

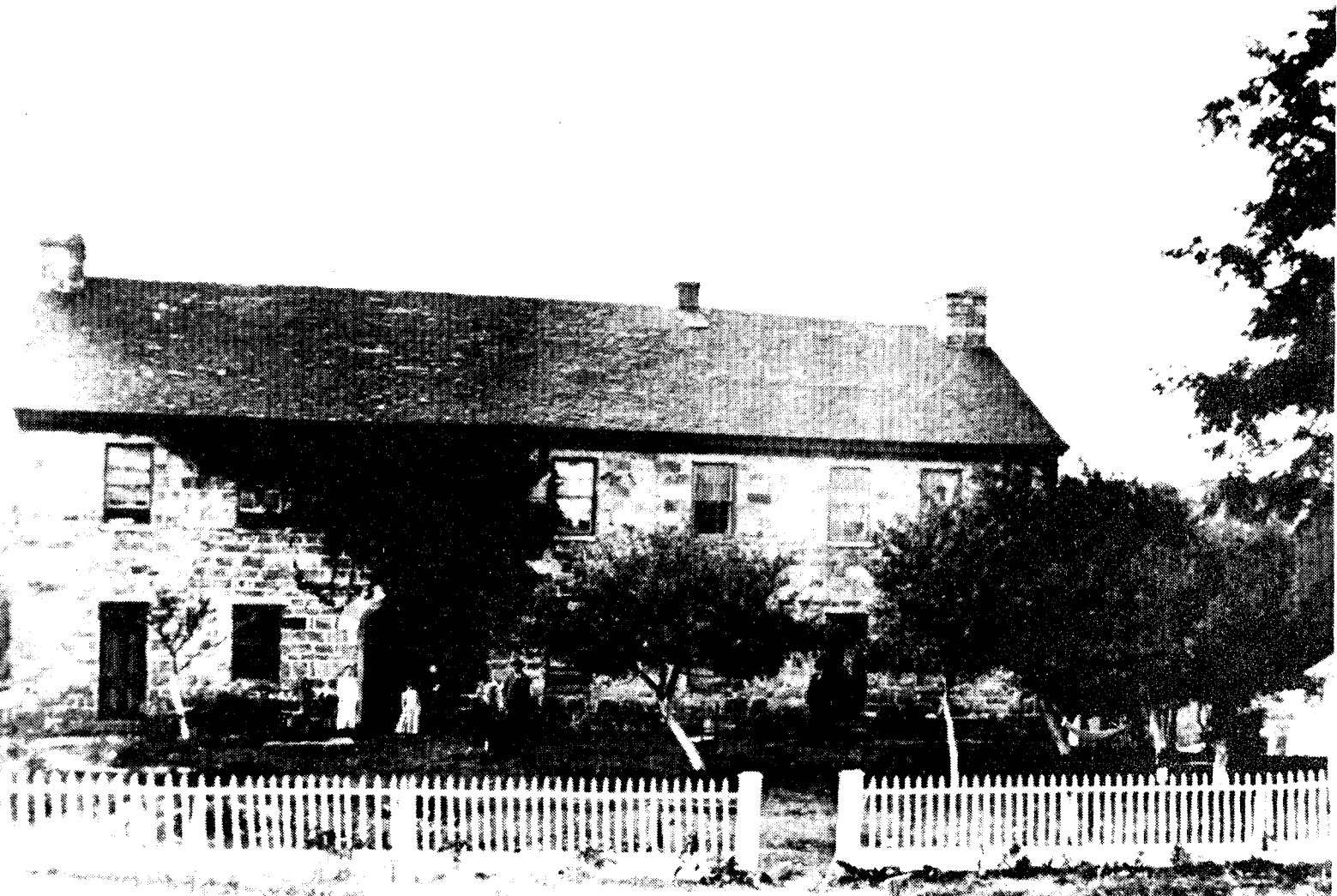
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Historic Furnishings Report/HFC

ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAILROAD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

THE LEMON HOUSE



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HISTORIC FURNISHINGS REPORT
HISTORICAL DATA

THE LEMON HOUSE
ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAILROAD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Prepared under contract by
Anna Coxe Toogood

U.S. Department of the Interior / National Park Service
Harpers Ferry Center
1980



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PREFACE

The historic structure report for the Lemon House, completed by this writer in 1972, already furnishes considerable information on Samuel Lemon and his family during the seventy-five-odd years they owned the structure. Some of the material from that research has been used in this report in order to compile all the pertinent information for the furnishing plan under one cover. This report will also incorporate corrections found wanting in the structure report.

The outstanding problem in the research for the furnishings report was the lack of surviving family members. Barbara Lemon Pfeffer, a granddaughter of John Lemon and the last family member to have spent time at the stone house during the Lemon family's ownership of the property, died in December 1979, only weeks before this research got underway. Fortunately, she remained clear of mind to her dying day at eighty-five, and was able to pass on many memories of her early life to Joseph Gifford of Camp Hill, Pennsylvania, also a grandson of John Lemon. Gifford, who was interviewed for this research, became familiar with the history of the Lemon House and family in his adult years, and thus can only provide secondhand accounts from his own research on the subject.

I am grateful to numerous people for their generous help during my research at the Blair, Cambria, and Huntingdon County Courthouses and Historical Societies; the Altoona Mirror library; the Hollidaysburg and Altoona Public Libraries; the Hoenstine Rental Library in Hollidaysburg; the Pennsylvania State Library; the National Archives; and the Library of Congress. I also am grateful for the preliminary research on the Lemon family completed for me by Jeanne Roberts at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. I would like to make special

mention of Sylva Emerson, of the Blair County Historical Society, Sarah Leeshman, of the Cambria County Historical Society, and Agnes Baker, of the Huntingdon County Historical Society, for their earnest cooperation and assistance in this research. I also wish to give special thanks to Jessica Walters, James and Zella Gailey, and Joseph and Sara Ellen Gifford, for their cheerful and enthusiastic cooperation during long interviews we completed at their homes and by phone.

HISTORIC OCCUPANCY

LEMON HOUSE (1830-1847)--AS SEEN THROUGH THE LEMON FAMILY

The fame and significance of the Lemon House lies in its use as a tavern along the route of the Allegheny Portage Railroad (1834-1835). Other than the fact that the tavern did a good business from the heavy traffic over this pioneer railroad line, little is known about the Lemon House during its period of historic significance. Information, however, on the lives of the Lemon family members who occupied the house for sixteen or so years during the historic period, provides circumstantial evidence of the building's use at that time.

Samuel Lemon (1793-1867)

True to his Scotch-Irish background, Samuel Lemon was an astute businessman, a rugged individualist, and a man of pioneer spirit. In 1826, at age thirty-three, he moved his family of three from their native Huntingdon County to a 286-acre tract of land he had purchased in the wilderness of the Allegheny Mountain summit at Blairs Gap. There he built "an unpretending two-story log house" in which he opened a tavern to serve the growing traffic passing over the Great Northern Turnpike, one of Pennsylvania's main arteries to Pittsburgh and the western frontier. Samuel's decision to move his family to Blairs Gap may also have been influenced by the news that the Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners recommended in December 1825 that Blairs Gap be the route for the Pennsylvania Main Line Canal over the mountain. Such news would have given Samuel reason to hope that his relocation there would eventually lead to a share in the profits from the enormous traffic expected when Pennsylvania completed its transportation line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.¹

Samuel was born at Manor Hill, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, in 1793. Manor Hill was the hub of a farming district predominantly settled by Scotch-Irish after the American Revolution. Oddly enough, Samuel's father, John A. Lemon, according to family and published accounts, never appeared in Huntingdon County tax records, deed books, wills, census records, or land warrantee lists for the period 1793 to 1810, when Samuel would have been his dependent. Thus, Samuel's childhood years remain a complete mystery, as does the name of his mother who never received mention in any records relating to the family. It is known, however, that Samuel's father emigrated to America, leaving Samuel's grandparents, Neal and Margaret Lemon, in Ireland, in Ulster's Scotch-Irish County of Tyrone.²

Despite the absence of documentation on his early life, it is safe to assume that Samuel did grow up near his birthplace at Manor Hill, for at nineteen he served as a private under Captain Robert Allison of the Huntingdon Light Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, during the War of 1812. Captain Allison marched with his company, whom he described as "all young and inexperienced," from Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, to headquarters on the Canadian border, at Niagara, from August 22 to December 27. Samuel joined on August 25 and completed his service on November 24, 1812.³

After the War of 1812, Samuel again disappeared from the records until 1820, when a Samuel Lemon was listed on the U.S. Census in Petersburg, Pennsylvania, only a short distance from Manor Hill. According to a history of Huntingdon County published in 1883, Samuel Lemon "was an early [inn] keeper" in Petersburg. Very likely this was Samuel Lemon of Manor Hill who had just married Jean Moore, daughter of Robert Moore, of Manor Hill.⁴

Thus, Samuel Lemon had already reached adulthood before the first pertinent information on his life experiences were put on record. Obvious questions come to mind--who were his parents and where did they live? Did Samuel have brothers and sisters? Did he attend school? Did his father farm? Were they comfortable or poor? Answers to these kinds of questions would have been helpful to an understanding of the man who, records reveal, worked so hard and successfully in Cambria County, beginning in 1826.

