The Hiland Drive-In near Staley Crossroads, Virginia, has been converted to a nursery and the screen structure is reused as a house. See “A Biography of a Highway in Pictures,” page 38.
Welcome to PAST!

The Arcadia Round Barn on Route 66, listed in the National Register of Historic Places, is maintained by the Arcadia Historical and Preservation Society of Arcadia, Oklahoma. The organization was the winner of the 2014 ISPLMC Historic Preservation Award. (Photo courtesy of Scott Roper)
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Letter from the Editor

This issue of the Pioneer America Society Transactions (PAST) contains four articles from papers presented at the 2014 conference in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as well as two On-the-Road pieces. The first of these articles is *The Rousculp Barn: Situating a Pennsylvania Bank Barn in Time and Space* by Timothy Anderson. Tim gives us an interpretation of the westward progression of the Pennsylvania-German cultural landscape through the detailed analysis of the site, situation, and history of a single (and relatively rare) structure, the Rousculp barn in Perry County, Ohio. Although written for a broad audience, barn enthusiasts in particular will find this an important article.

SUNY Geneso undergraduate student Katherine Berdan gives us *The House on The Hill: A Spatial Study of Visitors to the Jackson Sanatorium, 1858-1914*. Built as a health resort in 1858, the Jackson Sanatorium in Dnasville, New York gained widespread recognition for its early use of hydrotherapy for pain relief. Katherine’s use of historical document research and geographic information systems to examine the people who visited the sanatorium — where they came from and why — results in an interesting analysis of the changing demographics of health spa patrons, specifically the number of women visitors.

Ralph Hartsock and Daniel Gelaw Alemneh give us a look at research techniques in their article *Access to Geographical Information in Library Catalogs: a Case Study*. Digital technologies adopted by libraries give us access to an extraordinary variety of historical data. While historical maps have long been used by researchers, and present their own unique set of issues, geographic information on other types of historical data has been quite difficult to collate. Ralph and Daniel examine, through the use of case studies in both music and maps, the latest methods of gathering place-based information. While their examples are specific to the University of North Texas library, the information they provide will be of use to anyone attempting to organize historical data by location.

Through the use of numerous modern images, extant drawings, and plan-views, *The German Heating Oven and the Smoke-Free Parlor* by Arthur Lawton gives us a comprehensive look at the issues surrounding domestic fires for heating and cooking, and fire management if a domestic fire got out of control. Art examines the widespread evolution, adaptability, and use of the German cooking oven in domestic structures. This article takes us through the German heating oven’s inception as a means of providing ember-free smoke to the attic (for vermin control) through its evolution to a free standing stove, and the images Art provides clearly illustrate the oven’s adaptability over time.

Rounding out the volume are two On The Road articles: Wayne Brew’s *The French Connection II: Interstate Route 11 – A Biography of a Highway in Pictures* and Keith Sculle’s “I Like Gas Stations” – Jerry Davis’s Hobby. Wayne picks up his trip down Route 11 in Scranton, Pennsylvania and takes us through Knoxville, Tennessee. Wayne has undertaken this project to examine and document the vernacular architectural landscape along the entire length the route, and some absolute gems were uncovered on this leg of his journey. Our cover image is one of Wayne’s photographs, truly an homage to adaptive reuse! While on the topic of adaptive reuse, Keith found another adaptive reuse gem in Henrietta, Oklahoma in Jerry Davis’ restored 1938 Sinclair gas station. Documenting these structures (restored or not) is important, and I urge others with similar photographs and stories to submit them to PAST.

Finally, this issue of PAST would not be possible without the help of Deborah Slater. Her web and image editing skills give the journal a truly professional look (check out both the web-based journal and the printed edition). I hope you find this issue of PAST as enjoyable as I have.

Paul Marr, Professor of Geography, Shippensburg University
The Rousculp Barn: Situating a Pennsylvania Bank Barn in Time and Space

Timothy Anderson, Associate Professor, Department of Geography, Ohio University

Introduction

The structural analysis of barns, as fundamental components of North American rural cultural landscapes, enjoys a long and storied tradition in American cultural and historical geography and allied fields. Many early studies sought to develop typologies relating to form, plan and construction method and to identity and map the geographical distribution of such landscape elements, viewing material culture as “cultural spoor” that might help to delimit culture regions and uncover such phenomena as past migration patterns (Zelinsky 1958; Kniffen 1965; Glassie 1968; Hart 1968; Noble 1977; Pillsbury 1977). Such studies were firmly anchored in the Sauerian tradition and its empirical focus on material culture, folk construction techniques and rural landscapes. They should also be contextualized as examples of scholarship associated with a broader focus on what can generally be identified as an American variety of “settlement geography,” at the time concentrated on the detailed analysis of the “built environment” in order to assess settlement patterns and processes (Stone 1965; Jordan 1966). More recent barn studies employed the typologies and patterns identified by this earlier generation of scholars in analyses that address larger-scale questions and issues at the regional, national

Figure 1. Rousculp Barn Setting. Map by Author.
and even international scales, asking more profound questions of barns in order to assess what they can tell us about national-scale patterns and processes. Such scholarship includes highly detailed investigations of the origin and distribution of particular barn types (Noble and Seymour 1982; Ensminger 1992; Jordan-Bychkov 1988), meticulous studies of regional barn styles (Hubka 1984; Glass 1986; Comeaux 1989; Raitz 1995) and regional complexes (Kilpinen 1994; Noble and Wilhelm 1995), newer commentaries on classification and typology (Hart 1994), and in-depth analyses of individual barns or barn complexes in distinctive locales (Roberts 1993; Sculle and Price 1993; Morrison 2001).

This paper follows in the footsteps of such research through a largely empirical analysis of an extant double-crib, log bank barn in Perry County, Ohio. Such barns are relatively rare in the North American cultural landscape today, but this particular barn has endured for well over 150 years through the preservation efforts of a succession of property owners. Space limitations preclude a detailed analysis of the various social discourses “materialized” in this particular landscape element (Schein 1997, 664), but the fact that this barn has survived for so long says much about the nostalgic power that such structures possess and convey. The paper first briefly describes the barn’s architectural features and properties are defined and discussed within the context of barn form and typology. Next, its geographical setting and history is discussed. Finally, the barn is situated in time and space through an assessment of historical patterns of migration and settlement in Ohio.

**Architectural Features**
The Rousculp barn is located off State Route 757, approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the village of Somerset in northern Perry County (Figure 1).
regard to typology, the structure is a rather textbook example of a log “Sweitzer” barn (Figure 2), distinguished by a front roof slope that is longer than the rear due to the roof continuing unbroken over the cantilevered, unsupported forebay, producing the form’s characteristic gable-end silhouette. According to Dornbusch and Heyl (1958, 79-80), the Sweitzer was the earliest form of the Pennsylvania forebay bank barn to appear in colonial America, most examples of which were constructed between 1730 and 1850. In his classic study of the origin and distribution of the Pennsylvania barn, Robert Ensminger (1992, 56) classifies the log Sweitzer as a separate subtype, distinguishing it from later “classic” and “transitional” forms, and maintains that it was “… Pennsylvania’s first forebay bank barn … [representing] a direct connection to its Swiss prototypes in Prättigau” (57). Log Sweitzer barns appeared in southeastern Pennsylvania as early as 1730 and extant examples can today be encountered as far south as the middle Shenandoah Valley, as far north as southwestern Ontario, and as far west as central Ohio. Even so, the log Sweitzer was and is a rather rare form of the Pennsylvania barn, especially outside of the southeastern Pennsylvania “core” area where forebay bank barns are common. Indeed, in his qualitative study of barn forms in Ohio, Noble (1977, 68-71) found that Sweitzer barns accounted for only about three percent of Ohio’s barns; it is altogether likely that the Rousculp barn is the sole log Sweitzer remaining in Ohio today.

With regard to floor plan (Figure 3) and construction details, the barn exhibits many of the same features found on early examples of log Sweitzer barns in Pennsylvania as described by Ensminger (1992, 57-60). It is rather small (about 70 X 30 feet) compared with most other types of Pennsylvania bank barns; the entire structure is comprised of two large log cribs, separated by a central threshing floor, rest-
ing on stone basement walls (Figure 4). The framed forebay is supported by heavy log beams that cantilever under the cribs and are anchored into the rear wall of the barn. The cribs themselves are constructed from squared logs joined at the corners by V-notch and likely functioned as both hay mows and corn cribs (Figure 5). With the exception of the rear wall, the entire exterior is covered with vertically-set boards of sawn lumber. The barn originally had a slate tile roof, pieces of which still litter the site, but was later replaced with tin. The Rousculp barn is in fact mentioned briefly, along with two accompanying photographs, in Ensminger’s seminal monograph (1992, 155) as a classic example of a log Sweitzer barn. Here, Ensminger provides a construction date of 1837 but does not cite the source of this information. When asked about this at a much later date, Ensminger was unable to recall how he determined the 1837 date (Ensminger 2008). A date of 1896, together with the initials AWR, is carved into one of the barn’s stone foundation blocks, but the barn’s construction most certainly predates this, and it is altogether likely that it was built sometime in the late 1830s.

