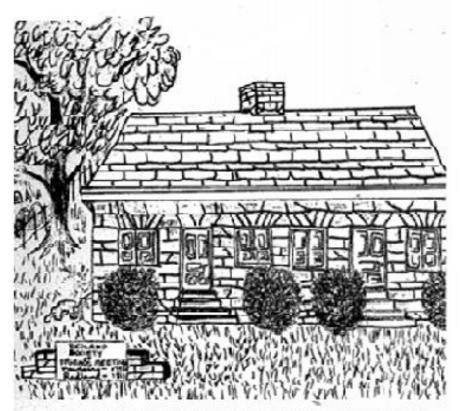
## A GUIDE TO THE RED LAND AREA

BY THE RED LAND AREA WOMEN'S CLUB



THE PRESENT STONE BUILDING WAS BUILT IN 1811 AND THE EARLY QUAKER SETTLERS WHO HAD MET IN THE ASEA SINCE ABOUT 1730 MCVED INTO IT.

#### RED LAND AREA FACTS.....

LOCATION - In the extreme northeastern part of York County.
Bounded on the east by the Susquehanna River; on the north, and continuing west, by the Yellow Breeches Creek, Monaghan and Warrington Townships, and on the south by the Conewago Creek and the 2nd voting district of Newberry Township.

SERVICES - Fire and health protection is provided by five fire companies and four ambulances. Police protection is provided by Fairview and Newberry Townships. Mail service is provided by two post offices; one in Lewisberry, the other, named Etters, in Goldsboro. Rural delivery is supplemented by several routes from offices outside the area.

TRANSPORTATION - The world's first superhighway, the Pennsylvania Turnpike, passes east to west through northern Fairview Township. Route 83 passes north and south through the area. Harrisburg International Airport is one half hour away. Two bus lines have terminals in Harrisburg.

GOVERNMENT - Each of the four municipalities is governed by a Board of Supervisors.

CHURCHES - The denominations represented are: United Methodist, Lutheran, Church of God, Brethren and Baptist. Other denominations are located on the West Shore.

NDUSTRY - New Cumberland Army Depot is the largest employer with 3868 employees, and Berg Electronics is second with 895 employees. With the many smaller industries, the total employment must be well over 6000.

SCHOOLS - With a population of approximately 16,000, Red Land supports four elementary schools -- Fairview, Mt. Zion, Fishing Creek and Newberry. Red Land Senior High School is in the area. Junior High students are transported to schools on the West Shore.

RECREATION - The only astronomical observatory in Central Pennsylvania, owned and operated by the Astronomical Society of Harrisburg, is located on a site about two miles west of Lewisberry, just off Brenneman Road, turning left off Route 382. It is open to the public each Sunday night in June, July and August. In the area and nearby are facilities for swimming, boating, fishing, golfing, skiing, roller and ice stating, and movies.

#### ABOUT --- THE RED LAND AREA

In order to dispel the confusion which exists regarding the meaning of "The Red Land Area", it is necessary to turn back the pages to our early history. When the settlers first came to the place where Newberrytown now stands, they noted the red color of the soil and called it the "red lands". The name stayed around and a few years later a Friends Meeting House, midway between Lewisberry and Newberrytown, was built and named Red Land. Shortly thereafter, a nearby school was given the same name. Finally, the valley in which Lewisberry and Newberrytown are located was named Red Land Valley; the valley to the east was named Fishing Creek Valley.

When one room schools were required to consolidate, a school district was formed in 1955 encompassing all of Fairview Township, the first voting district of Newberry Township, and the boroughs of Lewisberry and Goldsboro. This district was appropriately named Red Land School District. In 1966 the Red Land School District reorganized and became a part of the West Shore School District. Thus the name Red Land Area is the name now used to identify the former school district.

\*

During the Protestant Reformation in the 17th century, people of many faiths in Europe and England were being persecuted and jailed for their religious beliefs. Among those persecuted people was the Society of Friends, or Quakers as they are commonly called, of which William Penn was a member. Penn was an heir to a debt owed by the Duke of York, King James II. As payment, Penn requested and received a grant of land in West New Jersey, in America, on which he planned to establish a haven for persecuted and penniless people, where they could live and worship in peace. Penn's "Frame of Government" reads that God made man His deputy to rule the world and such was the belief of the Quaker, who regards it as nobody's business how a man worshipped, or whether he worshipped at all. This plan Penn called his "Holy Experiment."