Like both his father and father-in-law, Samuel settled on wilderness lands to start a new life. The summit at Blairs Gap, Cambria County, had been described by surveyors in 1824 as "unsettled country, thickly covered with timber, and hitherto little explored or known." The Great Northern Turnpike had only been completed through Blairs Gap four years earlier in response to the increasing demand for better transportation to the West. At his arrival in the area in 1826, Samuel purchased land on either side of the turnpike and within the year cleared twenty acres and opened his tavern. While his beginnings were modest, Lemon soon had "one of the most popular 'wagon taverns' on the whole road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh."⁵

Lemon's obituary writer fondly recalled the hospitality of this roadside tavern. As many as fifty wagons would pull into Lemon's yard in one evening. The teamsters would first feed their horses, and then carry their bedding into the tavern, where they received a "bountiful supper." After eating they would "regale each other with stories of the road, and an occasional song, and retire to rest." In the background, the Lemons were there, providing the food, drink, and shelter, and the atmosphere conducive to a prosperous trade.⁶

Lemon's log tavern was also an obvious landmark for the surveyors who came to the mountain between 1826 and 1830 in search of the best pos-

sible portage route for the Main Line Canal. Lemon's, in fact, would have been the likely place for the surveyors to go while on the summit, to discuss their plans, take some meals, and to sleep under a roof. Thus, it may have been in his own barroom that Lemon learned of the plans to route the portage railroad through Blairs Gap, just north of his tavern. Perhaps he even helped the surveyors reach a decision on the line of the road through his property.⁷

Lemon certainly had ambition and assertiveness at that time, as the construction of his tavern for the railroad indicates. Instead of putting up another log structure, Samuel erected a large and impressive stone building which even today poses a striking figure on the summit. Lemon's new tavern (c. 1831) architecturally reflected the late Federal style (1820-1830) which was still fashionable in Philadelphia, the leading center of art and architecture in America throughout the nineteenth century. Lemon, then, was shedding his rough frontier appearances for the elegance and refinement so prevalent in American and European urban centers during the early nineteenth century.⁸

After five years in a new area, Lemon had risen fast in his social circles. Already he had "secured a competence--enough to make himself and his lady comfortable for life." He had shown himself to be a respectable, hospitable, and thrifty individual who reflected his good values by clearing his land, and building up an impressive home and tavern for his family. These were the objective criteria that people of Scotch-Irish background applied to judgments of their neighbors.⁹

Lemon, too, was a practicing Presbyterian, for it was the church that bound these tradition-oriented Scotch-Irish people together. Lemon's family probably joined the congregation in Hollidaysburg, a town

largely populated by Scotch-Irish. Church members were expected to strictly observe on Sundays and attend special all-day church meetings. For the Lemons the church gatherings likely figured as a large part of their social life. Other than their tavern clientele, there were few people on the mountain, and even after the village of Summit grew up around the railroad trade, Samuel's family probably depended on the church community for their important contacts. The clannishness and loyalty, both to family and church, so characteristic of the Scotch and Scotch-Irish, lingered long in their counterpart communities in America, and the Lemon family most likely conformed to traditional ways. That Lemon was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery in Hollidaysburg in 1867 at least confirms the fact that he was a member of good standing in the church at the time of his death.¹⁰

Presbyterianism was a stern faith. The church enforced "high standards of moral discipline" upon its flock. Although frivolity was frowned upon, whisky was an accepted and important part of social exchanges within Scotch-Irish congregations. Drunks, however, were not tolerated and not often found, at least on the frontier settlements. Lemon abided by this standard, for his obituary writer remembered that he "was not only a sober man himself, but a friend of sobriety."¹¹

Soberly, indeed, Lemon pursued his livelihood. His tavern at the head of Plane 6 began to receive its first railroad customers in 1834, when the Allegheny Portage Railroad opened for business. Prior to that date, the Lemons probably did a good business with the numerous railroad laborers, contractors, inspectors, and officials who were at work on the mountain once construction for the road got underway in 1831. It was a busy time for Samuel Lemon. Rails for the track were delivered at his tavern. The engine house, engineer's

dwelling house, and Plane 6 were all under contract. Stones cut from his own quarry just north of the plane head probably were sold to the State as sleepers for the track had undoubtedly supplied the stone for the one and two-foot-thick walls for his new tavern.¹²

Added to all this excitement and activity during the years of railroad construction, Samuel's fourth and last child, Samuel, Jr., was born in 1832. Two others, John A. and Margaret, had been born since the family's move to Cambria County, and the oldest son, Robert, had been born back in Huntingdon County. Samuel probably devoted some of his free time to these children, as the Scotch-Irish were strong family people.¹³

But work, it appears, came first with Samuel, as it did with so many of his background. The tavern alone in 1834 must have kept him busy, for the traffic over the Allegheny Portage Railroad was extremely heavy that opening year. To reflect his profit, the county tax assessor doubled Lemon's tavern valuation for 1835. That year the State completed the railroad's second track, allowing an even greater flow of traffic over the mountain. Some 25,000 persons rode the pioneer railroad in 1835, many of whom enjoyed a meal or refreshments at Lemon's.¹⁴

Tax records indicate that Lemon maintained a steady business from the railroad trade at his tavern for at least thirteen years, from 1834 to 1847, the year he purchased a house and lot in Hollidaysburg. In 1848, Samuel and his family were residents of Hollidaysburg and the tavern was dropped from Lemon's Cambria County assessment. Oddly enough, it re-appeared in 1852 for the last time, but apparently Samuel no longer considered the tavern an important part of his livelihood.¹⁵

For one, Lemon was going on sixty in 1852, and approaching retirement. But he also had, for many years, been deeply involved in the development of his coal mine that legend tells us was discovered when the State was digging a well for Plane 6. The discovery of a coal vein on his property would have come as small surprise to Lemon; rather, his astute business sense would have led him in search of a deposit on his land, because it was common knowledge that the mountain was rich in coal.¹⁶

In fact, Lemon evidently opened a mine at the foot of Plane 5 of the railroad "very early" in Cambria County's coal mining history. Whether this mine, about which no more is known, was put into operation prior to the opening of the mine on Lemon's home property cannot be determined by available records. Nevertheless, it was the mine across from his tavern that made Lemon rich and well known, for it uncovered the three-foot-thick Upper Freeport "E" seam of coal which was named the Lemon seam in his honor.¹⁷

Lemon capitalized on his rich coal discovery so conveniently located just yards north of the Portage Railroad and his tavern business. Between 1839 and 1850, he won ten contracts with the State to supply fuel for several of the railroad's engine houses. He also shipped large quantities of coal to the east for domestic fuel. Samuel, in fact, apparently enjoyed a corner on the coal market in the area at that time. His coal "became a leading article of trade for domestic use and transportation," a 1911 Blair County history noted in one place, and then explained in another: "But it was not a good quality of coal for fuel and its ready sale at the time, was on account of the less active competition of that period."¹⁸

Thus, Lemon's pioneering spirit had led him to be one of the first settlers, the first tavern owners, and the first coal miners on the

summit. One newspaper writer in 1895 even went so far as to call Samuel "one of the pioneer coal men in the state." Lemon had carved his fortune out of a wilderness tract of land. He had cleared the forest to raise some crops and livestock on his property, presumably to help support his tavern operation. By 1840, he had perhaps hired twelve persons to work for him, as the census that year listed eighteen in his household, only six of whom were in his immediate family (Samuel, Jean, and their four children). Samuel, it appears, may have put five men, aged twenty to thirty, on his payroll for the mine, and five young women between fifteen and twenty under his employment in the tavern.¹⁹

Lemon evidently missed few opportunities to make a profit. In addition to the tavern and coal mine, he won contracts in 1838 and 1849 to furnish the necessary horses, drivers, and harness to pull the trains over certain levels of the road. Besides his 286-acre tract, Samuel purchased another 390 acres in 1848, which he may have acquired as an investment. He may even have entered other business deals not recorded for posterity, as he seems to have had the aptitude and ambition for it.²⁰

Much has been said about Lemon in relation to his businesses. But what about Lemon's personal life? What about Lemon the husband, father, friend, and community member?

Only one photograph of Lemon survives, taken when he was in his later life. Little can be gleaned from it except that he never grew portly from a leisurely life. He apparently was a product of his background --lean, sturdy, and strong.²¹

The 1840 census asked for information on the number of white persons over twenty who could read or write in each family. Lemon's house-

hold had none, while other families in the township did. Although this may have been an error on the part of the census taker, it appears that Samuel at forty-seven was illiterate. If this was so, it would have been an exception among the Scotch-Irish, who strongly supported education on the frontiers of Pennsylvania.²²

The Scotch-Irish have been described as a stern and unyielding people. This may have been the case with Samuel Lemon, as suggested by his will of 1866, which seems to bear an unyielding disapproval of his only daughter, Margaret, and his second son, John. Margaret married John C. Osterloh in 1852, after which date her name does not appear in any family records. When Samuel wrote his will, Margaret would have been thirty-six, if still living, but she did not receive any mention in his will. Samuel did, however, make reference to all three other children, including Robert, who had died in 1863. Moreover, Samuel's will left money to two grandchildren named Mary and Lemon Crane, but it made no reference to their parents. The only conjecture this writer could come up with was that Margaret divorced John Osterloh and remarried a man named Crane, by whom she had two children. Showing his disapproval, Samuel then cut her out of his will and out of his life.²³

John's failure in his father's eyes was financial ineptitude. John had accrued debts which to Samuel must have been a source of great embarrassment amongst his peers who, like himself, valued thrift and good business sense. In his will, Samuel treated his thirty-nine-year-old married son sternly. He entrusted all of John's inheritance to Samuel, Jr., the youngest son, until John was "relieved from embarrassment." Moreover, Samuel specified in his will that no part of the estate could be "seized and sold for the payment of his debts."²⁴

