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# OUR HERITAGE

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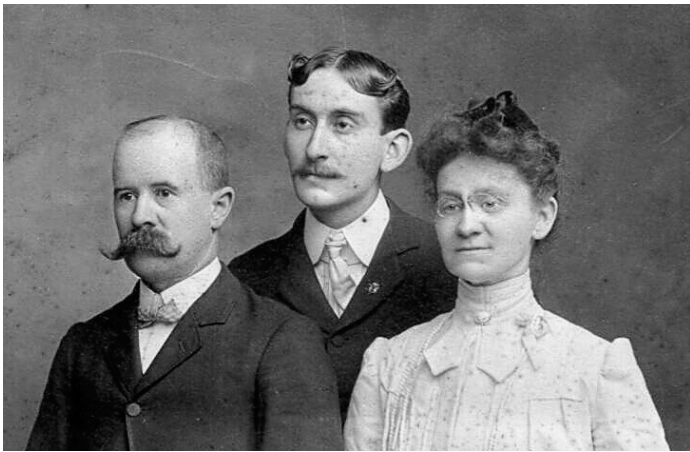
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## J. S. Yocum, Bottler and Baker Mr. & Mrs. Jerome S. Yocum & son Artimus



J. S. Yocum, by trade, was a tinsmith, cigar maker and a baker. At one time he was also the proprietor of the American House, located along South Charlotte Street next to the Columbia and Reading Rail Road line. His residence was at 111 Railroad Avenue in Manheim and his bakery was located on South Grant Street in Manheim. In the June 27, 1884 issue of the Manheim Sentinel there was an announcement concerning his bakery. Excerpts from the announcement are: "J. S. Yocum had completed his bakery on Grant Street - oven was built by two oven builders of Lancaster and nearly 10,000 bricks were used in its construction - customers saying he is furnishing as good a bread as was ever baked in Manheim - this, however, must not alone be attributed to the superior oven, but also, to his brother, Samuel - Sammy is not only a good baker, but a remarkable fellow for girls, quite a boom having been raised among the young ladies since Sammy has been here."

Jerome Yocum also baked pretzels called "bretzels". In 1894 Mr. Yocum retired from the business and his brother Samuel Yocum took over.

The bottle pictured here was most likely from Jerome's American House business venture.



### Other Jerome Yocum facts:

He was born in Lebanon County December 12, 1858, and received his education at Brickerville after his father moved there in 1862. At the age of 17, began an apprenticeship at the trade of tinsmith, but after three years went to cigar making, which he continued until 1883, when he began the bread and cake baking business, and Jerome Yocum was very successful. In 1891 he became the proprietor of the American House, but with the property changing hands he went back to the bakery business and successfully marketed the Leader Pretzel, employing a number of journeymen and shipping a large quantity by rail. Jerome was also a Burgess of Manheim.



Samuel Yocum's Business Card, ca 1906

***Samuel Yocum continued:***

Samuel Yocum, Jerome’s brother, was born near Schaefferstown, Lebanon County, December 20, 1861. In his childhood his parents moved to Hope-well Farms, in Elizabeth Township, where he lived and worked with his father, Joshua Yocum, until he reached his twentieth year. While at home Samuel attended the public schools in Elizabeth Township, and subsequently became a student in the Millers-ville State School. Later he went to Philadelphia and took a course in short-hand, returning to Man-heim at the completion. As mentioned earlier, he became associated with his brother Jerome in the bakery business and, upon his brother’s retirement, took over the business. The trade card indicates that Samuel also had a location on South Prussian Street, perhaps for more convenient retail sales. *JH*



**The Manheim Lions Club was chartered in 1926 and their organization recently placed the framed charter certificate on exhibit with HMPF. We are grateful for their trust and interest in our organization. Sixteen members signed the 1926 charter and Miles H. Keiffer was one of them. The charter was also signed by H.C. Burgard, school principle; Harry Alpert, Alpert’s Department Store; Horace H. Martin, Martin’s Hardware Store; Warren P. Keech, Keech’s Funeral Home; Paul B. Beck, Beck’s Funeral Home and other prominent Manheim citizens.**



**Program**

**Sunday, Sept. 25th Chief Pontiac’s Rebellion**

The program will start at **3:00 pm.** The guest speaker will be Stephen Runkle who, in the past, has presented some wonderful programs at HMPF. Don’t miss this program!!