Penns Woods, or Penn Sylvania as it was first known, prospered as no other colony. Business was good and freedon from persecution brought thousands of refugees. Laws were strict, but capital punishment was used only for murder. Perhaps this hetrogeneous grouping of people from many ethnic backgrounds of Europe has contributed to Pennsylvania's prosperity and rank, and its identity as the "melting pot" of America.

These early immigrants settled first in southeastern Pennsylvania in the counties of Bucks, Chester and Philadelphia. As these portions were allotted, a need for more land caused the people to turn to the west of the Susquehanna River. This river was then the Western boundary of land purchased by Penn from the Indians. However, settlers were quietly moving across the river and some were coming up from Maryland. These "squatters" angered the Indians and motivated the Penn heirs in 1722 to direct Sir William Keith,

#### ABOUT THE RED LAND AREA (Continued)

governor of Pennsylvania, to have a tract of land surveyed and laid out west of the Susquehama River.

All land to the west up to this time belonged to Chester County until 1729 when Lancaster County was formed, with all land west of the river as part of Lancaster County. Twenty years later, in 1749, York County, which included Adams County and other land, was formed, and in 1811 Adams County was separated from York County.

Newberry Township, one of the original twelve townships, was formed in 1742. This included all of Fairview Township until 1803 when Fairview Township was separated from Newberry. Reference to Newberry Township before 1800, then, would include Fairview.

The white man came to settle in the Red Land Area early in the 1700's, but first, there was the Indian. While the Indian in Pennsyl vania left no engineering marvels as did the Aztecs, the Mayas, and the Incas in the neighboring countries, he should be recognized for the impressions made by his feet on the Indian paths he left. The Indian did not travel by water as commonly believed. There was no birch bark for canoes, dugouts were too cumbersome to manage, and the streams were too rocky and shallow. He traveled the only way possible - on paths worn by many moccasined feet. As a resul Pennsylvania was criss-crossed by many paths and Red Land Area can claim one of them, known as the Concy Path.

The Concy Indians lived in a village south of Bainbridge on the east bank of the Susquehanna River. In order to travel to the west of the Susquehanna, they proceeded north along the river and crosse just below the Conewago Falls to the site of York Haven; the path then ran west through the present Newberrytown to the Yellow Brees Creek, which they forded about a half mile west of the bend in the creek near Lisburn. It continued by way of present Bowmansdale on to Letort Springs (Carlisle). There it joined the Allegheny Path from Paxtang and continued westward to the Chio River at Pittsburg It has been said that the Indian paths were dry, level and direct. In an age of foot and horseback travel, these trails were of great value as main arteries of travel for the white men when they arrived.

We are indebted to the Indian for such foods as the potato, corn pumpkin and tomato, as well as many medicines. He taught the settlers to hunt the wild animals for food and clothing and to recognize many so-called weeds that were, and still are, edible. Withouthe expertise and kindness of the Indian, survival for the early settlers would have been most difficult.

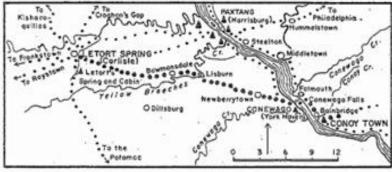
Except for the names of many of our streams and mountain ridges, there is little left to remind us of the proud, tall Susque-hannocks who at one time lived in this area. As late as the early 1900's, many artifacts could be found at former camp sites around springs, but they too are gone, except for an occasional piece spott by a keen eye. Perhaps no one will ever know what remnants of the Indian society lie buried under layers of earth. Many are forever lost - covered by housing developments, buildings and highways.

When the English speaking people moved into this area in 1734, there were still many Indians living here. However, most of the Indians moved westward in 1736, after the treaty was signed and titles could be given the settlers.

These early settlers were Quakers with a sprinkling of Germans and a few Scots-Irish. These last named found life with the peaceful Quakers too dull, and soon moved farther west, where life on the frontier offered more of a challenge.

These early settlers were, for the most part, educated and intelligent. They came with their religion, their Bibles, and a firm resolve to carve a land of freedom from the raw wilderness and escape forever the oppressions of Europe.