If Samuel was stern and unyielding with his children about what, to good Presbyterians, were moral issues, he was also remembered as a kind and generous citizen of Cambria County during his twenty-one years on the summit. As a newspaper in 1880 recalled about him: "No man ever lived in Cambria county who was more universally respected for his kindly disposition and benevolent nature than Samuel Lemon. He was incapable of making enemies of his fellow man, and he therefore had none."²⁵

Unfortunately, no records survive to tell of Samuel's relationship with his wife, Jean, but after some forty-five odd years of marriage he showed his respect and devotion to her by leaving her all his estate, except the money left to his grandchildren.²⁶

Jean Moore Lemon (1797-1880)

Like her husband, Jean Moore Lemon was born in Manor Hill, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. At her birth on January 4, 1797, Jean became the fourth daughter of Robert (1760-1838) and Jean (1764-1853) Moore, owners of a 400-acre land warrant in Barree Township, in which Manor Hill was situated. Her father reportedly had emigrated from Scotland to America as a young man, and had, possibly, earned his land warrant from military service during the Revolutionary War, for he received his tract in 1784, the year after peace was signed.²⁷

Robert Moore may have set an excellent example for Samuel Lemon, his future son-in-law, for he prospered by pursuing several lines of work. According to his will of 1837, Robert owned a working farm and a "plantation," on which he had four mills--a grist mill, saw mill, clover mill, and plaster mill--as well as a distillery ("still house"). In Manor Hill itself he owned several "lots and houses," including his own residence, and a part ownership in a store. The

tax records tell us he still held 350 acres in 1838, the year of his death.²⁸

To Jean, and to three other daughters, Robert Moore left \$500, a gift then worth considerably more than it is today. At her father's death Jean, aged forty-one, had been married almost twenty years. She was the mother of four children aged six to sixteen, and a woman accustomed to a busy life. In their early years of marriage, she and Samuel evidently had run a tavern in Petersburg, not far from their birthplace. At that time, according to family tradition, the formal portrait of her, now owned by Joseph L. Gifford, was painted by a Philadelphia artist. This portrait, framed by an ornate oval frame, and executed by an artist from the city, then this country's leader in the fine arts, suggests that Jean enjoyed a comfortable and stylish life at the time. Certainly, the painting of Jean as a heavysset woman seated in a formal velvet-upholstered armchair in Sunday dress brings to mind a person who was living in plenty and who had no need to do hard physical labor for her family's well-being.²⁹

The census records from 1820 to 1840 bear this conjecture out, for the Lemons always had a household greater than their immediate family, and of working age, which allows for the possibility of domestic servants or tavern help.³⁰

The Samuel Lemons certainly had no financial problems at the time they built their stone tavern, for the turnpike tavern had made enough to keep them "comfortable for life." Like so many financially secure women in American history, Jean devoted her attention to those less fortunate than herself. An enduring appreciation and respect for her work with the poor in Cambria County was expressed by her obituary writer in the Cambria Freeman of June 18, 1880:

Those who knew Mrs. Lemon during her residence of about twenty-five years in this county entertain for her memory a deep feeling of respect and admiration. Her charity was boundless and her sympathy for those who needed it was of the broadest and most generous nature. The suffering poor who lived within reach can never forget her and from those of them who survive her the announcement of her death will³¹ elicit a feeling of deep and sorrowful regret.

Unfortunately, no record survives of Jean's relationship with her children. Based on the fact that two sons--John A. and Samuel H.--still were counted in her household until the year of her death, and that she was greatly admired for her kind and generous nature in both the Cambria and Blair County communities where she lived for over half a century, Jean Moore Lemon probably lived and died a mother who was loved and respected by her children.³²

Robert M. Lemon (1822-1863)

Born in 1822, Robert M. Lemon was the only one of four children who lived his first years in Huntingdon County. He was four when the family moved to Cambria County and twenty-five when they all moved to Hollidaysburg. He grew up on the mountain property and no doubt returned to it often after the family left, to enjoy the place of his childhood and to help his father with the coal mine which continued to be in the Lemon family until 1886, long after Robert's death in 1863. Robert's profession as a coal merchant and his affluent situation during his brief adult life obviously had their roots in his youth, when he must have learned successful business habits from helping with his father's coal mine, tavern, and railroad contracts, all which were fostered by the Portage Railroad.³³

Robert was around eight when the family's stone tavern went under construction. What excitement it must have been for him to watch the

laborers cut and haul the stones from the nearby quarry to the structure's site! How huge and impressive the three-story building must have seemed to the young boy who then lived in the unpretentious log tavern by the turnpike. How proud he must have been to help with its construction, no matter how small his contribution.³⁴

The Portage Railroad went into construction at about the same time, adding more laborers, work animals, and excitement to the scene. His father's tavern, already one of the teamsters' most popular waystops between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, must have been the camp headquarters for all those temporary work hands at Plane 6, and Robert, no doubt, was regularly pressed into action to help with the many chores required to keep these hard-working customers fed and refreshed.³⁵

Of Robert's schooling nothing is known. Whether good or bad, it did not seem to hamper his marriage at twenty-seven to Eliza Blair, daughter of Reverend David Blair of Indiana. The Blairs of Blair County were, like the Lemons, prominent citizens of Scotch-Irish background. Eliza's family may or may not have been the same Blair line, but it is more than likely her father was a Presbyterian minister and their background was Scotch-Irish. If so, Robert's church schooling during his childhood probably had been properly completed.³⁶

Evidently the schooling right at his own home, amongst the political and influential friends and customers who came to his father's tavern, helped to shape Robert's life. In 1851, Robert was personally appointed by Governor Johnston as one of his aides-de-camp, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Two years later, he served on the Hollidaysburg Town Council where he could take an influential part in local politics.³⁷

Robert died before his father, at age forty-one. He had served briefly in the Pennsylvania Militia during the Civil War, so that his death in December 1863, only four months after his discharge, may have related to injuries received during his service. He was survived by his wife, Eliza, and five children, Margaret, Irene, Jennie, Roberta, and David.³⁸

John A. Lemon (1827-1895)

Despite conflict between Samuel and John over the latter's debts, it was John, of the three sons, who most resembled his father as an adult. John followed in his father's footsteps as a coal merchant and railroad contractor. He briefly tried his hand in the lumber business in Cambria County, which business his father apparently had been making plans for just before his death. Instead of winning friends and influence through the tavern trade, John chose politics. He started by an appointment as aide to staff for his "friend," John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, in 1867, the year his father died. He was forty that year, married to Barbara Walker, and father of several children. Two years later, he was elected Chief Burgess of Hollidaysburg, and in 1871, to the State Senate as a Republican, which seat he held continuously until his election in 1880 as Auditor General for the State of Pennsylvania. John was re-elected to the Senate in 1888 by the largest majority ever cast in his district, and he remained a senator until his death on September 16, 1895, at sixty-eight.³⁹

Such a successful career in politics was complemented by his friendly and generous personality. The similarity in John's obituary with those of his parents concerning these traits is striking. He was "undoubtedly the most popular public man" of his part of the State, "not only in his official capacity but as a citizen and friend." His

death, a Hollidaysburg paper reported, "cast a deep gloom over the entire community." His name "at all times and under all circumstances" was "connected with charitable and generous acts." His "kindly disposition" among the masses led his constituents throughout his district, which included his native Cambria County, to call him, "Uncle John."⁴⁰

John, it appears, took after both his parents as an adult, but this does not, unfortunately, indicate what he was like as a child growing up in the Lemons' tavern at the head of Plane 6. Born in 1827, John was only three or four when the stone tavern was begun--old enough to get around and in everything, but not old enough to be much help. When the first horse-drawn train passed over the level in front of his new home in 1833, John was six and no doubt bursting with excitement over this strange, novel sight. He was to see many other trains during the thirteen years more his family lived beside the Portage Railroad tracks and it was this exposure that led him into his early career (1854-1856) managing his father's coal mine at Plane 6 and shipping the coal by rail to market.⁴¹

Conflicting and erroneous testimony on John's schooling as a boy leaves the subject vague. A portrait of John written just before his death claimed that "while a mere child his parents moved to Blair County, and he was educated in the public schools of Hollidaysburg." John was twenty, however, when the family moved to Hollidaysburg, so at least part of that statement is wrong. The Memorial Proceedings, published after his death, stated that John had attended the public schools of "this place"--presumably Hollidaysburg--and of "adjoining towns"--possibly Gaysport or Duncansville. Very likely, however, the accounts that John "was a self-made man and received his education in the common schools of his native county," and that John had a "sketchy grade school education," come closest to being accurate.⁴²

After his grade school, John reportedly worked as a laborer on the Lemon property, "helping around the inn and coal mine," at which time he "taught himself business methods." Although John never acquired the money-making abilities of his father--possibly because he exhibited a "personal generosity" which may have been carried "to the point of improvidence"--John won sufficient respect for his business acumen in his later life to serve many years as a Director for the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg.⁴³

Margaret A. Lemon (1830-Unknown)

The only known records pertaining to Margaret are the 1850 U.S. Census, when she was described as eighteen and female, and the announcement of her marriage to John C. Osterloh in 1852. She was not eighteen in 1850, however, because that would have made her birth in 1832, the year Samuel H. was born. According to the 1850 Census, Samuel was three years younger than Margaret and she was six years younger than her brother, John. John and Samuel, however, were only five years apart, so that Margaret, who was born between them must have come around 1829 or 1830.⁴⁴

Margaret grew up with her brothers in the busy atmosphere surrounding the construction and operation of the pioneer railroad. She was about four when the railroad began carrying customers to her parents' stone tavern, still too young to be much help, but as she grew older, Margaret probably was expected to share household chores of home and tavern. When the family moved to Hollidaysburg in c. 1847, she was a teenager of about seventeen and likely pleased at the prospect of living closer to young men in town. Her future husband, in fact, probably lived with his family on the same street as hers, and it was perhaps as neighbors that the two young people met and fell in love.⁴⁵

Margaret's life after her marriage remains a complete mystery. She was not mentioned in her father's will (1866), nor counted among her mother's survivors in 1880. She may have remarried a man named Crane, as Samuel Lemon mentioned two grandchildren by that name in his will.⁴⁶

Samuel H. Lemon (1832-1903)

Samuel H. Lemon remains almost as much a mystery as his older sister, although his birth and some of the activities and whereabouts of his later life have been recorded.