Geographical Setting and History

According to Bureau of Land Management General Land Office records, the quarter section in Reading Township on which the barn is located was originally purchased by cash entry from the federal government by Christian Deal on November 20, 1812 (Deal Patent, 1812). Deal (likely originally spelled Diehl) was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania in 1760 and died in 1814 in Perry County, just two years after purchasing the land. His father, Christian Sr., was born in Baden-Württemberg, later immigrated to Pennsylvania, and died in Centre County in 1805. The land was still in the Deal family as late as 1828 when Christian’s widow, Susanna Deal, appeared on
a Perry County property tax list as the proprietor of 315 acres — the original quarter plus much of an adjoining quarter — in Reading Township (Perry County Tax Duplicate, 1828). The Deal’s must have subsequently sold their land sometime after this date because an 1846 Perry County plat map reveals that the Deal’s half section was now owned by Nicholas Gangloff (Plat Map of Perry County, 1846). According to the 1850 federal census, Gangloff was born in Germany in 1777 and lived with his wife Appolonia and sons Jacob and Nicholas Jr., all of whom were also listed as being born in Germany. Jacob’s wife, Ellen, and their six children were also listed as members of the household (US Census, 1850). The census reveals that Jacob and Ellen’s eldest child, Angelin, was born in Ohio and was 16 years old in 1850, so the Gangloff family must have moved to Perry County by 1834 at the latest. If Robert Ensminger is correct in asserting that the barn was built in 1837, then it is likely that the Gangloff family was responsible for its construction. If, however, the barn was built earlier than this then it is likely that Christian Deal or one of his children built it sometime between 1812 and 1828.

Although the 1850 census gives Germany as the place of birth for the Gangloff’s, genealogical information compiled by family members reveals that Nicholas, Appolonia, Jacob and Nicholas Jr. were all born in the Alsace-Lorraine region of what is now northeastern France, a cultural shatterbelt region containing large numbers of ethnic Germans and a significant source region of Pennsylvania-German immigrants (Gangloff/Wahl Family Group Sheet). Most Pennsylvania-Germans immigrated to Pennsylvania in the 18th century, but according to immigration records the Gangloff’s arrived in 1829 (US Index to Passenger Arrivals). They must have moved to Ohio sometime during the next decade, as they appear in the 1840 census of Perry County. Sometime
shortly after 1850 the Gangloff’s moved on: Nicholas Sr. died in 1854 in Piqua, Ohio, as did his wife Appolonia eleven years later. One of their sons, Nicholas Jr., also died in Piqua, while another son, Jacob, moved with his family to Knox County, Missouri, just west of Quincy, and died there in 1896.

The next landowner associated with the barn appears to be David Church, who is listed as the owner of the original Deal quarter section in an 1859 Perry County plat book (Plat Map of Perry County, 1859). Church was born in Oxford, New York, in 1793 and died in Perry County in 1869 (David Church Ancestral File). The Church family came to be linked with the Rousculp family (the barn’s current “namesake”) through marriage, as one of David and Mary Church’s daughters, Martha Irene, married Elias Rousculp in Perry County in 1865; Elias appears as the landowner of the quarter section in a plat map appearing in an 1875 atlas (Lake 1875, 11). The Rousculp family (likely originally spelled Rauschkolb) were pioneer settlers in Perry County. Elias’s father, Jacob, was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1804 and moved with his mother and father to Perry County sometime in the 1820s, as Elias was born in Perry County in 1833. One of Elias and Martha’s sons, Albert William, was born in 1874, and it is highly likely that it was he who carved the initials “AWR” into one of the barn’s stone foundation blocks in 1896 when he was a young man of twenty-two. Another family associated with the land and the barn is the Cotterman family. A family sketch in an 1883 history of Fairfield and Perry counties (Colburn 1883) notes that Elias’s father, Jacob, purchased the “Cotterman farm” — the northwest quarter of section four in Reading Township — in 1868. The Cotterman family (likely originally spelled Katterman) was another Perry County pioneer family. Michael Cotterman was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1777 and was in Perry County by at least 1820, as his first son, Phillip, was born there in that year. The Cotterman’s also came to be linked with the Rousculp family through marriage, as Phillip’s son, Clarence, later married one of Elias and Martha Rousculp’s daughters, Mary Elizabeth (Ohio County Marriages). The land and barn remained in the Rousculp/Cotterman family well into the 20th century, as one of Clarence and Mary’s sons, Homer, and his wife Isabelle appear as the owners of the quarter section on a 1974 Perry County plat map (Plat Map of Perry County, 1974).

Situating the Barn in Time and Space

The Deal, Gangloff, Cotterman and Rousculp families were all part of a larger migration of Pennsylvania-Germans out of the group’s colonial “core” region in
southeast Pennsylvania to the northern Shenandoah Valley, central Pennsylvania, southwestern Ontario and central and eastern Ohio during the early Federal era from 1790 to about 1850. This large-scale migration was driven by a variety of factors and circumstances, including rising land prices and quitrents, poor soil conservation practices and divisions of holdings over successive generations, all of which led to decreasing returns on investments in southeastern Pennsylvania (Lemon 1972, 77, 84, 86-88, 93). Data from the 1850 federal census reveal just how significant the Pennsylvania-German element was during the early, formative stage of Anglo settlement in Ohio. Of the approximately 500,000 persons not born in Ohio, about half were born in the mid-Atlantic region, and of these about forty percent were born in Pennsylvania (Wilhelm 1982, 23-25). When these census data are mapped at the county and township level it is clear that Pennsylvania-Germans accounted for over half of the non-Ohio-born population in two major areas of the state: a six-county region centered between Columbus and Cleveland, and a five-county region centered around the city of Lancaster to the south and east of Columbus, along the former route of Zane’s Trace, a principal route of ingress into the Ohio Country. This latter region is situated along the margin of the Wisconsinan glacial moraine and is underlain by rich soils developed on glacial till, allowing for the continued practice of the extensive, mixed commercial farming system that distinguished the Pennsylvania-German agricultural economy. The 1850 census recorded only state of birth, but genealogical data and information gleaned from individual family histories and biographies contained in county histories and atlases from the 1870s confirm that a majority of these early settlers hailed from Berks, Bucks, Chester, Montgomery and Dauphin counties in Pennsylvania, the core region of the Pennsylvania-German “homeland” to the north and west of Philadelphia, and had begun to migrate to Ohio as early as the 1790s. By 1850 about 6,000 Pennsylvania-born settlers resided in the Fairfield-Perry-Ross-county region centered on Lancaster. This figure represented only about eleven percent of the total population of the area, but fully half of the non-Ohio-born population (Anderson 2001, 144-149).

Because Pennsylvania-Germans were the first effective Anglo settlers in the region, many aspects of the agricultural system practiced in southeastern Pennsylvania, along with several distinctive material culture elements, were transplanted to central and eastern Ohio, leaving behind an indelible mark on the area’s cultural landscape. Certainly the most conspicuous of these elements is the Pennsylvania forebay bank barn, of which the Rousculp barn, standing just to the north and west of Somerset along the former route of Zane’s Trace, is a classic example (Figure 6). It is hardly surprising that Pennsylvania bank barns moved westward with Pennsylvania-German settlers, given that barn form is often a function of the agricultural system employed by its builders. Agricultural censuses from the 1850s reveal a continued reliance on both crops and livestock in an extensive mixed commercial farming system imported from Pennsylvania. While wheat was the primary grain crop grown in Pennsylvania, corn quickly became most dominant in Ohio. Corn was fed to cattle and hogs and did quite well on the rich glacial till covering most of central and eastern Ohio, and by 1850 the region was becoming one of the premier agricultural regions of the state as the area became linked to Midwestern and eastern markets by canals and roads. With a continued reliance on both livestock and crops, the forebay bank barn remained a part of the Pennsylvania-German farming landscape in Ohio as it served the twin purposes of hay and grain storage and of livestock stabling (Anderson 2001, 149-150).

Although the Rousculp barn is part of a larger “Pennsylvania extended” cultural landscape in Ohio, only one of perhaps hundreds of Pennsylvania bank barns in the state, it stands out from the crowd in a number of ways. Most significantly, the barn is one of perhaps only a small handful of such barns in Ohio whose style, form and construction method (bank barn style; Sweitzer form; double-crib log construction) is virtually identical to barns found in the southeastern Pennsylvania source region. Of the 85 extant Pennsylvania bank barns observed and recorded by the author in the Fairfield-Perry-Ross county region, the Rousculp barn is the only double-crib log Sweitzer. Moreover, the vast majority of the Pennsylvania barns in Ohio exhibit minor, and sometimes major, variances that set them apart from those in Pennsylvania, even if the basic form was repeated on those built in Ohio, including the occurrence of at least six of the eighteen variant forms of the barn identified by Ens-
minger (1992). First, the use of stone as foundation material is extremely rare on Ohio barns. Second, the characteristic forebay on most Ohio barns is either partially or fully enclosed, supported by timbers or walls on one or each gable end. That the Rousculp barn retains these features further sets it apart from other Pennsylvania barns in the region and in the state, and as such it remains a significant landscape signature associated with the large-scale migration of Pennsylvania-German pioneers into the Old Northwest during the early Federal period.

References


**Contributor Biography**

**Timothy Anderson** is Associate Professor in the Department of Geography at Ohio University where he teaches courses in human geography. His research interests include the historical settlement geography of the United States, especially with regard to the historical production of regional cultural landscapes and identities, the historical settlement geography of Ohio during the early National period, with an emphasis on sub-regional cultural landscape formation, and the production of cultural landscapes associated with Germanic diasporas in North America and Europe.
The House on The Hill: A Spatial Study of Visitors to the Jackson Sanatorium, 1858-1914

Katherine Berdan

The Jackson Sanatorium in Dansville, New York has a rich and intriguing history that stretches from 1858 to the present day. My research focuses on the years between 1858 and 1914, during the Jackson Sanatorium’s first of two golden ages. The Sanatorium (a name that would only later come to be associated with facilities specializing in mental illness) was purchased in 1858 by Dr. James Caleb Jackson, an active abolitionist and supporter of the early women’s rights movement. He operated the Sanatorium as a health retreat, where patients were treated with hydrotherapy; the use of water for pain relief and medical treatment. My research began purely out of a curiosity of what the structure was used for, but as it continued, it became clear that the Jackson Sanatorium was far more than a local attraction. The Sanatorium was on the cutting edge of hydrotherapy for the late 19th century, and was widely popular. Its holistic approach to medicine and its welcoming atmosphere were hailed nation-wide as “homelike” and not at all like an institutional setting. Guests came from all across the continental United States and even beyond to partake of the healing waters that came from a mountain spring next to the Sanatorium. As a result of these initial findings, I re-focused my research on finding out where guests were coming from, and why.