#### INDIAN PATHS OF PENNSYLVANIA: No. 17



CONCY PATH

They had little money, but what could they buy? There were no grocery stores, no shopping centers, no movies, no cars. They brought with them a few cows, pigs, chickens, seeds and bulbs; these, along with the game they killed and berries from the forest, enabled them to survive until they could clear land and establish farms.

For housing they turned to the most readily available material the forest. Trees were there for the taking; with a few men working
together, it was no problem to fell trees, shape them into logs and
erect a cabin in one day. These homes usually consisted of one room,
not more than two, usually with a lean-to kitchen attached. The
chimney was built on the outside of one wall of the kitchen, using
stones, logs and sticks, with mud for chinking. At first the cabins
were one story with a loft above; later two stories were built. Access
to the upper floor was by a ladder set in an opening cut in the ceiling.
One or two small windows provided some light to the interior; these
openings were covered either by oiled paper or window glass. This
style house came from the Swedes, who had settled along the Delaware

#### ABOUT THE RED LAND AREA (Continued)

River in the 1600's.

The furnishings were sparse, again made from trees - several 3-legged stools, a few benches, a table, and beds attached to the wall met the needs. Children slept on the floor of the loft. A few iron kettles or pots which hung over the fire by a crane served for cooking. Baking was done in a bake oven either in the fireplace or in a domeshaped structure outdoors.

It may come as a surprise to learn that many of these log houses are still standing and used as dwellings today; in most cases, they have been covered by siding, added onto, and altered so that only a trained person can detect their presence.

At first most clothing was made of dressed skins. Soon flax was raised to produce linen, and sheep provided wool. A material called linsey-woolsey was made by combining these two fibers. A coarse cloth called tow was also commonly used. About a year would be required to produce a garment from start to finished product.

It may seem that life was very dull, especially for children. But the pioneer child was endowed with a large measure of creativity and ingenuity. Given some wood, a little wire, some string, a boy could devise games too numerous to mention. Slingshots, bows and arrows, wood guns, all were easily made. For the little girls, there have always been dolls; made of cornhusks, clay, wood, nuts, buckskin and sticks. The dried apple doll is a product of the Iriquois; the rag doll was as popular then as it is today.

This way of life was a matter of necessity, and the price people willingly paid for their freedom. As time passed, money and time became available, and better homes were built. It would be rare indeed to find a stone house in this area built before 1750. By the 1800's, many fine stone houses were a common sight. Brick houses came a bit later.

The lack of grist mills for making flour and the need for essential items made necessary a betty way of crossing the Susquehanna to bring goods in from Philadelphia. Therefore, several ferries were put into operation. The first ferry was started at New Market in 1735, owned by Chambers, followed by Chesney and then Simpson; Lowe's ferry was begun at York Haven in 1737, and Nathan Hussey started a ferry at Goldsboro in 1738, which continued to operate for many years as the Middletown ferry.

Roads to connect these ferries were needed, so petitions were filed and granted. The earliest road laid out was from York to Goldsboro and north along the river to Harrisburg. This was in 1745. Later, the railroad was built on that road bed. As better means of transportation developed, roads were built to meet the demands.

A 1770 map of the area shows only one road through the valley, considerably east of Bennett's Run, which would be on or near Old Quaker Road. Many years ago, elderly people said this was intended

to be the main road, which would follow the Conoy Path to Carlisle on a straight line. (See map - Page 4).

The hardships and trials of life in the wilderness did not prevent these Quakers from providing for the spiritual needs of their families. While the records of the Quaker meetings show no formal meetings, they are certain meetings were held in homes by 1735. In 1739 the Sadsbury monthly meeting sent men to investigate these meetings and gave their approval.

The Newberry meeting and the Warrington meeting were both granted permission to establish a permanent meeting place. This was done in Warrington in 1745, at which time a log building was erected, then replaced by a fine stone building in 1769. This meeting house is in excellent condition and still in use. While no trace of a Newberry meeting house was ever found, the Quakers are sure a log building was erected, and replaced in 1792 by a stone structure. This stone building is now a private dwelling located at the south end of Newberrytown. A burying grounds was laid out diagonally across Rt. Ill; here all the early Quakers were buried until it was filled. Time and weather have taken their toll, and the earliest legible gravestone is dated 1840. There is no caretaker and the site is badly overgrown.