**HMPF & Manheim’s 250th Birthday**

The very first indenture, the one that established the town of Manheim, will be on exhibit as part of HMPF’s participation in the town’s 2012 celebra-tions. Our October newsletter will contain more in-formation concerning our observance & celebration plans.

**Did Jacob F. Bauder, circa 1840’s, make spill planes?**

A spill plane is one that was designed to produce a small slip or twist of wood used to transfer a flame to or from a candle, lantern, fireplace, pipe, etc. Most spills produced from a plane were formed as a twist of wood, as seen here.



However, just recently, a local tool collector ac-quired one that produces a slip of wood, as seen here.



We are wondering if the early citizens of Manheim saw a need for wooden spills and if Jacob F. Bauder ever made the planes to produce them. In the 1840’s, when John Long, Manheim locksmith, made Betty Lamps and the local tinsmiths made tin lan-terns and candle sticks, did everyone use paper spills or sulfur-tipped matches, as seen here.



These splinter type matches are from a small group of Cloister period matches (25) that were found hid-den in a wall of an old 18<sup>th</sup> century building located across from the Ephrata Cloisters.

An ongoing challenge for the person writing this brief article is his search for Jacob F. Bauder items and especially a spill plane signed by Jacob F. Bauder.

Pictured below are two of the many types of spill planes made in American and unsigned. *JH*



**makes a twist of wood**



**makes slip of wood**

## The Stiegel Glass House

The red brick building was at the corner of Charlotte and Stiegel Streets. The glass house was built in the form of a dome. It is stated that from the ground to the cupola, which surmounted the building, was over one hundred feet high. It has also been told that it was large enough to drive a six-horse team in, turn around, and drive out again. In 1765 there were 35 glass blowers employed by Mr. Stiegel.

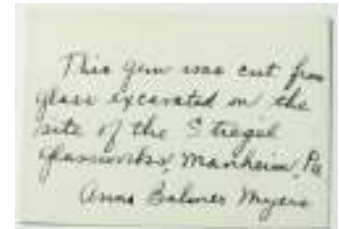
The production of the glass factory increased rapidly. The following is a list of Stiegel Glass, probably an inventory, or perhaps a part of one, of the pieces on hand in the stock of the Manheim factory at a certain unstated time. Part of this inventory or list is in Stiegel's own handwriting. Quoting from R. M. Knittle's book, "Early American Glass", page 140:

<b>Quart Decanters, molded</b>	<b>923</b>
<b>Quart Decanters, plain</b>	<b>1968</b>
<b>Pint Decanters, plain</b>	<b>6374</b>
<b>Half Pint Decanters, plain</b>	<b>3319</b>
<b>Tall Salts</b>	<b>757</b>
<b>Beer Glasses</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Sugar Bowls and cover</b>	<b>312</b>
<b>Pocket Bottles</b>	<b>6214</b>
<b>Cream Jugs</b>	<b>2057</b>
<b>Sundry large Tumblers</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Pint Tumblers</b>	<b>3153</b>
<b>Half Pint Tumblers</b>	<b>8900</b>
<b>Gill Tumblers</b>	<b>4470</b>
<b>Half Gill Tumblers</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Half Gal. Tumblers</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Quart Mugs and Bowls</b>	<b>527</b>
<b>Pint Mugs and Bowls</b>	<b>1387</b>
<b>Half Pint Mugs</b>	<b>940</b>
<b>Half Pint Cans</b>	<b>475</b>
<b>Large Glasses</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Salts</b>	<b>301</b>
<b>Plain Salts</b>	<b>508</b>
<b>Common Salts</b>	<b>5748</b>
<b>China Salts</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>Salts with feet</b>	<b>585</b>
<b>Candle Sticks</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Vinegar Cruets</b>	<b>791</b>
<b>Smelling Bottles</b>	<b>585</b>
<b>Fine Wine Glasses</b>	<b>223</b>
<b>Plain Wine Glasses</b>	<b>5648</b>
<b>Bulbed Glasses</b>	<b>77</b>