To discover the demographics of the Jackson Sanatorium during its first golden age, I used a variety of sources from the late 1800's. The Sanatorium published and distributed yearbooks and a quarterly annual journal called Tidings. These primary source journals and yearbooks contain speeches, tips on healthy living, events that occurred, and letters that previous patients wrote to thank and praise the Sanatorium. The journals were composed of mainly social letters, informing others of marriages, births, deaths, and other important events. Some letters were summarized into a few short lines detailing the most recent social news from that “Hillside family member”, as they were referred to, while others were extensive messages detailing the lives of previous patients and their goings-on. Even after their guests had left, it was clear that the Jacksons kept in touch with many of their guests and became very close to them. The yearbooks in particular contained more information about the guests than the journals, as it was the guest’s own writing that was published, instead of being summarized. These yearbooks tended to be complete or partial letters of gratitude or praise for the institution, not just social news.

When imported to ArcGIS, the data from the addresses of these letters shows a very wide market area that the Jackson Sanatorium was drawing from. The distribution of locations shows a high percentage of guests travelling from urban areas within New York and its surrounding states. 35% (34.6%) of the 444 addresses located were from New York State alone, and New York City was the most common city listed as a home address. In New York and Connecticut, there were multiple guests travelling from rural locations. However, as the distance between the origin and the Jackson Sanatorium increases, these origins become almost exclusively urban areas. The proximity to newspaper and advertising sources, social gatherings, and railroad stations in cities made it easier for urbanites to hear about and travel to the Sanatorium. The tranquility and beauty of the post-glacial Canaseraga valley where the Sanatorium was located was also an attractive contrast to the busy, dirty confines of a city, which so-called hydropathists believed could be damaging to one’s health. As shown on this map of rail lines in western New York, the presence of direct routes from Buffalo and New York City made the Sanatorium an easy destination for those seeking to escape the hustle and busy of the city to find rest and recuperation. A significant share of the guests were travelling from the Midwest and Central Plains region. However, during the time period that the Jackson Sanatorium was open, other sanatoriums were also attracting a national clientele. For example, Battle Creek Sanitarium in Michigan was a highly popular health resort for Midwesterners. For those who lived far away from Dansville, the proximity of alternative health resort locations may have been a factor. Nonetheless, there were even guests travelling from the west coast; in particular, San Francisco.
Of the 444 guest addresses, only 21 were from the Deep South. Apart from determining the wide range of locations that the Jackson Sanatorium was drawing guests from, the data also revealed several interesting trends in guest demographics, the first being the presence of visiting reverends and preachers. 42 of the 465 guest entries I recorded (or about 1 out of every 11 people) were reverends who had visited the Sanatorium for personal health, or to give sermons at the chapel. Dr. Jackson
approached his practice with a very holistic approach, and focused on the mental and spiritual condition of the body in addition to its physical condition. Church was held every Sunday in the chapel that connected to the main building, and nearly every evening the doctor or a visiting reverend would give a short talk on a variety of nonsectarian topics (The Jackson Health Resort 1916). This holistic approach to medicine clearly drew a religious crowd to the sanatorium, as many of the letters from previous patients mentioned the sermons or the spiritual enlightenment that they found at the House on the Hill. Interestingly, many of the mental and physical exercises, dietary restrictions, and the simplification of daily life practiced at the Sanatorium are similar to that of the yogic lifestyle and spiritual movement that is increasingly popular today. In addition to the yogic lifestyle, the types of hydrotherapy baths used were also similar to cryotherapy methods used today in physical therapy.

While paging through the pamphlets and yearbooks distributed by the Jackson Sanatorium, I also began to record names or titles that appeared to belong to people of political importance or high social status. The clientele of the Jackson Sanatorium were of the middle and upper class, and on occasion, guests of political importance or celebrity status visited the Sanatorium. Among the notable names mentioned by the 1898 and 1899 yearbooks were General John Palmer (a northern Civil War General and Presidential Candidate for the Democratic party in 1896), Baroness Von Hesse, the Duchess of Manchester, General Sampson (A US Navy Admiral), and Pamela Clemens, sister to Mark Twain. Clara Barton was also a patient at the Sanatorium in 1873, and returned in 1876 to buy a house in the village below the Sanatorium (“The Cure”, 1966). She frequently visited the Sanatorium to give lectures and
became close friends with the Jacksons. Dansville even became the home of the first Red Cross chapter. Her praise for the Sanatorium strengthened its reputation across the country. Perhaps the clearest trend in Sanatorium guests is the gender of its visitors. Of the 465 guest entries, I was unfortunately only able to identify the genders of 394 of them. This was due to the lack of gender-indicating first names or titles, as some people were only recorded by their first initials and their last names. Out of these 394 entries, 64% (63.8%) were female, a trend that was not surprising for its time. Medical hygiene and knowledge was sorely lacking by today's standards. In particular, research in women's health was neglected or highly inaccurate. A woman's reproductive system was viewed as a threat to her delicate health, and was often treated as such (Cayleff 1987). Archaic medical procedures like bloodletting were used for everything from morning sickness to puerperal fever. Hygiene was terrible, and infections could easily be transmitted from patient to patient, resulting in high rates of childbed fevers and deaths. After childbirth, middle-class and upper-class women were strongly encouraged to leave motherly duties up to a wet-nurse and rest in bed for upwards of a month (Donegan 1986). During this time period, doctors would prescribe meager meals with little nutrition, closed blinds, and heavy warm blankets to prevent the mother from “catching cold” even in the height of summer. This often led to a deterioration of health, and some fell prone to postpartum depression (Donegan 1986). Hydropathists like Dr. Jackson instead prescribed hearty meals, gentle exercise (or at least a breath of fresh air and sunshine), and plenty of water. The atmosphere at the House on the Hill proved to be especially therapeutic for many women with postpartum depression, because it focused on their physical health, social life, mental state, and spirituality. While postpartum depression was not generally recognized or treated as accurately as today, the symptoms of listlessness, depression, lack of motivation, changing appetites and sleep schedules that were listed by some of the female patients in their letters indicate that this may have been a common issue amongst women of that time. Dr. Jackson’s policy on avoiding caffeine, eating plain but nutritious meals with plenty of vegetables, and getting outside for exercise (Jackson 1907) is something that women today do to combat postpartum depression, in addition to joining support groups, seeking therapy, or taking a break from household duties. An example of Dr. Jackson’s favorite plain, healthy meal to serve in the morning was granula, the world’s first cold breakfast cereal. He developed it himself by baking graham flour, crushing it into pieces, and then baking it once more. He named it granulacereloma, or granula for short. One of the guests I found in my research was Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, the inventor of corn flakes and the owner of the Battle Creek Sanatorium in Michigan. He later refined Jackson’s method for granula and named it granola (Gilbert 2004).

Dr. Jackson and his fellow doctors on the Sanatorium medical staff were also pioneers of prescribing the use of comfortable, simple clothing without any extra heavy or confining material, like corsets. He found the clothing of that period to be cumbersome, and believed it forced women into a sedentary lifestyle (Donegan 1986). His adopted daughter, Dr. Harriet Austin was the inventor of the American Costume movement, a movement that advocated loose clothing and a knee-length skirt with trousers underneath to allow for easier movement (Gilbert 2004). While it was not exactly the most fashionable outfit for that era, women who visited the Sanatorium and tried the new style rarely went back to their confining dresses and corsetry.

As described in a booklet published by the Sanatorium, the treatment offered there consisted of a “careful regulation of daily life, including diet, exercise, rest and recreation, with cheerful and helpful social and religious influences” (Jackson 1890). The presence of female doctors and assistants and the open-minded and enthusiastic view of women’s rights, lifestyle, and health that all the staff had was a breath of fresh air and is the main contributing factor to the high percentage of female guests. All of the data collected on guest origins, gender, religious association, and daily life at the Sanatorium indicates that it was a highly regarded, nationally known holistic center for health, especially women’s health.

Unfortunately, the popularity of the House on the Hill began to decline in the 20th century. The Sanatorium’s losses and eventual bankruptcy can be tied with a number of factors, including the growing popularity of automobiles in the 1910’s. More and more of the population was purchasing personal vehicles, and with a car, families could go anywhere at any time and no longer had to plan out trips based on their proximity...
to rail lines. This convenient mode of transportation and the growing popularity of national parks and beach resorts began to divert guests from the Sanatorium to other locations around the country. Places like Saratoga Springs remained popular due to their fame, wealth, and luxurious atmosphere, while new spas and resorts opened up in the west. Despite moving away from the modest lifestyle prescribed by hydropaths by serving rich foods and advocating warm baths (instead of icy cold ones), the Jackson Sanatorium was unable to keep up with the competition. In addition to these factors, medical advances were also contributing to the Sanatorium’s decline. While the high rate of deaths due to poor hygiene or failed treatments had made patients look for other options (such as hydrotherapy) in the early to mid-19th century, the dawn of the 20th brought new advances in science and medicine that helped the populace regain confidence in conventional medicine. Hydrotherapy was fading, and in its place was the beach resort. The Sanatorium had shifted its model from a medically focused institution to a more relaxed atmosphere since its creation and even changed its name to the Jackson Health Resort in 1903 (Health For All 1916), but it couldn’t compete with the growing popularity of new vacation opportunities and the freedom that automobiles provided (Gilbert 2004). In 1914, the Sanatorium filed for bankruptcy and was converted into an army rehabilitation hospital for veterans of World War I (Gilbert 2004). It experienced a revival under the ownership of Bernarr Macfadden as the Physical Culture hotel in 1929 until 1971 before shutting its doors once again. Since then, it has remained empty.