Born in 1832, around the time of the completion of the family's stone tavern, Samuel grew up beside the railroad, which very likely influenced his later career as a "prominent railroad contractor" of Philadelphia. No information, however, survives on Samuel's first fifteen years before the family moved to Hollidaysburg. He, like his brothers, probably helped around the tavern and coal mine and attended school nearby, perhaps in Summit, a town that began to flourish once the railroad went into operation in 1834.⁴⁷

By 1866, Samuel evidently had grown in his father's eyes to be a young man of financial responsibility and dependable judgment, for it was to him, at age thirty-four, that Samuel Sr. entrusted John's share of the estate for life, or until that time Samuel Jr. determined that John had "shown reason to be trusted" with his inheritance. Although his older brother became one of the most influential and popular politicians in his district of Pennsylvania, as well as a coal merchant and railroad contractor, Samuel never released his trusteeship of John's estate.

What's more, after John's death, Samuel chose to fight John's heirs in court to win full ownership of the family's mountain property.

Although it appears that Samuel did not respect his brother, he was, John's obituary writer reported, "unremitting in his attentions and care at his brother's bedside" just before John's death in 1895.⁴⁸

Samuel stayed in Hollidaysburg at least until his mother's death in 1880, when he was forty-eight. Up to that date, there is no indication that he had married. In fact, he was living with his parents in the 1850 and 1860 censuses. Under the column, profession, Samuel classified himself "Gentleman" in the 1860 census, "At Home" in the 1870 census, and "Contractor" in the 1880 census. After this census, his name does not appear in available records again until 1895, when he was living in Philadelphia where he may have met and married Mary E., by whom no known children were born. At his death in 1903, Samuel left all his estate, including the Lemon House property, to his wife, who sold it out of the family four years later.⁴⁹

Others

As discussed, the Lemon household in the census records always was larger than the immediate family. The 1830 census listed five males and three females in Lemon's household, which accounted for Samuel, 37; Jean, 33; Robert, 8; John, 3; and Maggie, around 1. Three unidentified persons--two young men, one between ten and fifteen, and the other between twenty and thirty, and one girl, aged five to ten--may have been live-in employees with their families. The Lemon family then lived in the log tavern on the turnpike.

In the 1840 census, when both the stone tavern and the Lemon coal mine were in full swing, the household had eighteen people, six immediate family and twelve unidentified. Of the twelve, five were men between twenty and thirty and five were young women between fifteen

and twenty. Two young boys, one under five, and the other between ten and fifteen, were also among the unidentified. The census states that six of the household were employed in mining, one in agriculture. It seems very possible that, of the twelve unidentified members of Lemon's household, ten were resident employees--five of them working in the mine, and five young women working in the tavern--and two were children of one or more of these workers.⁵⁰

LEMON HOUSE (1848-1907)--THE NON-RESIDENT YEARS

Samuel's Absentee Ownership (1848-1867)

Although the Lemon family moved permanently to Hollidaysburg in late 1847 or early 1848, they did not relinquish ownership of the mountain property, which still offered the potential of a handsome income from the tavern and coal mine. Despite the fact that the tavern only appeared once, in 1852, on Lemon's assessment during the seven years remaining for the Allegheny Portage Railroad, it seems unlikely that the business was shut down. While the Portage Railroad no longer was seen as a transportation wonder--or improvement--it still was the best way for the Pennsylvania Canal travelers to cross the mountain. Moreover, beginning in 1852, the Portage carried all the Pennsylvania Railroad passengers over the mountain until 1854, when that railroad's line over Sugar Run Gap was completed and opened. Those two-plus years must have been especially profitable ones for the taverns and hotels along the Portage Railroad, the first of which years it is known that Lemon's tavern did operate.⁵¹

If the records are accurate, however, Lemon's tavern only operated that one year before the railroad shut down. Lemon may also have opened a store in the house the year his family moved to town, but other than reference to it under Samuel's 1848 Cambria County assess-

ment, there is no information concerning this one-year business endeavor. Each year from 1850 to 1855, however, Lemon was taxed for his coal mine, indicating that his principal interest in the railroad for these years was its ready transport of his coal to market.⁵²

It appears that neither Samuel nor his sons personally managed the tavern in 1852, or any other time after the family moved to Hollidaysburg. Samuel was classified as a coal merchant during these years in semi-retirement. Son Robert had married and settled down in Hollidaysburg. John, the second son, may have lived for a time at the stone house after the family moved away, but probably was helping with the coal mine, rather than the tavern. According to the 1850 census index, John Lemon was a resident of Cambria County, Washington Township, where the Lemon property was located. His name, however, could not be found on the Washington Township census itself (the microfilm was very light and often illegible). John also appeared in the 1850 census under his father's Hollidaysburg household as a coal merchant, which occupation he also held in 1853, the first year he appeared on the town's tax rolls.⁵³

The youngest son, Samuel, Jr., was only twenty in 1852 when his father was taxed for the tavern business. He showed up in the 1850 census in his father's household without an occupation. He apparently had no taxable income in Hollidaysburg until 1861, and he never appeared in the Cambria County assessments. In 1860, he reported to the census bureau that his occupation was "gentleman."⁵⁴

Then, if the tavern remained open until 1855, or only until 1852, as the records indicate, who ran the business? Did Lemon lease it to someone or did he hire a manager for the tavern, as he had for his coal mine as early as 1840? The answers to these questions cannot be found in the available records.⁵⁵

Unquestionably, Lemon and his family returned to the stone house in the years prior to 1855, as it would have been contrary to his character to ignore his continuing enterprise at the coal mine. Also, Samuel probably reserved space in the family's large mountain home to spend time there during the hot summers, for the thick stone walls kept the house cool during the day, while the evenings were typically cool on the mountain.⁵⁶

Samuel Lemon's Heirs (1867-1907)

By his will of 1866, Samuel Lemon left all his real estate to Jane, his wife, for her lifetime, and to his sons, John and Samuel, at her death. The house remained in the ownership of his heirs until 1907, when Samuel, Jr.'s widow sold the property. The fragmentary evidence on the use of the stone house to that date follows.

Tenants (1867-1882 or 1892): In 1867, the year of Samuel's death, the assessment records indicate that his heirs may have used the mountain property as a tenant farm, for 100 acres were cleared, and ten cattle had been added to the tax rolls. Although no further reference to the cattle was made in later years, the property continued to have from 50 to 100 acres cleared in subsequent years, which suggests that the family may have leased the land for farming. No evidence, however, exists to determine whether the house was ever occupied by tenant farmers.⁵⁷

Short-term tenants did move into the Lemon House for a brief time around the mid-1880s, according to the James Gaileys, former tenants themselves of the Lemon House. The Gaileys were acquainted with an elderly woman, a Mrs. Glass, who told them that she and her husband lived in the northeast room, first floor, for a short time after their marriage, and that Mr. Glass's brother and his wife lived

briefly in the southeast room, first floor, while their home was under construction. To the best of the Gaileys' recollection, Mrs. Glass celebrated her fiftieth wedding anniversary between 1932 and 1942, which would date her short stay in the house between 1882 and 1892. It is likely that Mr. and Mrs. Glass lived there during the winter months, for Mrs. Gailey was told that they used the fireplace both for cooking and for their only source of heat.⁵⁸

Summer Home (c. 1880-c. 1900): While it is likely that before and after Samuel's death the stone house served as a summer home for the family, records can only confirm this use during the latter part of the century. Samuel's wife, Jean, died in 1880, and the estate was equally divided between sons John and Samuel. It was John, however, the prominent politician, who made the most use of it in the fifteen years before his own death. As one writer explained, "he fashioned [it] . . . into a delightful summer retreat, where his family was wont to spend the heated season and where he entertained men of the state, who stopped at Cresson Springs."⁵⁹

Cresson Springs, just west of the Lemon House, became a popular stop on the Pennsylvania Railroad after the Philadelphia to Pittsburgh line was completed in 1854. By 1890, Cresson Springs was known as a "celebrated watering place," with huge resort hotels and summer homes owned by wealthy and prominent Pennsylvanians, such as Andrew Carnegie, whose once-elegant house still stands in Cresson. During his term of office, 1889 to 1893, President Harrison vacationed in Cresson Springs, when it became known as the "Summer Capital." Many influential people from across the country must have been attracted to the resort by Harrison's presence, some of whom probably met and visited John Lemon, himself a prominent and popular state senator at the time. A gregarious and friendly person, John received, as al-

ready reported, "many prominent men of the state" at his summer home during the six months--May to October--that the family lived on the mountain property. After the family returned to their home in Hollidaysburg in the fall, Philip Walker, brother of Barbara, John's wife, reportedly moved into the house to care for it during the winter months.⁶⁰

Nothing specific is known about the activities at the house during the summer months, but information does exist on the family members who probably visited the summer home during John's last years of life. John and Barbara had seven children--Charles S., Olive, Samuel H. and John A., twins, Margaret J., Katharine M., and Jean M.--all of whom were under twenty in 1881. Barbara married John in 1860, when she was only twenty and he was thirty-three. (She survived her husband by twenty-six years.) Between 1880 and 1895, some of their children got married and had children who, likely, were included in family visits to the spacious summer home.

