiful. Be sure to visit the Potting Shed garden shop located behind the Inn.

DOWNTOWN HAWLEY
Wayne County
While you're in Hawley, be sure to visit their downtown commercial district, which was recently determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. You can also borrow a bicycle and ride on the trail in Hawley, thanks to a local bike share program.
WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!

Please let us know what unique historic places in Pennsylvania you love. Send us a photograph and let us know why you think it is interesting or important. Email Field Representative Erin Hammerstedt at ehammerstedt@preservationpa.org.

7 South Main Street, Coudersport, Potter County

Here's an interesting downtown building that was submitted by Ben Ranney at DCNR. This ceramic "log" building is definitely unique. What do you think of it?

THE SQUEEZE-IN
448 Market Street, Sunbury, Northumberland County

Andrea MacDonald tells us that the Squeeze-In in Sunbury is her daughter Josie's favorite place to stop on their way home from Knoebel's Grove. Who could resist this cute little downtown restaurant?