Today, this formerly nationally known institution for health and holistic healing is falling into ruin. Its current owner has made no moves to repair or demolish the building, despite the structural instability that can be seen on the upper levels and severe water damage throughout all levels. Numerous historical buildings in western and upstate New York are in the same situation; too expensive to repair, and too important to the communities they are a part of to be torn down. Whether or not it is possible or economic to preserve these landmarks and monuments physically is a difficult question. However, regardless of what can be done to preserve the site itself, it is just as important to archive and preserve the memory of the influence and importance of institutions like the Jackson Sanatorium.

References


Contributor Biography

**Katherine Berdan** is an undergraduate student at SUNY Geneseo, where she studies Geography and Environmental Studies. After graduating in the spring of 2016, she plans to continue her research of the American landscape and its preservation.
Access to Geographical Information in Library Catalogs: a Case Study

Ralph Hartsock and Daniel Gelaw Alemneh, University of North Texas Libraries

Abstract: Libraries offer a variety of methods to retrieve geographic data. This paper explores three case studies. The original paper, presented during the Pioneer America Society Conference on October 10, 2014, in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, explored the first three cases. That PowerPoint is available at the the University of North Texas Libraries (UNT) Scholarly repository at: http://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc501456/

The online catalog (Case no. 1) includes various materials available to users. These include maps, audio or video recordings, and music. Many of these have place of capture or recording that is important in the understanding of the manifestation. Case no. 2 is Special Collections in general, including the Portal to Texas History. Several unique digital collections provide details such as aerial maps, or books and music produced during monumental events (Civil War). Case no. 3 is a particular collection digitized by UNT: The map collection of the University of Texas at Arlington.

This expanded edition also considers events related to a specific place and time, such as recordings made in Oklahoma City, and how to retrieve these.

Introduction
Advancements in digital technologies shape the creation, access, use, and preservation of information resources in profound ways, including for geographic information. Geographic information science is the research field that underlies the creation and application of geographic information systems.

Map and geography libraries usually collect extensively in the areas of geographic information science and geographic information systems. A review of the current landscape in digital libraries and emerging trends shows that there is no shortage of opinions on the role of geographic information systems that allow the combination of geographic/location data with attribute/theme data through computer-driven processes. According to Mark (2003), geographic information science encompasses theories, methods, technologies and data for understanding geographic patterns and relationships. A geographic information system is "a system of hardware, software, data, people, organizations and institutional arrangements for collecting, storing, analyzing and disseminating information about areas of the earth."

This article is about Geographical Information, not about Geographic Information Systems. Therefore, the discussions will be restricted to the various methods employed by libraries to facilitate access to geographic data. Various emerging web technologies, such as the Web ontology language (OWL), the resource description framework (RDF), semantic Web rules language (SWRL), and other members of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) family of specifications, offer powerful data organization, combination, and query capabilities. This paper uses four case studies to demonstrate a variety of methods to retrieve geographic data.

Classification Systems
A library classification is a system that groups related materials together, typically arranged in a hierarchical tree structure. A different kind of classification system is also widely used which allows the assignment of multiple classifications to an object or information resource, enabling the classifications to be ordered in multiple ways, facilitated in machine readable data. Library classification systems are among the tools that facilitate subject access. In other words, classification systems allow users to find out what works or information resources (such as books, serials, audiovisual materials, maps, computer files, etc.) the library has on a certain subject.

Most classification systems are suitable both for aiding subject access and for shelf location. For example, the Library of Congress Classification G covers geography, anthropology, and recreation. Catalogers use the main portion (G) not only to catalog maps and atlases, but to identify the locations of recorded
events, musical or non-musical; these include concerts, recitals, interviews, speeches, and conferences. Many of LC’s other classifications are structured with geographical elements in mind: C-D is world history, E-F is United States History. Still other classifications, such as ML (Musical Literature) are arranged by place in selected areas or chronological periods.

**Online Catalogs for Subjects, Genres, and Forms**

Online catalogs are comprised of a multiplicity of formats and materials: books, manuscripts, music, audio and video recordings, and three dimensional realia. To illustrate this subject approach to the catalog, we use the books and other materials on Music of the United States, as found at the University of North Texas. Nearly 800 items are represented.

Many subjects are geographically subdivided indirectly. By this we mean that the geographic zones are in order by country, state, county and city. For some countries, such as the United States, the first geographical element in a subject is the state’s name. Libraries that follow the lead of the Library of Congress assign the most specific jurisdiction or geographical area available. These are known as Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) (http://www.loc.gov/library/libarch-thesauri.html).

Music – New York – History and criticism.
Music – United States – History and criticism.
Mounds – Ohio – Ross County.

Many local online catalog systems allow these terms to be searched as subjects or as keywords. Many of the examples presented here are from Ohio, which has a longer history and more subdivisions of their politics, government, and history, than does Oklahoma.

The **Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms for Library and Archival Materials** (LCGFT) terms describe what something is instead of what it is about. Cartographic terms that denote genres and forms include maps and atlases. As of early 2015 it included over 600 terms for moving images (films and television programs), sound recordings, cartography, and law. The Library of Congress and members of the Music Library Association developed an additional 560 genres and forms for music, and over 900 terms in the **Library of Congress Medium of Performance Thesaurus for Music** (LCMPT). Geographical entities also appear first in subjects that access maps and atlases. (Library of Congress, 2015c)

WorldCat, operated by OCLC (formerly known as the Ohio College Library Center), provides access to over 300 million bibliographic records in all formats: books, recordings, maps, music, and three dimensional artifacts. Over 72,000 libraries in over 170 countries participate. WorldCat Discovery will, in 2016, replace FirstSearch. Noted cartographer T.M. Fowler (Thaddeus Mortimer; 1842-1922) has created hundreds of maps, some in the region of the 2014 conference of the Pioneer America Society.

The physical version of a map, **Wichita Falls, Texas, 1890** (Fowler, 1890b), is available at the University of Texas at Arlington. But libraries are reluctant to lend audiovisual materials, including maps, via Interlibrary Loan. The result of this search is shown below.

Fortunately, as is shown later in this article, another option is available.

**Special Collections of Maps**

In 2002 University of North Texas Libraries began planning The Portal to Texas History, a digital gateway to historical materials from private collectors and collaborative partners, including libraries, museums, archives, and other historical groups. The goal is to structure the Portal in a way that would ensure long-term sustainability. By 2010, the Portal hosted over 900,000 digital images from 130 partners. By 2015, the Portal had grown to host 5.5 million images from over 250 partners. The Portal contains over 82,000 maps, several relevant to Texas and the southwestern
**Figure 2.** UNT Libraries Catalog for the Subject “Music – United States” with subdivisions following “Music – United States.”

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**Figure 3.** Ohio – Politics and Government, by period

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United States. (Portal to Texas History) (http://texas-history.unt.edu/) Many of these maps are from the last twentieth and early twenty-first century, but a sizeable number date back to the fifteenth century. In addition to maps, The Portal consists of the digital representations of letters, journals, original documents, photographs, newspapers, postcards, city directories, and artifacts.

The Library of Congress (Library of Congress, 2015a) holds the world’s largest and most comprehensive cartographic collection:
- 5.5 million maps
- 80,000 atlases
- 6,000 reference works
- 500 globes and globe gores
- 3,000 raised relief models
- 19,000 cds/dvds
The online map collections represents only a small fraction that have been converted to digital form, over 13,000. Within these digitized collections is another maps by Thaddeus Mortimer Fowler, of Guthrie, Oklahoma. (Fowler, 1890a) Another substantial collection in the Library of Congress, in its Prints and Photographs Division, displays much history and material culture, with over one million digitized images. (Library of Congress, 2015b). The range of these photographs is reflected by their breadth: American cartoons, Baseball cards, Civil War battlefields, Farm Security Administration, and posters form the Spanish Civil War, the Works Progress Administration (WPA), and World War One.

**University of Texas at Arlington Map Collection**

The next case study examines a specific map collection, that of the University of Texas at Arlington. Digitized by the University of North Texas, and indexed in the Portal to Texas History, 5,188 maps

![Wichita Falls, Texas, 1890](image)

**Figure 6.** FirstSearch, Search results

![Fowler: Guthrie, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Jan. 22nd 1890](image)

**Figure 7.** Folwer: Guthrie, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Jan. 22nd 1890
date from 1493 to the present and feature noted cartographers. While international in scope, the collection emphasizes the region of the Gulf Coast and the Greater Southwest: Texas and other southwestern states annexed by the United States after the U.S. War with Mexico of 1846-1848.

These include historical maps of the region, such as Oklahoma, geologic maps of the Arbuckle Mountains, in Oklahoma, and other local maps, such as land use in Arlington, Texas, in 1980. The previously mentioned map of Wichita Falls, Texas by T. M. Fowler is also digitized in this collection (Fowler, T. M., 1890c).

Geographical information also will aid in the identification of music, interviews, concerts, recitals, and lectures recorded in specific locations. This data is rendered into several bibliographic records about the history of a state, such as Oklahoma.

Advantages to digitization include: 1) the original map us preserved for infrequent in-person usage; 2) access is from anywhere, a desktop computer, laptop, or mobile device; 3) magnification is allowed for detailed study; 4) usage statistics are more easily gathered from digital projects, including country of user, and device used. Certain characteristics, such as watermarks, may need onsite viewing, but digital technology is changing even this.

Future Trends
These are but a few of the myriads of recordings, audio or video of various cultural activities with geographical implications. For fifty years the library of Congress has utilized an eight bit memory system to encode bibliographic data, Machine Readable Cataloging (MARC). But on the digital horizon, an evolution to web-compatible resource description framework (RDF) will be manifested in the future by the Bibliographic Framework (BibFrame). This will allow natural language to be use for metadata.
References


Contributor Biographies

**Dr. Daniel Gelaw Alemneh**, a digital curator in the Digital Library Division of the University of North Texas (UNT) Libraries, has been heavily involved in the creation of the repository services at the UNT Libraries. He has been instrumental in the establishment of the UNTL Metadata standards and PREMIS preservation metadata implementation, where he currently coordinates the UNT’s ETDs related activities. Alemneh received his BS in LIS from Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia (1994), his MA in Library and Information Management from the University of Sheffield, UK (1997), and his Post Masters in Digital Image Management and PhD in Information Science from the UNT (2000 and 2008). Alemneh is also an adjunct faculty member at the UNT College of Information teaching indexing, abstracting, and information retrieval courses. He has a history in publishing and presenting on topics of digital libraries, preservation metadata, ETD lifecycle management and analysis workflows.