By 1810 it was evident that a more central location was needed, since the Quakers near the Yellow Breeches Creek found the distance to Newberrytown too great by foot or horseback. Therefore, a site was selected midway between Lewisberry and Newberrytown. A meeting house was built of native sandstone in 1811; it is still standing along Rt. 382, in good repair with a well-kept cemetery at the back. Money is provided for the upkeep and trustees have been appointed. By the early 1800's the Newberry Quakers were practically gone, but there are still a number around Warrington.

In the meantime other religions were being activated by Germans and other groups. In 1781 a traveling missionary rode his horse into Lewisberry and with a group of citizens founded the Methodist Church, with meetings held in homes until 1811, when a stone church was built. In 1856 this building was torn down and replaced by the present brick church.

From this time on, various denominations built churches in villages and in the country. Many early groups held services in school buildings, and schools were conducted in churches. The first church built solely for religious services in Fairview was Salem Church on Valley Road, built in 1844.

Local lore for many years held that the Lutheran and Presbyterian congregation built a church a few hundred yards southwest of Lewisberry in 1792, on the site of an old log school. Church records do not substantiate this, but remnants of the old building stood for many years.

At the same time people were busily engaged in establishing

#### ABOUT THE RED LAND AREA (Continued)

homes and churches, they also gave attention to organizing an educational system for their youth. It must be kept in mind that though the early schools lacked much that we find so necessary today, the need for education in pioneer days was not as great as it is today.

The early schools of Pennsylvania were all established and supported by the numerous churches of colonial days. Many of our present institutions of learning were founded and supported by religions and are still church-related. Protestant sects held that each person should be able to read the Bible and interpret it for himself, and the Quakers were much concerned with education of the common people.

William Penn's "Frame of Government" for Pennsylvania, passed by the legislature in 1682, provided for a system of public schools in the colony. Though it never went into effect, it was an inspiration to the people.

The Quakers brought with them men who were qualified to teach when they settled in this area. This teacher probably received little or no pay. Schools were first held in the homes, where reading, writing and arithmetic were taught. Education was mainly for reading the Bible, which was the early text book for reading. Education for the ministry and law were the basic needs; as such, only the boys attended schools. Girls were given their learning in the homes by their mothers.

Before primers came into use in the schools, the hornbook was used. It consisted of one sheet of paper 2 or 3" wide by 3 or 4" long, on which the alphabet, the Lord's Prayer, and a religious admonition were printed. A piece of transparent horn covered this, and both were attached to a paddle-shaped piece of wood.

As time passed, better text books were shipped from England, but in the mid 1700's most education was confined to the elementary grades. In fact, it was most important to learn self-reliance, perseverance, adaptability and common sense to live in frontier Pennsylvania.

As the settlers were established and time permitted, school houses of logs were built. These buildings were small, poorly illuminated, with desks built around the walls, and benches used for seats. Writing was done on slates with slate pencils.

Records state that a log school stood west of Newberrytown, and a short distance above Lewisberry was another. In 1816, a school-house was built by subscription in Lewisberry, where the present one stands; this last one containing two school rooms was built in 1855. The second floor was a public hall for many years.

There is no account of the number or location of the log buildings, but almost all the stone or brick replacements are still standing. Some are unused, but many have been renovated and made into dwellings. It is presumed that the one room schools standing in the area were built 90 to 100 years ago.

This writer remembers talking to an elderly man years ago who had attended one of these schools. He said it was located in the edge of the woods directly across Rt.lll, opposite Park Away Parks Campground. A large stone house owned and occupied by William Hartman stood where the park now stands. Mr. Hartman was the teacher in this school; he started the fire in the schoolroom stove one morning, went home to prepare for school, then looked over and saw the buildings in flames. It was replaced by a stone building located a short distance away. This school was torn down to make way for Rt. 83.

Many attempts were made to provide free education, but were opposed by the church. It was not until 1834 that the Public School Act of Pennsylvania was passed. Then forty more years passed before it was generally accepted.

These one room schools have been the targets of much criticism today, but most of the teachers had attended institutions of higher learning for a time and had read numerous books on teaching techniques. This, along with a great amount of good common sense, made them excellent teachers. Not as many subjects were taught as in today's schools, but those taught were taught thoroughly and many students went out into the world to reach great achievements.