Robert's widow, Eliza, died in 1888, leaving four married daughters who also may have been invited to visit with their families at the mountain home. David, Robert's only son, may have also enjoyed such visits before his early death in 1893.⁶¹

Samuel, co-owner of the property during these years, also visited the family's summer home, although how often is not known. He moved to Philadelphia at some time after his mother's death, where he became a "prominent railroad contractor." Samuel may even have had free passes to ride the train to Cresson Springs, where he would have been met and taken the few miles home to the stone house. Fortunately, there were nine or ten bedrooms to accommodate him and John's family of nine.⁶²

Samuel took a great interest in the house after John's death. In fact, he went to court in 1898 to fight John's heirs for ownership of the property. John had died intestate, but his heirs were entitled, by Samuel, Sr.'s will of 1866, to half the estate. Samuel, the trustee of the estate, ordered the sale of the property in October 1898--when John's heirs logically would have been in their winter homes which were scattered between Harrisburg, Leetsdale, Allegheny County, West Virginia, and Hollidaysburg--and purchased the property himself in March, after no other bids had been received. John's heirs contested the sale, claiming that the property was worth more than the \$2,500 Samuel had paid for it. But the court eventually overruled the heirs and confirmed the sale to Samuel in May 1900. Until this final ruling, however, John's wife, children, grandchildren, and other family members, no doubt continued to make full use of the old summer home.⁶³

Samuel H. and Mary E. Lemon (1900-1907): When Samuel took ownership of the property in 1900, it contained 319 acres, more or less, approximately 200 of which were cleared. Although called a farm, the property had no farm barn. Only a few years earlier the farm barn--the old engine house for Plane 6 of the railroad--had been removed, probably on account of its age and disrepair. Nevertheless, the property had a stable and large stone house, and was described as "valuable" in the court summary of the contest between John's heirs and Samuel.⁶⁴

Shortly after he took possession of the property, Samuel began remodeling the house "with all modern conveniences," the Johnstown Tribune reported in August 1900. The Altoona Mirror carried the story first, breaking the news that "the ancestral home of the late Senator John A. Lemon" was "being beautified and remodeled by its new owner, Mr.

Samuel Lemon, of Philadelphia." Samuel, the paper concluded, was "making it one of the handsomest resorts in Blair and Cambria counties." Unfortunately, no follow-up account could be found in the Mirror to learn what constituted the remodeling.⁶⁵

A certain understandable bitterness has been handed down to John's last surviving grandchild about Samuel's takeover of the "ancestral home." Joseph Lemon Gifford learned from years of exchange with his older cousin, Barbara Lemon Pfeffer, that Samuel squandered the family fortune, leaving John's widow, Barbara, in tenuous financial circumstances in her later life. If there is truth to this rumor, perhaps it was the remodeling of the house that left the family coffers low. And perhaps this rumor might help explain the announcement in the Johnstown Tribune on December 19, 1902, that Samuel had sold "the famous stone house" to James D. Callery, a wealthy Pittsburgh man, "for a cash consideration of thousands of dollars." Was Samuel broke in 1902, on the eve of his death? If he was, this sale did not bail him out, for it never was brought to settlement nor recorded in the County Court House.⁶⁶

Also, Samuel by his will dated April 28, 1902, left all his property to Mary E. Lemon, his widow, who apparently shared little of the nostalgia and commitment to the "old stone house" that the many descendants of John's felt, for it was she who sold the property out of the family on August 22, 1907. In fairness to her, she may have had little choice, if the family rumor over Samuel's financial problems bears weight. She had moved from Philadelphia to Cambria County by the date of the sale and was presumably living in her house, perhaps alone. Samuel's will mentioned no other heirs except Mary, and thus it appears that she may have been pressed to take on the responsibility of the large family house singlehandedly, whereupon she may have

found its cost and size too overwhelming. Conjecture aside, Mary Lemon closed the seventy-seven-odd years of Lemon family ownership of the stone house which, for some 150 years now, has been a landmark on the summit of the mountain at Blairs Gap.⁶⁷

GRAY AND SHERRY (1907-1912)

Joseph and Margaret Gray and Lorans Wyland of Spangler, Pennsylvania, purchased the stone house property from Mary Lemon for \$9,000 in 1907, and, reportedly, started a dairy farm there. Less than a year later, on April 27, 1908, they sold the farm to W.J. Sherry, who also supposedly ran a dairy there. During some or all of their combined five-year ownership, James Gailey's grandparents, the David Clausens, leased the west wing as their home. Gailey remembers visiting them there when he was around five, which would make the year 1907. How long they rented the wing has not been determined. No other information on the use of the house at this time turned up in this research.⁶⁸

JOSEPH AND CLYDE WESTON (1912-1954)

Home and Dairy Farm (1912-1939)

Joseph Weston and his son, Clyde, purchased the 343-acre property from Sherry in 1912. That year Joseph and his wife, Mary Arabelle (known as "Belle" by the family), moved into the stone house. Of their eight children--Verna, Alice, Alvin, Clyde, Willis, Edna, Alda, and adopted daughter, Lillian--Verna and Alvin are the only two who didn't move into the house with their parents. Verna and her husband, Charles Stoner, were living in Gallitzen, only a short distance from her family. Jessica, their daughter, then ten, and a playmate of her Aunt Alda, also ten, often got to spend summers at her grandparents' house.⁶⁹

In order to start a new life as a dairy farmer on the old Lemon property, Joseph had sold his partnership in a Gallitzen department store which he and his brothers, Jim and William, had shared. Belle, "a very modern woman," according to Jessica's recollections, felt a reluctance to leave the comforts of their town home in Gallitzen. Possibly to ease her anxieties, Joseph installed one and one-half bathrooms in the house to replace the "mound house" outside, replaced the gaslights with electric ones, and put in a coal furnace to heat the house during the long winters which, not untypically, brought snowdrifts up to twelve feet high after a storm. The Westons were among the first families since the Samuel Lemons moved to Hollidaysburg to live in the house year-round. They made the house their home for thirty-one years and apparently never regretted it, as both Joseph and Belle died there during the 1930s.⁷⁰

Joseph Weston's dairy business continued from 1912 to 1938. For many years, he sold milk to the Cresson sanitorium just up the road, and then to customers living in Cresson. James Gailey went to work for him in 1914, at age twelve, when he helped harvest hay raised as feed for the cows. In 1917-1918, Gailey moved into the house as a full-time work hand and shared a bed with Joseph's son, Willis.

Jessica Walters remembers her grandfather as "one of the kindest men you'd want to know." He was also religious (Methodist), and hard-working. After his retirement from the dairy business, he began to raise and sell potatoes. He stored large quantities of potatoes in a raised frame bin in the basement.

Belle had a source of income herself by raising chickens and selling their eggs. Mostly, however, she was wife, mother, and housekeeper. Shortly after celebrating her golden wedding anniversary in 1928,

Belle died and her oldest daughter, Verna, moved in with Joseph to keep house. During these years, they rented rooms to boarders and, it appears, to travelers along Route 22. Joseph died around 1939 or 1940, and son, Clyde, with his family, moved in for a short six months before moving to Pittsburgh, where he died just last February, one day short of ninety-three. After his move to Pittsburgh, Clyde asked the James Gaileys, then residents at the Foot of Six, to move into the house for its protection. The Gaileys complied, and lived there until the last private owners purchased the property in 1954.⁷¹

Lease, James and Zella Gailey (1943-1954)

The Gaileys with their five children moved into the house in 1943. Two children were born there in the eleven years to follow, and two were given wedding receptions in the house's spacious central hall. James worked as an electrician repairman, while Zella cared for the house and seven children. Their memories of the house are fond ones. As a close-knit family, they undoubtedly shared much fun and laughter here during their stay.

The Gaileys also took in boarders at the house, but only for sleeping accommodations. Clyde had left the upstairs bedrooms furnished, so they were set up for this use of the house. Zella's brother, Ted, lived in the wing briefly following his service during the war, but otherwise the Gaileys chose to use only the main part of the house for their family living quarters.⁷²

BYRON AND FLORENCE ROBERTS (1954-1966)

Little is known about the last family to own the Lemon House due to the bitterness felt by Byron Roberts' widow over the condemnation sale of their house to the National Park Service in 1966, and its

close relationship, in her mind, to the death of her husband. Although Mrs. Roberts refused this writer an interview, a few recorded facts concerning the family's twelve-year residency can be given.

Byron Roberts, owner of the Cresson Ridge Service Station and Restaurant, purchased the property from Clyde Weston in 1954. In February 1955, the local press reported that the Robertses found the house "snug and tight" to the winter winds and that they were "attempting to restore the building's interior to its original state." Already several rooms had been painted and were "awaiting authentic period furniture."