**Ralph Hartsock**, Senior Music Catalog Librarian for the University of North Texas Libraries, catalogs sheet music and dissertations. In the realm of cataloging he published *Notes for Music Catalogers: Examples Illustrating AACR2 in the Online Bibliographic Record* (Lake Crystal, Minnesota: Soldier Creek Press, 1994). He has published extensively on America’s avant garde composers, including the reference sources *Otto Luening: a Bio-Bibliography* (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1991), and *Vladimir Ussachevsky: a Bio-Bibliography* (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 2000), the latter in collaboration with Carl Rahkonen. Hartsock has also published articles on Milton Babbitt and Edgard Varese. In addition to over 200 published book reviews, he has also contributed to reference sources on American history (Civil War, Disability history, Countercultures, Movies in American Culture). Topics range from Fanny Crosby, Josephine Griffing, and Ray Charles to Woodstock, and Peter, Paul and Mary.
The German Heating Oven and the Smoke-Free Parlor

Arthur Lawton

(Figure 2) Swiss folklorist Richard Weiss described roof and fire as the most basic elements of domestic economy in German speaking areas. “A stable has a roof, but a roof that exhibits smoke shows the building is inhabited by people.” The areas for managing fire in the house was the domain of the women in the German household. (Figure 3) Jeremias Gotthelf, a Swiss writing in 1797 said

“It is also actually the elder rightful housewife mistress of the fire and the fire her servant, she is the priestess of the household, she keeps it, and she brews up the house blessing on her hearth.”

Attaining fire right admitted the minor to participation in community rights and responsibilities that placed great emphasis on fire management. Supervision over a minor ended when he “managed his own fire.” Effective fire management balanced protection of fire from wind and rain with protection of house and dwellers from fire was based on four elements: to protect the fire itself; to prevent its spread; to protect the roof from sparks; to transmit smoke from the dwelling. (Figure 4), Fire and wood rights regulated wood’s use, limiting forest depletion and preventing disastrous community conflagrations. One hearth granted a single fire right as noted in this 18th century request for a construction permit from the Nürnberger Forstamt.

AO1775. Georg Heberlein of Endenberg …

begs permission to be allowed to furnish (his new house) with a second room, however, without fire right.

Restrictions on multiple hearths and maximally efficient burning due to restricted fuel availability contributed to the spatial connection of hearth and heating oven and to its centered placement in the floor plan (Figure 5) well distant from the low hanging thatched
Figure 1. Kleinbauernhaus, Frankisches Freilandmuseum. Photo by the author.

Figure 2. Copper engraving, Matthäus Merian, number 506, 1620 – 1622.

Figure 3. Detail from a woodcut, Caspar Krebs, 1595, reproduced in Konrad Bedel and Hermann Heidrich, Bauernhäuser aus dem Mittelalter, Bad Windsheim: Delp-Druck, 1997, p. 46.

Figure 4. Copper engraving, Matthäus Merian, number 158, Cutting firewood, November, 1622.

Figure 5. Detail from Albrecht Dürer, “Heroldsberg.” Reproduced in Rudolf Helm, Das Bauernhaus im Gebiet der freien Reichsstadt Nürnberg, Berlin: Herbert Stubenrauch Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1940, 11.

Figure 6. Kitchen of the restored 1367 Höfistettin Haus, Fränkisches Freilandmuseum, Bad Windsheim, Germany. Photo by the author.

Figure 7. Hallenhaus interior, LWL Freilichtmuseum (Landschaftsverband Westfalens-Lippe), Detmold, Westphalia, Germany. Photo by the author.

Figure 8. Kamin with Rauchfang (enclosed flue), Das Rheinland-Pfalzisches Freilandmuseum, Bad Sobernheim, Germany. Photo by the author.
Figure 9. Reconstruction of bake oven in process by Goschenhoppen Historians, Inc. at the Henrich Antes Plantage, Frederick, Pennsylvania. Photo by the author.

Figure 10. Stove plate no. 19049, Mercer museum, Doylestown, Pennsylvania. Reproduction stove tile from original tile molds, Old Salem Museum and Gardens, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Photo by the author.

Figure 11. Restored tile oven, Schwedenhaus from Almoshof, 1554-5, Frankisches Freilandmuseum, Bad Windsheim, Germany, photo by the author.

Figure 12. Brick heating oven foundation, second floor of the Saron building, Ephrata Cloister, Ephrata, Pennsylvania. Photo by the author.

Figure 13. Late 19th century cast iron oven with tile Aufsatz in situ, photograph courtesy of the Frankisches Freilandmuseum, Bad Windsheim, Germany.
Figure 14. Drawing, Richard Weiss, *Hauser und Landschaften der Schweitz*, p. 128.

Figure 15. Drawing, Richard Weiss, *Hauser und Landschaften der Schweitz*, p. 135.

Figure 16. Parlor *Heizofen*, Hans Herr House, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Photo by the author.

Figure 17. Adapted by the author from Rudolf Helm, *Das Bauernhaus im Gebiet der freien Reichstadt Nürnberg*, p. 104.

Figure 18. Hallenhaus interior, LWL Freilichtmuseum (Landschaftsverband Westfalen-Lippe), Detmold, Westphalia, Germany. Photo by the author.

Figure 19. Hallenhaus Flurherd and Heizofen, LWL Freilichtmuseum (Landschaftsverband Westfalen-Lippe), Detmold, Germany. Photo by the author.
roof, as well as to various kinds of arrangement to transmit the smoke out of the dwelling area.

(Figure 6) Attic smoke was long considered desirable to discourage vermin in the thatch and to dry and preserve produce. The early open hearth was frequently at (Figure 7) floor-level under a flat canopy (Rauchfang) that intercepted sparks rising toward the thatch roof. Smoke removal was a necessary conceptual shift leading to the smoke-free parlor. Spark protection and smoke removal led ultimately (Figure 8) to the Rauchkanal, the fully enclosed flue. A Kamin was a fireplace that channeled smoke to the exterior through the enclosed flue.

The pottery kiln, smelting oven, bake oven and heating oven are fully enclosed fire locations that divide by function into heat retainers and heat radiators. (Figure 9) The bake oven retains its heat in a brick shell encased in masonry to maintain correct baking temperature. The heating oven radiates heat quickly and efficiently in all directions, for which cast iron plate and flat tile serve best. (Figure 10a) Either five or six cast iron plates bolted together for a stove that efficiently radiates heat in all directions. Smaller tiles mortared together serve the same purpose in forming an oven. This tile was reproduced at Old Salem in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, using tile molds dating to the eighteenth century. Stone and brick masonry are used in the heating oven (Figure 11) only for the oven foundation and the Hell, the collar where oven meets the wall behind the oven through which passes the Feuerloch, the stoking passageway. Located in the Stube, or parlor, a tile oven is seen here as restored in the Almoshof Schwedenhaus at the Frankisches Freilandmuseum, an early German house type. Here with arched alcove and container for warming food and water. (Figure 12) Such a masonry foundation and collar remains on the second floor of the Saron building at the Ephrata Cloister in Ephrata, Pennsylvania. (Figure 13) In figure 13 from the collection of the Frankisches Freilandmuseum in Bad Windsheim is the only photograph of an original cast iron Heizofen with a tile Aufsatz of which I am aware. At the back end it rests on a masonry foundation similar to that seen in the Ephrata example.

Richard Weiss in Hauser und Landschaften der Schweiz supported Bruno Schier’s contention that parlor oven and parlor originated where (Figure 14) the Eastern European cooking hearth on the right and equipped with a partially enclosed cooking oven met the Western European open cooking hearth on the left. In the center picture, separating the Eastern hearth function from its oven function by a dividing wall results in Bruno Schier’s Middle European Zweifeuerhaus, the two-fire house with smoke free parlor, the rauchlose Stube.

(Figure 15) The separating wall seen here in a Swiss floor plan illustrates Weiss’s central fireplace 3 room floor plan in which the single log pen as conceptual whole is subdivided into smaller units rather than a small unit with added elements. The oven connects to the hearth through the Feuerloch, the fire-stoking hole. Hearth and oven constitute the centered focal point around which the plan clusters, as Weiss says, “like a mother who is surrounded by her children.”

(Figure 16) Reconstructed at the 1719 Hans Herr House, this back-loaded Heizofen is turned so its mouth opens through the back wall of the cooking hearth. A Swiss Rhaeto-Romanic riddle asked, “What woman stands in the parlor and has her mouth outside the parlor?” the answer being the parlor oven, standing in the parlor but fed from the kitchen by the housewife. The 1719 Herr House reconstruction represents the very early frontier development period of Lancaster County and fits well with Weiss’s observation that “All told, the decorative tile oven has a special priority in the well-propertied farm house of the Midlands, while in the Alpine area the simple fore-runner (of decorative tile ovens) must still suffice, mostly a stone masonry cube that on the parlor side is plastered white and often encircled by a wooden frame. The appropriate Heizofen material in a prosperous in-town Stadt Hof or rural Bauernhof was cast iron plate or decorative tile. In Heizofen restoration the basis for a decision on material and form should include socio-economic considerations, the historical period interpreted and relative ethno-cultural considerations.