While it is an established fact that music was not included in the school curriculum until 20 years ago, there were many proficient musicians in this area. As early as 1850, music teachers from cities as far away as Baltimore traveled by train and horse and buggy to this area to give private lessons.

First came the parlor, or reed organ, pumped with the feet; this was followed by the square piano, very heavy and large. Later the upright piano took its place. These came to this area around 1850, but not many people could afford to buy them.

A few men learned to play band instruments very well and served as instructors to the local bands. Each town or village had a band, and much enjoyment was provided by Sunday afternoon concerts and holiday parades.

In the winter months "singing schools" were conducted week evenings for adults. A few people who had voice training were willing to give their services free.

It has been aptly stated that necessity is the mother of invention. For the early settler in the Red Land Area this is quite true. They used their own skills and the available materials and set about providing for their needs.

It seems from reading numerous records that most of the early factories were located along Bennett's Run in the Red Land Valley. This water power turned the mill wheels for such products as flintlock rifles made about 1760 and used in the Revolution. Archaeologists searched for the site recently and concluded that any trace of

#### ABOUT THE RED LAND AREA (Continued)

this industry that might have survived weathering and flooding has been obliterated by the construction of Route 382.

Other early industries of the Lewisberry area were brimstone and block matches made late into the 1800's. Coffee mills were made for 100 years or more by a number of persons; among these were Joseph Potts and later his sons, who also made butcher tools at their home on Potts' Hill north of Lewisberry.

Amos Clark made tall mantel clocks which were decorated by Pamela Lewis.

Pottery was a thriving industry into the late 1800's, in various places in the Red Land Area. The home of J. Knisely, potter, is still in almost original condition, and a quantity of his pieces have been uncovered and preserved by the present owner of the house.

A tannery was located just west of Lewisberry. During lawn grading operations at this site several years ago, some vats of longforgotten leather were uncovered. The only way to provide proof of long lost sites is to dig!

Harvey Hammond, and later W. S. Hammond, manufactured many window sash springs for holding window sashes open. Today, one may find homes in this area where these springs are still in use. Some were also used in the White House. This is probably the only product of Lewisberry to be distributed widely over the eastern United States.

Articles of farm machinery were manufactured by Randolph Machine Shop located on the site of the present Grange Hall.

Grist mills were numerous throughout the area, many of which exist in name only. Fairview Township has three mills standing—the Cline Mill, west of Lewisberry, was built in 1785 for John Herms and later bought by Cline and operated for many years. The power for this mill was provided by a mill dam a short distance away. An earlier, smaller dam was dug just above the present one, which proved too small. The present dam, for many years called Silver Lake, provided fishing, boating, swimming and the best ice skating for many miles. Several rowboats were placed on the shore by the Cline family for use by the public, and nothing was ever stolen or damaged. Silver Lake is now privately owned and the public is not admitted.

Of the two mills on the Yellow Breeches Creek, one is located across the creek from New Cumberland and owned by the Riverton Water Company. There is no date stone and no records, but it is estimated to be about 175 years old. The other is several miles upstream and owned by the Mechanicsburg Water Company. This mill, built in the early 1800's, is in what one might call "mint condition"; built of native limestone, nothing has been added, nothing taken away. A nearby fine triple arch bridge built across the Yellow Breeches Creek, also of limestone, is said to have been built as early as the mill.

Numerous grist and sawmills were located in Fairview Township, most of them along Fishing Creek. In driving along the roads of northeastern Fairview Township, one may see the remains of many lime kilns. Limestone was placed in the top, intense heat was applied, and lime was taken out at the bottom. It was a prosperous industry for years. Newberry Township has only one mill standing; this was Prowell's Mill, now the Jolly Coppersmith Inn. This is located on Route III near Yocumtown.

Industries around Yocumtown were: wagons made by Kitzmiller; a tannery; a casket factory, and a woolen mill.

Early maps and tax records provide proof of clover mills, shingle mills, cider mills, oil mills, and bark mills.

Judging by the number of distilleries or "still houses" shown on maps, one might be led to believe water served as power and washing only, and not for drinking.