Ironically, the Roberts' so-called restoration of the Lemon House turned out to be extensive remodeling on both the interior and exterior of the house which caused great disruption to the building's historic fabric.⁷³

ROOM USE

Historic Period (1834-1855)

Unfortunately, after covering considerable old and much new ground for this second research effort to identify the historic use of the Lemon House, nothing turned up to confirm the assumed use of the building's rooms while it was a tavern serving the Allegheny Portage Railroad. Sufficient circumstantial evidence--architectural evaluation of the building, local tradition, family records--exists, however, to make conjectures on the use of some of the building's rooms.

Basement: The basement, until the National Park Service took possession of the building, was one large, earthen-floored room under the main portion of the house. Stone walls two feet, six inches-thick

kept the room cool, as did the darkness maintained by only one small window which was kept shaded by a porch over the basement entrance on the south side of the house.

Typically and logically the basement would have been used for storage of dry goods, liquor, molasses, canned goods, fruit, vegetables, and other necessities of Samuel Lemon's tavern trade. Although no documentation has been located to verify this use, Mrs. Glass, whose memory stretched back to her childhood in the mid-nineteenth century, recalled seeing wagons pull up to the south basement door to unload their goods for the Lemon family. In the tavern days, the second-story porch, which Mrs. Glass recalled blew off at some point in a hurricane, would have offered both shade and shelter during stormy weather for teamsters unloading their wagons at Lemon's tavern.⁷⁴

First Floor--Northeast Room (Room 101): Souder's architectural investigation of the northeast room, which showed it to have a simple trim typically used for barrooms of the period, and more than one entrance to allow access to the room both from the interior and exterior of the building, identified it as the tavern's barroom. Although no documentation exists to support this finding, Mrs. Glass told Mrs. Gailey that the barroom was in this room and that the bar itself faced out on the hallway through a large window-opening in the wall. Mrs. Gailey's curiosity led her to investigate Mrs. Glass's account when she was stripping the wall to paint it. She and her brother peeled down about ten layers of wallpaper on the west wall south of the door, and found a pasteboard inset just where Mrs. Glass had said the bar had been. National Park Service restoration of the room after 1966, however, may have destroyed this apparent evidence of the bar.

Mrs. Glass also reported that this bar opening had been there to serve customers from the dining room across the hall which was then located over the county line, in Cambria County. Cambria County's liquor laws, Mrs. Glass explained, did not permit waitresses to serve alcoholic drinks from another county, so that the dining room customers were obliged to serve themselves at the bar in Blair County. This research found records to support Mrs. Glass's recollection that the county line ran through the central hallway of Lemon's tavern--it later was located to follow the road from Gallitzen--but no records could be found relating to early county liquor laws to help substantiate her statement concerning the bar.⁷⁵

Lemon's barroom, besides serving the railroad customers, likely still attracted wagon teamsters from the turnpike who had, reportedly, distinguished Lemon's earlier tavern as one of their favorite stops on the nearly 400-mile stretch between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Local tourists from Cambria and Blair Counties who wanted a day's outing to see this pioneer railroad probably also came to Lemon's where, a later account recalled, "everybody stopped." Here they could enjoy refreshments after watching the "almost magical" ascent of the trains at Plane 6. Certainly the Ebensburg Sky's reporter in March 1834 chose to do it this way, and he, by power of suggestion, must have led others to do the same.⁷⁶

Scotch-Irish friends and acquaintances of Lemon's from the area likely frequented his bar, too, for the Scotch-Irish traditionally had used taverns as community gathering places. Samuel, his obituary writer tells us, had many friends, no doubt of many backgrounds, but few groups enjoyed drinking whiskey more than the Scotch-Irish, who accepted it as an important part of their social exchanges. Moreover, Lemon's noted hospitality would have made his fellow Scotch-Irishmen feel right at home in his barroom.⁷⁷

First Floor--Southeast Room (Room 102): From his architectural investigation of the southeast room, where he found a more elegant and refined trim than in the adjoining room, Souder concluded it probably had served as the tavern's parlor. No documentation for this conclusion, nor any further information could be found on the use of this room during the historic period. However, considering the fact that the other first floor rooms of the main building have different presumed uses, and that parlors were typical in period taverns, it is probably safe to assume that Souder's opinion is correct.⁷⁸

First Floor--Central Hallway (Room 100): No documentation turned up on the use of the central hallway. Its size and location in the main building made it a likely gathering place for customers arriving and departing on the trains. Being so spacious--nine and one-half feet wide and forty feet long--it could accommodate benches, chairs, or sofas to make Lemon's customers comfortable while they waited for their train's departure. If Mrs. Glass's account of the drinking laws concerning Blair and Cambria Counties has any truth, the central hall would also have been the place where the dining room customers ordered any alcoholic beverages they wished to enjoy with their meals.⁷⁹

First Floor--Southwest and Northwest Rooms (Rooms 103 and 104): Souder concluded that the northwest room (104) probably served the tavern as a kitchen and the southwest room (103) as a dining room. Local tradition, however, maintains that both these rooms were used as dining areas, and that the southern room was shut off by folding doors between the rooms when business didn't warrant the entire space. Both rooms combined provided a large eating space--some forty feet by twenty feet--which, local legend says, was only needed for parties, banquets, or other special occasions.

Second Floor: Unfortunately, no documentation contemporary with the Portage Railroad has been found to shed light on how the second floor of Lemon's tavern was used. Later accounts, however, suggest it provided sleeping quarters for Lemon's family of six, for twelve other people counted in his household during the 1840 census, and for overnight customers of his tavern. Lemon's obituary writer in 1867 clearly stated that after completing "the large stone house," Lemon and his family moved in and occupied it "for many years afterwards." The eighteen people of Lemon's household in 1840 shared one roof, according to the dictionary definition of the word, "household." And by the turn of the century, the stone house was noted as "Lemon's old hotel" on an 1890 map of Cambria County. Moreover, an article about it as a local landmark in 1900 recalled that Lemon's had been "famous as a first-class hotel." A 1938 guidebook to historic sites in Western Pennsylvania went even further, claiming that, "Lemon's Inn . . . [was] one of the most famous hostelries on the Pennsylvania Public Works."⁸¹

Most of the Portage Railroad trains, it appears, traveled straight through between Hollidaysburg and Johnstown in five to seven hours. If there were any delays along the road, however, the train passengers would have had to be put up for the night, presumably at the closest accommodations, because the passenger trains never operated after dark until the Pennsylvania Railroad took over supervision of the passenger service in 1852. Certainly there may have been overnight customers at Lemon's in 1837, when one of the Plane 6 engines broke down, causing a thirty-six-hour interruption of service.⁸²

Mrs. Walters claims that as a child she was told by oldtimers living at the Foot of Six that Abraham Lincoln slept in the bedroom to the right of the stairs (Room 206), which thereafter was known as "the

Lincoln room." Sandburg's biography of Lincoln reveals that he made his first trip from Springfield, Illinois, to the capital in 1845 to take up his seat as Representative. He traveled that year, and on his return home in 1848, by way of the Erie Canal, not the Pennsylvania Canal. Nearly all members of Congress from the West, Sandburg explained, traveled by the Erie Canal, but reformer Horace Greeley found this custom abusive and attacked their excessive government travel expenses on the front page of the New York Tribune. Lincoln again traveled to the capital in 1849, this time seeking a political position. Sandburg did not state his route either going or returning on this hasty trip, but the fact of his earlier censure and the urgency of his mission, may have led Lincoln to go the more direct route by way of the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad. If so, Lincoln may have spent a night at Lemon's tavern, as local tradition reportedly had it.⁸³

The second floor of the main house during the historic period, Souder's architectural investigation concluded, had a layout similar to the first floor, except the four large rooms were separated by the stairway, its landing, and two small rooms. The so-called Lincoln Room, Room 206, and the other large bedroom on the south side of the house, Room 201, could only be entered from doorways off the stairway landing. To reach the other rooms, however, it was necessary to pass through a central doorway on the landing which opened into a small room (Room 203), the only access to the two large bedrooms (Rooms 205 and 202), and to a small room containing the attic staircase (Room 204). The small access room (Room 203) would not have been a likely sleeping room because of its size and four doorways, nor would have been the staircase room. Thus, the sleeping quarters probably were reserved for the four large rooms.⁸⁴

The northern rooms with their connecting doorways and access to the attic appear to be a logical section of the second story for Lemon's family of six to have occupied. Here they would have had a separate living space and a storage area for their personal belongings. But this would have left only two rooms for the overnight customers and the twelve other men, women, and children included in Lemon's household on the 1840 census. One large room for overnight guests would not have been unacceptable in that period, if the space were curtained off for privacy between the sexes, as travelers were often crowded together at taverns to sleep. Even though living space in that day commonly was crowded, however, it seems unlikely that the twelve people in Lemon's household, all of different ages and sexes, shared one room. If they were allowed two rooms, there then would have been no room for overnight guests unless the entire Lemon family lived together in one room, which also seems highly unlikely. A possible solution to this apparent space problem relates to the wing.⁸⁵

The Wing: Souder's architectural investigation of the Lemon House indicated that the wing was built later than the main part. Tools and materials used in building the wing identified its later construction, but no evidence of its juncture with the main structure on its north, or front, side could be found, even by professional masons. This led to further question within the park whether at least the front section of the wing might be of original construction. Physical evidence seemed to support the possibility, as there is a noticeable change in the type of stone used for the front and back ends of the wing's west wall. The front, or north end, blends in with the front of the house, whereas the back end blends in with the wing's rear wall, indicating that it was probably constructed at a different time.