The heating oven emerging from the 13th century was one of 3 heating modes in pre-modern Germanic homes; animal heat, the cooking hearth and the enclosed heating oven. (Figure 17) In this 15th to 16th century German house-plan we see animal stalls at right and rear of the central through passageway, the Tenne or Hausgang. To the left the hearth is located in the Küche, the kitchen, and the Heizofen is in the Stube, the parlor. (Figure 18) This Hallenhaus in Westphalia displays a linear arrangement where the previous example is rectilinear in its geometrical organization. It likewise serves the tradition of animals and humans.
Figure 20. Hallenhaus, Eisenguss Kastenofen, LWL Freilichtmuseum (Landschaftsverband Westfalen-Lippe), Detmold, Germany. Photo by the author.


Figure 22. Freckmann, Abb. 14, S. 45. ½ of a Doppelsplatte, a Kamin- or Takenplatte.

Figure 23. Floor hearth with cast iron fire back. LWL Freilichtmuseum, (Landschaftsverband Westfalen-Lippe), Detmold, Westphalia, Germany. Photo by the author.
Figure 24. Stove number 4061, Collection of the Mercer Museum, Doylestown, Pennsylvania. Photo by the author.


Figure 26a. *Eisenguss Kastenofen mit Aufsatz*, Private collection, Neustadt, Germany. Photo by the author.


Figure 26c. Top hole in firebox, *Eisenguss Kastenofen*, Private collection, Neustadt, Germany. Photo by the author.

Figure 27a. Frankisches Freilandmuseum, Bad windsheim, Germany: 1838 stove in the restored Bauernhaus aus Gungolding. Photo by the author.

Figure 27b. Frankisches Freilandmuseum, Bad windsheim, Germany: 1793 stove in the restored Obermesserung house. Photo by the author.

Figure 28. Würzburg calendar picture 1250-1259 for January, cod. lat. 3900 fol. 1, from the collection of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, München.
Figure 29. 14th century Becherkacheln from the Ochsenfelderhaus excavation, Konrad Bedel and Hermann Heidrich, Bauernhäuser aus dem Mittelalter, Bad Windsheim: Delp-Druck. 1997, 50.

Figure 30. Kuppelförmigen oven, reconstructed in the 14th century Mattingerhaus, Frankisches Freilandmuseum, Bad Windsheim, Germany. Photo by the author.

Figure 31a. Oven tile illustration (Schlusselkachel), from Konrad Bedel and Hermann Heidrich, Bauernhäuser aus dem Mittelalter, Bad Windsheim: Delp-Druck. 1997, p. 46.

Figure 31b. Oven tile illustration (Medallionkachel), from Konrad Bedel and Hermann Heidrich, Bauernhäuser aus dem Mittelalter, Bad Windsheim: Delp-Druck. 1997, p. 52.

Figure 32. 1525 wood cut by the Nürnberg artist Hans Sachs. Konrad Bedel and Hermann Heidrich, Bauernhäuser aus dem Mittelalter, Bad Windsheim: Delp-Druck. 1997, p. 51.

Figure 33. All illustrations from Konrad Bedel and Hermann Heidrich, Bauernhäuser aus dem Mittelalter, Bad Windsheim: Delp-Druck. 1997.

Figure 34. Detail from a 1595 wood cut by Caspar Krebs, reproduced in Konrad Bedel and Hermann Heidrich, Bauernhäuser aus dem Mittelalter, Bad Windsheim: Delp-Druck. 1997, p. 46.
dwellings under the same roof. It shows all three modes of heating. To the left and right in the foreground are the animal stalls and in the center area is the Tenne, in this case serving as the threshing floor. The far end contains dwelling rooms for the family at the center of which is (Figure 19) the floor level hearth (Flurherd). cooking takes place at floor level and this is essentially the kitchen area of the house. Often there is a low sink of carved stone by the exterior door at the far wall that drains through the wall to the outside. Hanging over the hearth is the Rauchfang, the spark-catcher that intercepts sparks rising from the hearth as the smoke ascends to the attic area where grain and meats such as hams and sausages are hung to cure in the smoke. Smoke inhibited rodents and vermin as it assisted in drying and preserving the grain. Low in the wall to the right is the black rectangular front plate of a cast (Figure 20) iron chest or box oven (eisenguss Kastenofen). Behind the wall and to the right are the smoke-free dwelling rooms. This Kastenofen is immediately behind the partition to hear a smoke-free room and is located in this case to the side of the floor hearth rather than at its back, and is stoked directly through the front plate rather than through the Feuerloch at the back of the hearth. This arrangement is somewhat unusual in that there is no mechanism for the smoke to return from the fire box other than to seep up the somewhat stained wall above the front plate of the stove. Note the characteristic carved stone pedestal on which the oven rests, and the raised decorative design that also serves to increase the heat radiating surface.

Heating oven development took two directions based on material. One led to the eisenguss Kastenofen, the cast iron chest oven, and the other to the Kachelofen, the tile oven. (Figure 21) The original means for transmitting heat from cooking hearth to the parlor is the Takenplatte, the earliest extant piece dating to the 15th century, but surely used a century or so earlier. It is the familiar fire-back, repurposed to radiate heat in two directions. It was set into an opening in the wall at the back of the hearth between kitchen and parlor enabling it to radiate heat into the parlor. (Figure 22) Sometimes called Doppelplatten, double plates, they could function also as (Figure 23) Kaminplatten, the familiar fire-back seen here at the back of a floor level hearth.

(Figure 24) Forming the five-plate Kastenofen is essentially a matter of bolting together five such plates for an oven or six plates for a freestanding stove, the difference between the two in my mind being that an oven is immovably affixed to the wall and a stove is free-standing and movable. Thus the five plate stove consists of two side plates, a front plate and a top and a bottom plate. Adding a sixth plate at the back formed a free standing stove that became widespread upon the commercial development of rolled metal stove pipe. Fitted over the corners and secured by bolt and wing-nut is the mechanism that holds the stove securely together. (Figure 25) The bolt and a wing-nut together compress a thin inner strip and a bowed outer strip to hold the corner tightly together. European stove corners differ slightly though not in over-all principle from the Colonial stoves, thus making it possible to determine whether a stove is imported or of domestic origin.

(Figure 26a) This 1764 Wurttemburg example in a private collection in Neustadt rests its front end on a carved stone pedestal. (Figure 26b) Sitting on top of the Heizofen is the Aufsatz, a secondary box. Aufsatz is the noun form of the verb Aufsetzen, meaning “to sit upon”. This one stands separated from the wall with a side door, the interior shown in the center picture. (Figure 26c) At right I’ve pulled the Aufsatz aside, showing the oven top plate opening giving direct heat access to the Aufsatz bottom plate. In this case combustion gas had to return to the hearth and flue through the Feuerloch, or stoke-hole in the back wall of the hearth. (Figure 27a) What determined use of cast iron or tile is not clear, as both materials were often used in combination. In figure 27a is an iron stove with tile Aufsatz, (Figure 27b) In figure 27b is an iron stove with an iron Aufsatz. Both forms are often used in combination, one form not predating the other since both probably originated in the 13th and 14th centuries. By the latter part of the eighteenth century the stone supporting pedestal is disappearing, to be replaced with two cast iron legs.

The earliest tile oven illustration I know of is (Figure 28) a Wurzburg January calendar illustration dated ca. 1255 AD. This illustration shows an oven whose surface is covered with circular indentations that serve to better radiate heat. This man is drinking from a cup like those inserted in the walls of the oven before which he sits. He warms his feet over a basin containing hot embers. The oven appears to be composed of a stack of chambers. His cup (Figure 29) is identical to one excavated by the Frankisches Freilandmuseum at Bad Windsheim while preparing for their restoration of the 1410 Mattinger Haus. These cups, placed into the
Figure 35. Tower oven with Schlusselkacheln reconstructed at the Höfßettin house, Frankisches Freilandmuseum, Bad Windsheim, Germany. Photo by the author.

Figure 36. Cut-away showing interior of the tower oven, reconstructed at the Höfßettin house, Frankisches Freilandmuseum, Bad Windsheim, Germany. Photo by the author.

Figure 37. Kniehofer Feuerplatte (raised hearth), Feuerloch (Firing hole) and Funkenfänger (spark shield) in the Küche (kitchen), Hofstettin house, Frankisches Freilandmuseum, Bad Windsheim, Germany. Photo by the author.

Figure 38. Detail from a picture about cooking, Haushuch der Mendelschen Zwölfbruderstiftung, Nürnberg, 1633, Stadtbibliothek Nürnberg, Amb. 317.2o, II/113v.

Figure 39. Lorentz Fries, Würzburger Bischofchronik, Martinmas public banquet, f. 2, 0031v, courtesy of Universität Würzburg. available online at: http://franconica.uni-wuerzburg.de/ub/fries/pages/fries/124.html (accessed 1/15/14)
Figure 40. Green glazed late 18th century oven tile preserved in storage, Frankisches Freilandmuseum, Bad Windsheim, Germany. Photo by the author.

Figure 41. Firebox interior showing tiles and mortar, Miksch House Moravian tile stove, ca. 1770, Miksch House, Old Salem, North Carolina. Photo by the author.

Figure 42a. Reproduction stove tile from original tile molds, Old Salem Museum and Gardens, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Photo by the author.

Figure 42b. Original 18th century Moravian stove tile mold, from the collection at Old Salem, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Photo by the author.

Figure 43. Reproduction corner tile from original 18th century Moravian stove tile mold, Old Salem, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Photo by the author.

Figure 44. 1796 Eisenguss Kastenofen with tile Aufsatz, Uffenheimer Gau house, Frankisches Freilandmuseum, Bad Windsheim, Germany. Photo by the author.

Figure 45. Detail from Lorentz Fries, Würzburger Bischofschronik, Martinmas public banquet, f. 2, 0031v, courtesy of Universität Würzburg. available online at: http://franconica.uni-wuerzburg.de/ub/fries/pages/fries/124.html (accessed 1/15/14)

Figure 46. Detail from 1796 Eisenguss Kastenofen with tile Aufsatz, Uffenheimer Gau house, Frankisches Freilandmuseum, Bad Windsheim, Germany. Photo by the author.