Within Newberry Township in 1783, there were listed the following occupations: 30 weavers, 1 chairmaker, 2 wheelwrights, 4 coopers, 4 carpenters, 1 gunsmith, 6 shoemakers, 2 masons, 1 saddler, 4 tailors, 10 blacksmiths, 9 saw and grist mills, and 1 physician. Most of these people were full time farmers and worked at their trades on a part time basis.

This, briefly, is a glimpse into the past 250 years, where we came from and how we grew. Limited space, not lack of information, has prevented a more detailed account. For anyone who may be interested, a wealth of material lies waiting for those who are willing to "dig". Although many people say they are not interested in the past, it has been well-stated that "one cannot look into the future without looking into the past".

Space does not permit listing all those who gave time and information to this writer. Therefore, an overall "thank you" is extended to all those dedicated people for their able assistance.

#### SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Club	President	
AMERICAN LEGION	Sam A. Murphy, Commander New Cumberland Post 143 (Nauss) 617 Market Street New Cumberland, Penna. 17070	
AMERICAN LEGION AUX.	Mrs. Robert D. Gutshall New Cumberland Post 143 (Nauss) 1827 Willow Road Camp Hill, Penna. 1701	
AMERICAN LEGION	George Smith, Commander New Cumberland Post 974 (Shelley Umberta Street New Cumberland, Penna. 17070	
AMERICAN LEGION AUX.	Mrs. Lily Cable New Cumberland Post 974 (Shelley 1515 Bridge Street New Cumberland, Penna. 17070	
COMMUNITY ASSOC.	Allan B. Osborne, Valley Green Estates Wedgewood Circle Etters, Penna. 17319	
COMMUNITY ASSOC.	David A. Johnston, Jr. Silver Lake R. D. #1 Lewisberry, Penna. 17339	
CIVIC CLUB	Mrs. R. Bruce Miller New Cumberland 510 Poplar Avenue New Cumberland, Penna. 17070	
JR. CIVIC CLUB	Mrs. Kenneth E. Kerstetter New Cumberland 94 Greenwood Drive New Cumberland, Penna. 17070	
JAYCEES	James Hill New Cumberland Area P. O. Box 305 New Cumberland, Penna. 17070	
LIONS CLUB	William R. Collins Fairview Township Forge Road, R. D. #2 New Cumberland, Penna. 17070	

SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

Club

LIONS CLUB Russell Yinger

Lewisberry Community Lewisberry, Penna. 17339

Robert H. Osenbach LIONS CLUB New Cumberland

811 Coolidge Street New Cumberland, Penna.

Paula L. Miller LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Harrisburg Area

211 West Maplewood Avenue Mechanicsburg, Penna. 17055

COMMUNITY ACTION George Zeiders Red Land PROGRAM, INC.

Box 23

President

Lewisberry, Penna. 17339

ELKS Donald C. Douglass, Exalted Ruler

West Shore R. D. #1

New Cumberland, Penna. 17070

Paul I. Kenny, Grand Knight KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

West Shore 620 Park Avenue

New Cumberland, Penna. 17070

Norman B. Milgrim, Director RECREATION BOARD

West Shore

700 Lisburn Road

Camp Hill, Penna. 17011

Mrs. Irvin S. Miller HALF CENTURY CLUB Fairview Township

304 Shuey Road New Cumberland, Penna. 17070

Mrs. Marie Cook GOLDEN AGE CLUB New Cumberland

512 Bridge Street

New Cumberland, Penna. 17070

Robert F. Hall RETIRED MEN'S CLUB 519 Reno Street

New Cumberland, Penna. 17070

Mrs. Patricia T. Barrouk WOMEN'S CLUB

Red Land Area P. O. Box 119

New Cumberland, Penna. 17070

SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

President Club

VFW POST Oscar Fisher, Commander

Post 7415

1012 Allen Street

New Cumberland, Penna. 17070

VFW POST AUXILIARY Mrs. Oscar Fisher

New Cumberland Post 7415

1012 Allen Street

New Cumberland, Penna, 17070

Frank D. Armstrong CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Greater West Shore Area 35 North Tenth Street Lemoyne, Penna. 17043

#### BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Business Directory of Your Local Advertisers (For Full Services Offered see advertisement on Page Listed)