<b>Phials</b>	<b>6318</b>
<b>Glasses</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Free Masons</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Junk Bottles</b>	<b>345</b>
<b>Toys</b>	<b>251</b>
<b>Mustard Bottles</b>	<b>1354</b>
<b>Fine Water Glasses</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Fine Beer Glasses</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Mustard Pots</b>	<b>11522</b>
<b>Pocket Bottles</b>	<b>292</b>
<b>Junk Stand and Glasses</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Blue Flower Jars</b>	<b>3</b>

It is known that Stiegel produced glass of many different colors, perhaps as many as fifteen. The following are some of the colors: light sea-green, Nile green, cobalt blue, sky blue, emerald green, olive green, olive brown, dark red-brown, amethyst, purple, rose, pale amber and canary.

Below are some small specimens of ground and polished shards of Stiegel glass found at the glass factory site by Anna Balmer Myers and her sister Ella Balmer Myers.



H. M. J. Klein, Head of the Department of History, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, PA said of Stiegel Glass: "It is probably the most famous of any of the early American glass." *JH*

## Interesting Facts

**July 2, 1931, curios, antiques and relics on the third floor (museum) of the Danner mercantile building were insured for \$2,500.00, at a cost to the George H. Danner Estate of \$29.95 per year.**

Since George Danner's main collection was no longer in the building, having been sold to Milton Hershey, these insured items would have been misc. ones just in storage. All of the insured items were sold at auction on Monday, November 13, 1944. The auction was conducted in the third floor area that at one time held Mr. Danner's wonderful main collection.

Some of the items listed on the sale bill were: Walnut Chippendale Geo. Hoff Grandfather's Clock, Mahogany Music Box with matching table, Early High Poster Bed, Rare Hepplewhite Inlaid High Chest, Windsor Settee, Walnut Tables, Candlestands, Early Sandwich Glass, Early China, Tinware, Iron items, Lehnware Sugar Bucket, and just hundreds of unusual and rare items. Ask JH about the sale, at 11 years old, he attended the sale.



## Acquisitions

Several books pertaining to early Americana, emphasizing Folk Art and Pennsylvania Dutch related items.

As a gift to our Ensminger Library, Robert Schneebeli compiled a 177 page genealogical record of the Buffenmyer Family. Bob's efforts have provided our library with a wonderful record of a family with relationships to the Ensminger, Keiffer, Gonter and Koch families. The genealogy covers the period from 1750 thru 1977 and it contains many photographs. Elizabeth Keiffer, the founder of our organization, would be deeply moved by Bob's gift and his efforts to preserve the Buffenmyer Family history. Many thanks, Bob.

HMPF's Ensminger Library room also received several books in memory of George Flinchbaugh. The books are on the subjects of early American coins and paper money. The town of Manheim had an organization known as The Baron Stiegel Coin Club and George Flinchbaugh was one of the founders of the organization. The books are valuable additions to the Americana section of our library.

## Waste Not, Want Not

This expression is exemplified in some of the neat and clever make-do items created by many of the Pennsylvania Dutch people. A few years ago, at the sale of some of Ira Brosey's household items, there was a redware pitcher sold that had its pottery handle replaced with a tin handle. Recently, an item was sold at auction that started out as a metal file and when it lost its use as a file it was salvaged to make a wrought iron screwdriver with a fancy handle. We can be glad that our ancestors were frugal and creative or these neat items would not exist.

Below is the Ira Brosey redware pitcher with its tin handle and the ram's horn handle screwdriver made from a metal file. Besides being an example of a make-do item, the redware pitcher is important because it was surely made by a local potter and the tin handle was probably added by one of Manheim's tin-smiths. We can be thankful that some of these neat items survive that show the creative and conservative side of our ancestors.

*JH*