An 1887 photograph of the house just found in this research confirmed the fact that the wing once was narrower. The photograph shows the wing with half its width, and with an end chimney narrower than its present one. Further investigation on the subject by Superintendent James Zinck provided reason to believe that the west wing still had not been widened by 1902, when a photograph of the house from the front showed the west chimney with only three stones in its width, instead of its current five stones.⁸⁶

Further architectural investigation of the west wing is now scheduled to try to determine whether the front portion of the west wing could be original, at least on its exterior. If a narrow wing did exist during part or all of the historic period, it would help support and explain available information on the use of the house. For instance, Mrs. Glass told Mrs. Gailey that the tavern's kitchen was on the first floor of the wing, beyond, or west of, the double dining room. She also recalled, from her residency in the house in the 1880s, old coke stoves outside to the west of the house, which still had the old paddles for bread baking. The cooking of tavern meals, then, may have been in the west wing kitchen, while the baking of bread was done in the nearby outdoor ovens which, evidently, are excellent for this purpose.⁸⁷

The existing wing staircases from the basement to the attic all start at the front, or north wall, and climb along the west wall within the section that might be original. Mrs. Walters claims to have learned that the staircase in the wing was for the exclusive use of the Lemon family's servants, who occupied that section of the house. Certainly the use of the large room on the second floor for some of the twelve members of Lemon's household in 1840 who were not immediate family would relieve the seemingly impossible floor space problem on the second floor of the main part of the house.⁸⁸

No information of any kind can be offered for the use of the basement and attic of the wing, if the wing did exist in the historic period.

1848 Store: The tax assessments for 1848, the Lemon family's first year away from the stone house, recorded a store, instead of a tavern on the property. Whether this store, which only showed up in 1848, was in the stone house cannot be determined. It may have been set up in the house that year to replace the tavern business, but for some reason failed.

Coal Mine Office: Lemon's coal mine brought him wealth and local fame, as discussed. The main shaft stood directly across the tracks from his tavern's front yard and by 1840 it employed six people from Lemon's household. Lemon not only sold coal to the railroad for its stationary steam engines, but shipped it from his coal wharf beside the tracks. Such a large and complex operation as this coal mine business required organization. An office with files would be expected, especially from as successful a businessman as Samuel Lemon. Where this coal mine office might have been--in the stone house or in a separate building for that purpose--cannot be determined by this research.⁸⁹

Non-Resident Lemon Family Years (1848-1907)

Not enough information is available to describe the use of the house on a room-to-room basis during the fifty-nine years the Lemon family owned the property after their move to Hollidaysburg around 1848. No information exists on its use, in fact, until the latter part of the century, when John A. Lemon fashioned the family place into a summer home. While Lemon and his sons probably had spent nights at the house when taking care of coal mining business (the mining rights were not sold until 1886), and the family likely had spent some time

in the house during the hot summers between 1848 and 1880, there is no evidence to that effect.

John A. Lemon and his wife, Barbara, had seven children (see chart, Appendix A), the last of whom, Jean Moore Lemon, was not born until 1881. So, there were young adults, young children, and, probably during the later years, grandchildren, living with John and Barbara in the house during the summers.⁹⁰

During these years when John's family of nine shared the house with his brother, Samuel, invited guests, and probably others from Margaret's and Robert's families, John likely remodeled the second story to provide the ten separate bedrooms remembered by Mrs. Glass from her residency in the house during the 1880s or early 1890s. Servants probably occupied the west wing, as Mrs. Walters had heard, for Lemon's household in the census of 1870 and 1880 included two or more domestics. If evidence is found that the back side of the wing was added between 1887 and 1895, the attic of the enlarged wing, where signs remain of a plastered and finished room, may have been a bedroom for Thompson, the child of May Summerline, a domestic in John's household in 1870.⁹¹

Since the Lemons reportedly stayed in the house for a full six months of the year, from May to October, it is possible they enjoyed a garden. Perhaps they used the basement to store the fruits and vegetables grown on the property. They also may have kept some childrens' outdoor play things in the basement.

Mrs. Glass lived in Room 101, which probably had been the barroom. She cooked over the fireplace, which suggests that the kitchen was still located elsewhere--possibly in the wing, which showed up in the county records as early as 1878.⁹²

During the Mary E. Lemon ownership of the house between 1903 and 1907, the west wing was perhaps rented to James Gailey's grandparents, the David Claussens. (At least Gailey's first memory of visiting them there was around that date. They may also have lived there during the Gray ownership.)

The Claussens' entrance to the wing was the basement door on the back, or south, side of the building. Their kitchen, then with plastered walls and a board floor, occupied the basement level; their living room occupied the first floor level; and, their bedroom, the second floor level--three rooms, one on top of the other, as Gailey recalled his five-year-old visit. (This recollection might suggest that the wing had still not been enlarged by 1907.)⁹³

The Westons (1912-1943)

Joseph and Mary Arabelle ("Belle") moved into the house with five of their seven children in 1912. They lived there until their deaths in the 1930s, long after their children had all left home. Jessica Walters (born Stoner) visited her grandparents at the house often in the summers after they moved in, when she was ten. Here is how she recalled the room-by-room use of the house:⁹⁴

FIRST FLOOR

Room 100, Central Hallway--No special use given.
Room 101, The Kitchen
Room 102, The Living Room
Room 103, The Laundry Room
Room 104, The Dining Room
The Wing (one large room), The Dairy Room

SECOND FLOOR

Bedrooms, seven, east end
Bathrooms, one and one-half

SECOND FLOOR (cont.)

Children's Play Room
Jelly Room
Storage Room

ATTIC

No use given.

BASEMENT

Storage--for fruits, vegetables, canned goods

The Gaileys (1943-1966)

The Gaileys used the rooms on the first floor just the same way as had the Westons. They only occupied three bedrooms on the second floor, on its east end. They used the wing to accommodate occasional guests. Several bedrooms were rented out from time to time to local workers.⁹⁵

The Robertses (1954-1966)

Extensive remodeling of the interior and exterior of the house characterized the Robertses' residency, the details of which are included in Souder's report. The Robertses designed and built an apartment for themselves on the west end of the first floor and another one, to rent out, on the second floor, over the wing. The house as it now stands reflects their alterations.⁹⁶

FOOTNOTES

LEGEND

- Atlas: Beach Nichols Atlas of Blair and Huntingdon Counties, Pennsylvania, 1873
- BCCH, As.: Blair County Court House, Assessment
- CCCH, As.: Cambria County Court House, Assessment
- Dem. St.: Hollidaysburg Democratic Standard, September 18, 1895
- Hoenstine: Floyd Hoenstine, Military Service and Genealogical Records of Soldiers of Blair County Pennsylvania
- HSR: Anna Coxe Toogood, Historic Structure Report, The Lemon House
- Mirror: Mirror clipping, Cambria County Historical Society
- Philips.: Illustrated Souvenir History of Philipsburg Pennsylvania, 1883
- Sell, 1911: Jesse C. Sell, Twentieth Century History of Altoona and Blair County Pennsylvania and Representative Citizens
- U.S. Cen. United States Census

1. Charles Knowles Bolton, Scotch Irish Pioneers in Ulster and America (Boston: Bacon and Brown Company, 1910), pp. 300, 308; Wayland F. Dunaway, The Scotch-Irish of Colonial Pennsylvania (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1944), pp. 181-2; Sylvester K. Stevens, Pennsylvania Birthplace of a Nation (New York: Random House, 1964), p. 68; quote from Lemon's obituary in Cambria Freeman, March 7, 1867, p. 3, as found in HSR, p. 68.

2. Hoenstine, p. 91; Dunaway, p. 64; HSR, p. 19, gives Neal as Samuel's father, based on misinformation in, Hon. James Martin Yeager, comp., A Brief History of the Yeager, Buffington . . . Woodside Families and Their Collateral Kindred of Pennsylvania, p. 196. Sources giving John Lemon as Samuel's father are: Memorial Proceedings of the Senate upon the Death of Hon. John A. Lemon, From the Thirty-Fifth District of Pennsylvania (Harrisburg: Clarence M. Busch, 1897), p. 23; A.C. Hutchinson to Floyd G. Hoenstine, January 22, 1949, and, "Lemon, John A., Huntingdon Co. Manor Hill Revolutionary Letter 6/9/34," Index to Letter File, Hoenstine Rental Library, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania. The letter of 6/9/34, and a couple of others concerning the Lemon family, were missing from Hoenstine's files. The following records were checked for reference to John Lemon, Lemmon, or Leman in Huntingdon County, 1790-1820: Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, Volume 29, Index to Third Series; U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census, Heads of Families at the First Census . . . 1790 Pennsylvania, p. 126; George Anderson Wolf, A Division of the Names of the Inhabitants of Huntingdon County in the 1790 U.S. Census, Pennsylvania Section, Into Townships (Altoona: Blair County Historical Society, 1951); John D. Stemmons, ed., Pennsylvania in 1800; Index to 1810 Census of Pennsylvania (Salt Lake City: Stemmons, 1972), Compiled by Ohio Family Historians; Index to Deeds, Grantor and Grantee, and Index to Wills, Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills Office, Huntingdon County Courthouse, Huntingdon, Pa.; U.S. Direct Tax of 1798, Pa., Huntingdon and Somerset Counties, Micro 372, Roll 21, National Archives (NA), Washington, D.C. Research in Revolutionary War records and pensions for John Lemon turned up two men from Pennsylvania of that name, neither of whom seemed likely to have been Samuel's father. John Lemon, Pennsylvania, S40080 and S40081, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files, M-804, Roll 1547, NA; John Blair Linn and William H. Egle, eds., Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution, 2 Vols., 1 (Harrisburg: State Printer, 1880), 468, 767. John Leman received a warrant for 100 acres in Bedford County in 1785, three years before Huntingdon County was formed, in part from Bedford County, Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, Vol. 24: 316; Vol. 25: 561 (Harrisburg: State Printer, 1894-1899); John Lemon and variations of the spelling were found in several other counties in the records cited above. Bolton, p. 1.