#### AUTO PARTS

Gordon's Auto Parts R. D. ≢1, Etters 938-9214 - Page 31

#### AUTO SALES

Bayshore Auto Sales R. D. #1, York Haven 938-2308 - Page 34

#### AUTOMOBILE SERVICE

Pete's Garage R. D. #1, York Haven 266-3336 - Page 28

#### BANKS

Cumberland County
National Bank & Trust Co.
New Cumberland, Inside Back
Cover

Southern Pennsylvania Bank Fairview Township Office Exit 16, Rt. I-83 938-1828 - Page 23

#### BARBER SHOP

Barber Shop Newberrytown 938-3382 - Page 36

#### BEAUTY SHOP

The Lois Kane Beauty Shoppe 305 Pleasant View Rd. New Cumberland 938-2098 - Page 37

Pearl J. Gross Beauty Salon R. D. #2, Etters 938-2948 - Page 37

Jolan's Beauty Shop 17 Boeing Rd. New Cumberland 774-1809 - Page 36

#### BEAUTY SALONS (CONTINUED)

Wise's Beauty Boutique R. D. #2, Etters 938-1692 - Page 36

Marshall's Beauty Salon R. D. #2 938-6826 - Page 36

Olive Martino Beauty Shoppe Bowman Ave., Box 57, R. D. #2 938-6619 - Page 36

#### BODY SHOP

Bill Peters Body & Paint Shop R. D. #1 New Cumberland 938-6110 - Page 19

#### CERAMICS

Enchanted Forest Studio Newberrytown 717-938-1698 - Page 24

#### CONCRETE

Reeser Brothers Concrete R. D. #1, Box 77 York Haven 717-266-1166 - Page 24

#### CLOTHING

Nearly New Shop 217A Fourth St. New Cumberland 255-9503 - Page 37

#### DECORATING

Quaker Decorating & Paint Co. 309 Bridge St. New Cumberland 232-8403 - Page 35

#### DINING FACILITIES

Newberrytown Plaza Family Restaurant I-83, Exit 13 Newberrytown - 938-9211 Outside Back Cover

Jolly Coppersmith Inn
1 mile from Exit 14, on I-83
midway between York & Harrisburg
Etters - 717-938-9209
Inside Back Cover

Robin Hood Restaurant I-83, Exit 14 (Yocumtown) Etters - 717-938-9205 Page · 20

The King's Arms Rt. I-83, Exit 13 Goldsboro 938-1669 - Page 28

Pierre's Cafe 115 Old York Rd. 774-0132 - Page 33

Cloverleaf Tavern Exit 13, I-83, Newberrytown 938-9213 - Page 34

Town Tavern 305 Bridge St. New Cumberland 233-7581 - Page 33

Golden Burro Púb Goldsboro 266-2686 - Page 34

Culhanes Steak House Page 32

The R-Gee Inn R. D. #2 - 938-4702 or 938-9231 - Page 35

Captain Wolfe's Table Keystone Motor Inn R. D. #1, New Cumberland 774-1310 - Page 36

#### DEPARTMENT STORES

Greenberg's 314-316 Bridge St. New Cumberland 238-0824 - Page 27

#### DRAPERIES

Wolf Old York Rd., Etters 938-2968 - Page 31

#### EQUIPMENT

I. R. Equipment Corp. P. O. Box 321 New Cumberland (717) 938-1441 - Page 18

#### EXCAVATING & HAULING

Leon E. Wintermyer, Inc. R. D. #1 Etters - 717-938-1468 Page 29, (Blue Page)

#### FACTORY SERVICE

Factory Service Co. 938-2653 - Page 25

#### FOOD MARKETS

Lester H. Gross Merchandise 938-2962 - Page 28

#### FUEL.

Newberrytown Plaza Fuel Area I-83, Exit 13 Newberrytown - 938-9290 Outside Back Cover

L. M. Sweitzer Fuel Oil Co., Inc R. D. #2 (Newberrytown) Etters 938-1411 - Inside Front Cover

#### FUNERAL HOMES

Gilbert W. Parthemore Funeral Home 1303 Bridge St. New Cumberland 717-238-0821 - Page 26

#### GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Charles H. Shuler, Inc. Box 310, R. D. #2 Etters 717-774-0811 - Page 27