Figure 47. Feuerloch and smoke return hole for Heizofen in the Stube of the 1736 Henrich Antes house, Frederick, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. photo by the author.

Figure 48. Heizofen flue within the Feuerwand, Henrich Antes house, Frederick, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Photo by the author.

Figure 49. side view, eisenguss Kastenofen, detail from Klaus Freckmann and Peter Kissling, Eisenguss-Platten und Öfen, Köln: Rheinland-Verlag, 1984, Abb. 5, S. 19.
side walls, dramatically increase the radiated heat. Here the Frankisches Freilandmuseum reconstructed a (Figure 30) kuppelförmigen Ofen, a cupula shaped oven. They placed Becherkacheln, tiles shaped like the drinking cup or (Becher) like those they excavated at the Ochsenfelderhaus into the mortar oven walls.

Additional material excavated at the Mattingerhaus at Matting an der Donau begins to show a transition in tile form. For added radiating efficiency the cup-shaped Becherkacheln dating to the 13th and 14th centuries were reshaped (Figure 31a) into the four cornered (Schlusselkacheln), dish-shaped tile standard for the fifteenth into the early 16th century. (Figure 31b) Later these were again reshaped into flat, square Medallionkacheln, medallion. The advantage of the recessed and ridged shapes is their increased heat-radiating surface.9

Over time the form of the tile oven developed from the cupula oven to the tower oven (Figure 32) seen in this 1525 wood cut by Hans Sachs. This is essentially an extension in size of the shape seen in the 13th century calendar illustration, but now composed of flat medallion tiles rather than cup shaped or bowl shaped tiles. The basic form was stable from the late fourteenth into the mid-sixteenth century. This evolution from cup to bowl to flat tile marks the transition from an oven whose mortar walls hold in place heat radiating cups to an oven of flat tile walls held together by mortared joints.

(Figure 33) The tower oven as it transitions through various shapes from rounded cupula oven to rectilinear oven with flat tile walls is seen in late fifteenth to early seventeenth century illustrations. The oven form consists of a cubical fire chest and a tower-like Aufsatz. At upper left is a rectilinear 1482 Nürnberg two part oven of square flat tiles with masonry foundation alcoves. The 1488 Münich oven at upper center left is completely round with dish tiles. The 1493 Basel oven, upper center right and sitting on elaborate feet is rectangular with round tower. Likewise is the 1524 Spinnstube oven at upper right, though its mortar foundation has alcoves. The ca.1525 oven at lower left is standing in a corner on four feet but precise form is difficult to decipher. The 1567 oven, lower center, seems entirely rounded and the rectangular chest shape (Figure 34) of the 1595 Illdorf oven at lower right is rounded at one end with a fully rounded tower of square dish tiles.

(Figure 35) The Illdorf oven was also reconstructed at Bad Windsheim with a mortared foundation and square dish tiles. The reconstructed tower is cut away on one side (Figure 36) to show the mortar wall, the dish shaped tiles and the interior whose conical tower top is constructed of flat wedge shaped red tile. From the Küche side (Figure 37) we see the raised hearth below the high spark-catching hood (Rauchfang) and the smoke-blackened Feuerloch or firing hole.

(Figure 38) The two part rectilinear oven in this 1633 Nürnberg Bürgerhaus is constructed of large medallion tiles with outlining cornice tiles. Whether in cast iron or tile the fully rectilinear oven seems best classified as a Kastenofen, or chest oven. The tile cube at the top seems to be an Aufsatz sitting as it does on top of the main fire box. Unusual in this case is the position of the Kachelofen, separated as it is from the cooking heart that appears in the Küche through the doorway in the background.

(Figure 39) All the socially and architecturally contextual elements of the Kastenofen are in place in this 16th century view of a festival meal by Lorentz Fries. The Rauchlose Stube is heated by the geschlossene Heizofen mit Aufsatz (enclosed heating oven with Aufsatz) adjoined to back wall of the raised Flurherd in the kitchen, stoked through the Feuerlochs, the smoke and ashes retained in the Küche. The rear end of the oven is supported on a masonry footing along the wall. The large oven is supported at its front end not by a carved stone pedestal, but rather by five cast iron legs, the fifth leg being in the center of the oven. There are three cornices, two on the fire box and one on the top of the Aufsatz, above which is an arched architectural element that gives elegance to the whole. The cooking hearth in the Küche is no different from the one seen previously in the 1367 Hofstettin house. The rounded glass in the windows and the hearth arrangement with its Rauchfang and arched alcove suggest the house was probably a hundred or more years old at the time of this illustration from the mid-sixteenth century.

(Figure 40) This eighteenth century tile excavated by the Frankisches Freilandmuseum displays the characteristic green glaze and the ridged surface serving both decorative purpose and increased heat-radiating surface. Raised flanges on the reverse side are hand molded onto the flat tile surface to provide rigidity and mortaring surface.

(Figure 41) Inside the ca. 1770 Moravian tile stove at the Miksch House at Old Salem, North Carolina, we see medallion tiles mortared together at their raised side-
flanges. Old Salem in North Carolina has experimented with producing such tiles.

(Figure 42) Clay pressed or rolled onto the mold forms the recessed tile-face. When the face is sufficiently dried, the raised flange is hand formed around the edges.

(Figure 43) For a corner tile, two faces are made and then joined by hand at right angles before the flanging is added.

(Figure 44) John Cosens Ogden, writing in 1799 of a trip to Bethlehem and Nazareth, Pa., described such stoves as follows.

In the public buildings and most other houses, we find German stoves made of tile, which are in general use. Some are totally formed of tile and others are part of cast iron and part of tile. . . . The tiles upon the top are so placed as to form a species of flue, in perpendicular and horizontal forms, which retains the heat while it circulates longer, and heats a room more pleasantly and more durably than sheet iron.10

Cosens was describing the eisenguss Kastenofen sometimes with a tile Aufsatz that he described as “a species of flue, in perpendicular and horizontal forms.”

(Figure 45) I suggest the advance from one-part cupola oven to two-part tower oven remained in force through the nineteenth century either as the cast iron chest oven with Aufsatz, (Figure 46) or the chest shaped tile oven withAufastz, whether the latter was tile or cast iron.

(Figure 47) The evidence remaining to us in the architectural fabric is limited and usually inconclusive. The evidence in the Stube of the 1736 henrich Antes house in Montgomery County, pennsylvania does not clarify whether it was a cast iron oven with an Aufsatz or some form of tile tower oven. The height of the smoke return and perhaps some soot lines suggest but do not date clearly. The decision was made to recreate a five plate eisenguss kastenofen using the decorative design on a plate found about a mile or so away. How the Aufsatz is to be constructed, whether in tile or in brick, seems not yet to be resolved. Documentation of the socio-economic status of Henrich Antes indicates an upper class background in Freinsheim, Germany and exceptional financial resources in Pennsylvania by 1736. The Antes ethnocultural context was that of financially secure Bürgerfamily in a Rhein-Pfalz Kleinstadt. After fifty years of German settlement in southeastern Pennsylvania the Philadelphia area was sophisticated as a market source and the area was technologically capable. The completed installation in Henrich Antes’ house should articulate this degree of scale, decorative quality and functionality.

(Figure 48) Hidden within the Antes house Feuerwand, the fire wall backing the hearth and dividing the house in half up through the second floor, is an inner flue parallel to the main hearth flue serving the first and second floor Heizofen, an arrangement seen to date nowhere else. Restoration staff at the Frankisches Freilandmuseum were unfamiliar with this arrangement.

(Figure 49) The height of the smoke return in the Antes wall fits well with Freckmann and Kissling’s side view of the Kastenofen, the rectilinear chest oven though in this case they indicate only a single flue. There are issues that are not well understood regarding the behavior of rising and falling smoke in the Rauchkanal, the flue through the roof to the exterior. For example, if there is not an updraft from fire on the main hearth, will smoke that has cooled in the Aufsatz rise or fall on the way to the roof? What was the purpose of a separate flue in the Antes house relative to the rising and falling of smoke? What is the effect of a high smoke return versus a low smoke return? How to manage the Heizfeuer in a rauchlose Stube can best be determined by experimentation with actual installations in various arrangements.

(Figure 50) The invention of rolled metal stove pipe very late in the eighteenth century enabled the two part unit to stand free of the wall, no longer an oven but now a free standing stove, thus beginning an independent evolution toward the heating stove and the cook stove.

(Figure 51a and d) Seen in nineteenth century stoves on display at the LWL (Landschaftsverband Westphalen-Lippe Freilichtmuseum), Detmold, Westphalia, the two-part idea of the tower oven lived on, however, well into the 20th century as the wood or coal fired post oven for heating.

(Figure 51b and c) and in the cook-stove with a baking oven . . .

(Figure 52) . . . but that is a narrative for another time.

Endnotes
1 Jeremias Gotthelf. Werke. 7 (Geld und Geist), 309 – 310.
2 Weiss, 14-15.


4 Weiss, 104. “The fire...was maintained ...in a fire pit safely out of danger to the roof under whose ridge the hearth as found in the middle of the house.”

5 Weiss, p. 128. See also his drawings for the developmental evolution of fire and smoke arrangements on page 105, especially number five, Feuerplatte in Verbindung mit Stubenofen.

6 Weiss, 167 and illustration 47 on p. 135

7 Weiss, 129-130


Contributor Biography

Following a Master’s degree in Musicology, Arthur Lawton received a Ph.D. in Folklore, specializing in material culture, in 2013. He lives in South Georgia and works primarily on Early Modern German acculturation in Southeastern Pennsylvania, focusing on the life of Johann Henrich Antes and his role in Moravian settlement and activities in the first half of the eighteenth century. Art is presently translating the written records; church book, day-book and double-entry accounting book for the Moravian’s Friedrichstown Children’s Boarding School, housed on the Antes Plantation from April 1745 to August 1750. Having owned a handcraft bakery for many years, Art has been known to bake a lot of good stuff.
On the Road

“The French Connection II”– Interstate Route 11: A Biography of a Highway in Pictures

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Introduction

In the summer of 2014 I continued a project that will eventually take me along the whole length of Interstate Route 11 from the border with Canada at Rouses Point, New York, to just outside New Orleans. The link below will take the reader to a map showing the length of Route 11 (last checked July 2015): http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/us11map.cfm

It is rare when a sequel is better than the original, but they are occasions when it is fairly good. The movie French Connection II did not garner any Academy Awards, but was a solid continuation of the story. I hope the reader finds this continuation of my travels interesting.