Grandview Acres, Inc. R. D. #2, Box 2A York Haven 717-938-2102 - Page 26

#### GENERAL MERCHANDICE

Albert & Son Lewisberry Rd., Rt. 114 938-6840 - Page 25

Lloyd Guistwhite 938-2007 - Page 33

Yinger's General Store 938-6177 - Page 34

#### GLASS

Kreamer Brothers Glass, Inc. 1714 Hummel Ave. Camp Hill 737-8717 or 737-6421 Page 35

#### HOTEL

Falls Hotel Cly - Page 19

#### **JEWELERS**

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#### MARINA

George & Rad Marina P. O. Box 142 Etters 938-4661 - Page 20

#### MEATS

Shaffer's Abattoir, Inc. R. D. #1 New Cumberland 938-1448 - Page 23

#### MOTEL.

Highland Motel R. D. #1 New Cumberland 717-774-1234 - Page 31

#### PAINT SHOP

Bill Peters Body & Paint Shop R. D. #1 New Cumberland 938-6110 - Page 19

#### ROLLER RINK

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#### SERVICE STATIONS

Lehman's Exxon Service Exit 15, I-83, R. D. #2 938-9219 - Page 21, (Red Page)

Bean's Gulf I-83, Exit 16 938-3084 - Page 26

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Paul's Texaco Service 10th & Lowther Streets Camp Hill 737-9230 or 767-7609

#### SERVICE STATIONS (CONTINUED)

Steves Arco Service 10th & Lowther Roads Camp Hill. 737-7023 - Page 36

#### TRANSMISSION SERVICE

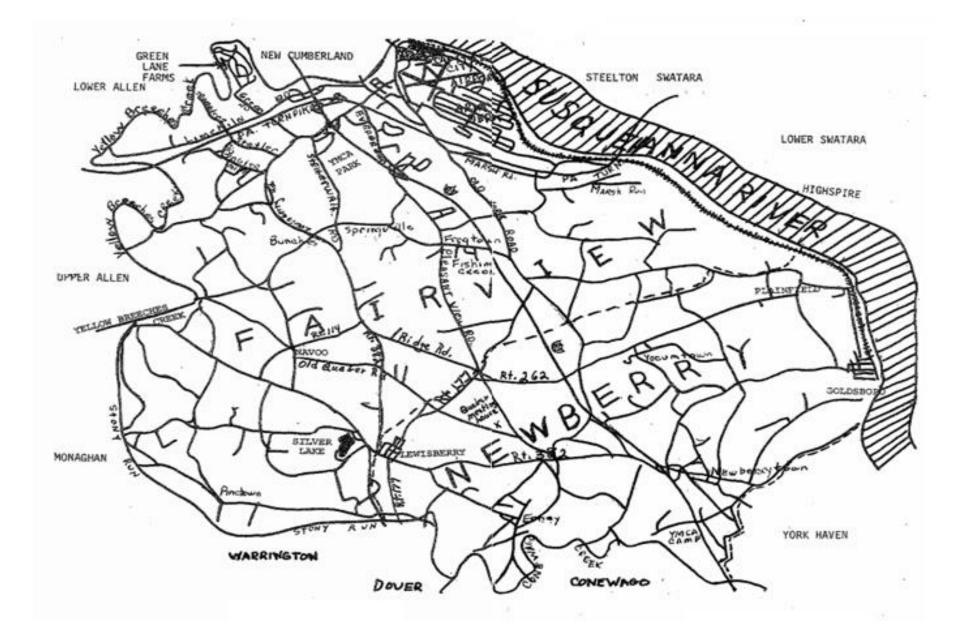
BM Transmission Service R. D. #1 Etters 938-2676 - Page 32

#### WARDROBE SERVICE

Rabena's Wardrobe Service 418-20 Bridge St. New Cumberland 234-2525 - Page 32

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Hi Hill Gardens Rt. 83, Fishing Creek Exit #16 Rt. 262 East (3 1/2 miles) 717-938-2547 - Page 35



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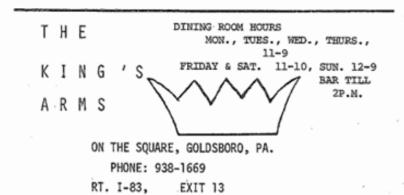
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