In July 2014 I picked up my journey in Scranton, Pennsylvania and traced Route 11 to Knoxville, Tennessee. My project goal is to document the landscape as it exists in the early 21st century, but also peel back the layers of history using the existing structures and USGS Historical Topographic Maps. The project is not designed to be a full historical assessment, but rather a selective study of the vernacular and commercial structures with a close eye kept open for the reuse of buildings. Please refer to PAST 2014 for a brief history of Route 11 and a summary of the first leg of the journey.

Interstates created prior to the 1955 Interstate and Defense Highway Act were designed to use existing roads whenever possible and to go through cities (and county seats) on busy thoroughfares (‘Main Street’). Whenever possible I follow the current pathway marked as Route 11, but also consult the historical USGS topographic maps to identify the original route through cities (and for other locations) and follow that route also. I have found that the historical USGS maps are user friendly, informative, and can be accessed at the link provided below. This website has proved to be invaluable to completing this project. http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/

The Tennessee Two-Step

Although the map referenced above does not show it, part of Route 11 was officially split into two routes from Bristol to Knoxville Tennessee. This is a story of politics, preferences, and compromise with Governor Austin Peay caught in the middle trying to please everyone. In the end Route 11 was split into 11 West (11W) and 11 East (11E). 11W is named the Lee Highway with 11E called the Andrew Johnson Highway. What becomes clear to the present day traveler is that 11W became the preferred route for folks using the highway as a through route and over the years it has been widened for long portions leaving the original road going through the smaller hamlets and the present road as a bypass. According to evidence in the USGS Historical Maps most of widening was completed between 1969 and 1976. See Figure 1 for a picture of the old road surface (and width) of 11W. Another observation is that the split seems to have a dampening effect on the amount of roadside commercial development especially a distinctive lack of motels. A more detailed account of the split in
Tennessee can be found at: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/us11.cfm

**Diners**

The first of the manufactured (stainless steel) diners that still exist as such was found just over the border in Pennsylvania after crossing the New York border (see PAST 2014). Diners were more prevalent in Pennsylvania, but there were several that I remember in my youth that are now gone. The definitive book “Diners of Pennsylvania” by Brian Butko and Kevin Patrick (Stackpole Books, 1999) has listings for over 10 diners from the New York border just to below West Nanticoke alone, the thickest concentration to be found along any part of Route 11. To the south the concentration is not as great and there are
Figure 2a: Only the sign remains of a diner location (Zephyr Diner) north of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. The diner was moved to Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Figure 2b: A nicely restored diner near Winchester, Virginia that was not open to serve me a ‘stacked’ sandwich.

Figure 2c: The L & S Diner in Harrisonburg, Virginia.
another five diners before the border with Maryland. As expected, the manufactured, steel diners become scarcer with none found in Maryland, West Virginia, and Tennessee. Two were found in Virginia. Figure 2 is a collection of diners found along Route 11 for this leg of the journey.

**Drive-Ins**

Having no success finding any visible evidence of Drive-In Theaters during the first leg of my journey I found many more along this leg of my journey starting just south of Scranton. It is an interesting quirk that USGS maps label drive-in theaters on the maps.

**Figure 3a:** The Garden Drive-In just south of West Nanticoke, Pennsylvania operates with two screens during the evenings and as a flea market on Sundays.

**Figure 3b:** The Cumberland south of Carlisle, Pennsylvania operates on weekend schedule.
Figure 3c: The Moonlight west of Chilhowie, Virginia sits overgrown.

Figure 4a: The Hiland Drive-In near Staley Crossroads, Virginia has been converted to a nursery and the screen structure is reused as a house (4b, at the top of the following page.)
Figure 4c: The Skyview west of Marion, Virginia is being reused as an equipment supply location converting the screen structure for storage and adapted the old sign.

Figure 4b: The Hiland Drive-In near Staley Crossroads, Virginia, has been converted to a nursery and the screen structure is reused as a house.
I speculate that being a relatively new feature on the landscape that labeling them on the map as they appeared made more sense than coming up with a standard symbol for them. An historical USGS map inventory has at least 10 in Pennsylvania, with three still being used as drive-ins. Maryland had none and West Virginia had one on the map, but no visible evidence was found. Virginia had the most with 13 with only two still used as drive-ins. 11W in Tennessee had one and 11E had four; no visible evidence was found for any of the five. Figure 3 is a collection of drive-ins and signs found along Route 11 for this leg of the journey. Figure 4 documents some interesting reuses.

**Motels**

Similar to the first leg of the journey, many of the early motels have not survived into the 21st Century and many of the ones that have are now used as apartments for local folks. I found a cabin style motel still in use in Virginia and several are now being used as storage facilities. Figure 5 is a collection of motels and signs found along Route 11 for this leg of the journey.

*Figure 5a and 5b: The Mountain View Court Motel in Bowman’s Crossing, Virginia is still operating with cabins now catering to a more local clientele as apartments.*
Gas Stations

Many gas stations once lined Route 11, but most of the older ones are no longer in use or have been repurposed for other businesses. One of the striking things on the second leg of the journey was the numerous vernacular gas stations found. This type of gas station design is referred to as “Cube and Canopy” by Keith Sculle. The cube and canopy is ubiquitous, but the increased prevalence along Route 11 starting just across the border of West Virginia is notable. After taking pictures of many I made a decision to stop documenting many of them unless they provided an example of an interesting reuse. Please refer to Keith Sculle’s pioneering work on the cube and canopy gas station and reuse in PAST at: http://www.pioneeramerica.org/past2012/past2012artsculle.html

Figure 6 is a series of images documenting the ‘cube and canopy’ gas stations along with some interesting reuses. Figure 7 is a series of images that documents the cottage style gas stations that are also prevalent along this stretch of Route 11.
Figure 6: Several variations on the ‘cube and canopy’ gas station including some interesting reuses. 6a (top): Flower Shop and Hair Salon (Hair It Is) in Marlow, West Virginia. 6b (middle): Not much further down the road an abandoned gas station looking for a reuse, but most likely the wrecking ball. 6c: A men’s barber shop.
Conclusions (Odds and Ends)

As one would expect the memorials switched from Union to Confederate in Virginia along with more battle site locations. Just north of the town of Inwood, West Virginia are several log structures in different stages of up-keep (see Figure 8). Figure 9 is a restored modern/art deco influenced gas station; rarely found in the south in my experiences. Figure 10 is a collection of images of interesting reuse of commercial structures and signs.

The summer of 2015 has slipped by me without completing the last leg of the journey from Knoxville to NOLA. I look forward to the continuation of my adventure and will report on the last leg in PAST 2016.
Figure 8: Is a cluster of log structures of various levels of upkeep. 8a is on the previous page. 8b (above left): Not much further down the road another well-maintained log house. 8c (above right): A not so well-maintained ‘fixer-upper’ that was once updated with a brick façade.

Figure 9: A fully restored modern/art deco influenced gas station in Lexington, Virginia. The restored gas pump in the front has an ‘Amoco’ label, but this station does not appear to be a standard design by any company.
Figure 10: A series of interesting reuses of commercial buildings and signs. 10a (opposite page, bottom): A coffee shop that was once a bank (note the classical revival details); the drive through window (not seen in photo) comes in handy. 10b (right): A company (Car Title Loans) that distributes a dough very different than the Pizza Hut it replaced. I saw a similar business that is reusing a gas station/convenience store (both are located in Virginia). 10c (below left): This old Texaco sign once called to fill empty tanks and now is in the business of filling empty spirit tanks. 10d (below right): This old neon motel sign (now painted) has been reused to advertise the common reuse of motels; apartments.
“We both like gas stations,” Jerry Davis declared when I first talked to him. His restored 1938-Sinclair model in Henryetta, Oklahoma testifies to a passion both he and his wife, Roberta, share. He also sees lots of travelers stop and take photos of his business along main street in this eastern Oklahoma town where he runs a detailing shop. He and his wife obviously are not alone in this attraction. Its scale and modestly elegant style partners in a quiet yet grand manner with small-town Henryetta’s Main Street; it does not spread on a new edge of town.

Jerry’s dedication turns to in-depth knowledge about his building’s past, not only its current profit-making. Called a “castle style” for its parapets above the canopy, Jerry tells us that the station served in the Sinclair chain for 10 years, when DX acquired the building. About 1967, DX went out of business at the site, removed from it all symbols of the company’s presence, and left it a shell gradually deteriorating. The new private owner occupied the site merely as a storage place for antique cars. Then, plans were afoot to tear it down but Jerry, after 20 years of owning a body shop, decided it was an excellent location to open a detailing business. Detailing let him work with cars but enabled a far more flexible work schedule than body work. Certainly, he was willing to work intensively on the restoration of the old station’s definitive features. Before hiring a contractor to complete the job, he himself began to repair its trademark feature of stuccoed walls and started to fill in the cracks beneath the deteriorated surface. His new business in the museum-like building opened seven years ago.

Davis’ detailing not only yields a good profit; he also repairs and rents houses. Retired but busier than ever is how he describes himself. In 2012, the Henryetta Chamber of Commerce gave him “The Main Street Vision Award” for his achievement at the converted gas station. Jerry has been acquiring historical petroleum artifacts in order to one day open a museum inside. He’s still got 57 cents per gallon posted on the pumps that were there when he moved in.