3. Hoenstine, pp. 67-68, 91; Samuel did not file an application for a pension. Index to War of 1812 Pension Application Files, Micro 313, Roll 57, NA. The missing letter dated 6/9/34 in Hoenstine's files also had information on Lemon's 1812 service. Hoenstine Rental Library. See footnote 2.

4. U.S. Cen., 1820, Pennsylvania, Huntingdon County, West Township, Village of Petersburg, Micro 33, Roll 104, NA. In the 1820 Census, Jean Moore, age 23, was no longer counted in her father's household. The Leman at Petersburg, who evidently was running an inn, had ten in his household, two of whom were women between sixteen and twenty-five, 1820 Census, *Ibid.*; Will of Robert Moore, Will Book 4, p. 186, Huntingdon County Court House (HCCH), Huntingdon, Pennsylvania; J.S. Africa, History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties, Pennsylvania (Philadelphia: 1883), p. 315; Gravestone Inscriptions at Presbyterian Cemetery, Hollidaysburg, as recorded in Hoenstine Rental Library.

5. "First Report of the Canal Commissioners . . . December 30, 1825," as quoted in HSR, p. 21; Lemon obituary, as quoted in *Ibid.*, p. 68; Tax Records, 1826, Cambria County Courthouse (CCCH), as cited in HSR, p. 22; A. Howry Espenshade, Pennsylvania Place Names (State College: Pennsylvania State College, 1925), p. 154.

6. HSR, p. 68.

7. See HSR, pp. 24-25, for information on the surveys; Dunaway, pp. 117, 140; Stevens, pp. 68-9. Some famous Scotch-Irish leaders in national politics include Presidents McKinley and Jackson, and Vice President Calhoun, Bolton, p. 310.

8. HSR, p. 28; Norman Souder, Historic Structure Report, The Lemon House, Architectural Data Section (Denver: National Park Service), pp. 10, 24; Marcus Whiffen, American Architecture Since 1780 (Cambridge: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1969), p. 23; Historic Philadelphia From the Founding Until the Early Nineteenth Century Papers Dealing with its People and Buildings with an Illustrative Map, (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1965), pp. 295-98; E. Digby Baltzell, Puritan Boston and Quaker Philadelphia (New York: The Free Press, 1979), p. 312. The tax assessments for 1830 and 1831 list two oxen for Samuel Lemon, which suggests that the construction of his tavern began as early as 1830,

before the State had its final approval on the route of the railroad, Cambria County Tax Duplicates, 1808-1840, Allegheny Township, CCCH. Sylvester Welch, when describing the Portage Railroad survey sections to the Canal Commissioners in May 1831, wrote, ". . . to the summit of the Mountain, at a point about 1000 feet North of the turnpike, at Samuel Lemons taverns." The stone house roughly stands 1000 feet from the road today, so it may have been constructed by May 1831. As quoted in HSR, p. 117.

9. James G. Leyburn, The Scotch-Irish, A Social History (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1962), p. 262; Dunaway, pp. 182, 195.

10. Leyburn, pp. 388, 392; Stevens, pp. 66, 68; Dunaway, pp. 64, 181, 182; Bolton, pp. 296, 299; Headstone Inscriptions, Presbyterian Cemetery, Hollidaysburg, Hoenstine Rental Library; HSR, p. 34.

11. Stevens, p. 68; first quote from Leyburn, p. 392; Dunaway, pp. 174, 197-8; second quote from HSR, p. 69; when Samuel was growing up, the distilling business was one of the principal industries in Scotch-Irish communities. For the predominantly farming frontier settlements, the distilling of whiskey was the only way to dispose of excess grain. In the four western counties of Pennsylvania during Samuel's youth, there were about 570 distilleries. His future father-in-law, Robert Moore, owned one in 1812. Dunaway, p. 174, and Africa, p. 213.

12. HSR, pp. 3-4, 8, 16, 18, 29; Souder, p. 1.

13. Headstone Inscriptions, Presbyterian Cemetery, Hoenstine Rental Library; U.S. Cen., 1850, Pennsylvania, Blair County, Hollidaysburg, Micro 432, Roll 755, NA.

14. HSR, pp. 32, 35.

15. The Cambria County assessment books were looked at both for this research and for the historic structure report. Presently the oldest books have been relocated, and some could not be found, HSR, p. 35; Samuel was counted on the 1848 Hollidaysburg assessment. BCCH.

16. HSR, pp. 41-2.
17. Henry Wilson Storey, History of Cambria County, Pennsylvania, 1, as quoted in HSR, p. 43, also, pp. 36, 41, 47, 54; Memorial Proceedings, p. 23.
18. Sell, 1911, pp. 93 and 149; HSR, pp. 40-54, 70-71, give more detailed information on the Lemon coal mine. An 1840 map by Strickland Kneuff showing Plane 6 gives the location of the Lemon mine, see illustrations, HSR.
19. Altoona Tribune, September 19, 1895, as quoted in HSR, p. 54; U.S. Cen., 1840, Pennsylvania Cambria County, Washington Township, Micro 704, Roll 451, NA. The assessment records usually listed two to four cattle and four to nine horses for Lemon. Assessment Records, 1826-1854, Washington Twp, Cambria County, CCCH; Stevens, p. 68.
20. HSR, pp. 36, 71, 78.
21. Photo and negative in park files, Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (ALPO), Cresson, Pennsylvania; Dunaway, p. 181; Stevens, p. 66.
22. Dunaway, pp. 182, 218; Stevens, p. 69.
23. Stevens, p. 68; (Ebensburg) Mountain Sentinel July 29, 1852, p. 3; Dunaway, p. 198; Headstone Inscriptions, Presbyterian Cemetery, Hoenstine Rental Library; Will Book B, p. 438, BCCH.
24. Will Book B, p. 438, BCCH; Stevens, p. 182; John married in 1860 and by 1866 probably had several of his seven children. See section on John.
25. Leyburn, p. 392; Cambria Freeman, June 18, 1880, typed copy in Lemon family file, Cambria County Historical Society (CCHS), Ebensburg, Pennsylvania.

26. Samuel referred to his wife as Jane in his will. Her obituary and the 1860 to 1880 censuses also called her Jane, but she was given the name Jean by her parents. Will Book B, p. 438, BCCH. See section on Jean Lemon.

27. Altoona Tribune, June 14, 1880, in Barr Scrapbook, Hoenstine Rental Library; Will Book 4, p. 186, HCCH, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania; Presbyterian Church of Shaver's Creek Manor at Manor Hill, Pennsylvania, p. 29 (Gravestone Inscriptions); Memorial Proceedings, p. 22. This account of Jean's parentage specifically noted that her father, Robert, came from Scotland. This may have been to differentiate him from the other Robert Moore from Ireland who settled in Manor Hill. The other Moore was probably Scotch-Irish, the predominant settlers of that part of Pennsylvania. See Africa, p. 404, and Dunaway, p. 64. The Memorial Proceedings account, published fifteen years after Jean's death in 1880, gave her older sister's married name--Elizabeth Bell--as the maiden name of Robert's wife. Unfortunately, research did not uncover the real maiden name of Jean Moore. See will cited above for list of Robert's family in 1836. A Robert Moore was given a 400-acre warrant in Bedford County in 1784, four years before Huntingdon County was formed. Presumably, the 1794 warrant of 400 acres in Huntingdon County to Robert Moore was only a confirmation of the earlier one after the land was transferred to Huntingdon County Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, 25; 571, 740; At the marriage of his third daughter in 1812, Robert was referred to as a major. Africa, p. 489 and Will Book, as given above.

28. Will Book 4, p. 186, HCCH, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania; Moore had his distillery in operation as early as 1812. Africa, p. 213. Assessment Records, 1835, 1836, 1838, Barree Township, Huntingdon County, HCCH; Huntingdon Gazette, December 26, 1838, as recorded on index cards at Huntingdon County Historical Society (HCHS), Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

29. Will Book 4, p. 186, HCCH: U.S. Cen., 1820, Huntingdon County, West Twp., Micro 33, Roll 104, NA; Altoona Tribune, July 14, 1880, Barr Scrapbook, Hoenstine Rental Library; Interview, Anna Coxe Toogood with Joseph L. Gifford, March 18, 1980, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania; According to Baltzell, p. 312, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, founded in 1812, was the leading American art school throughout the nineteenth century. See illustrations.

30. U.S. Cen., 1820, Pennsylvania, Huntingdon County, West Twp., Micro 33, Roll 104; 1830, Pennsylvania, Cambria County, Allegheny Twp., Micro 19, Roll 161; 1840, Pennsylvania, Cambria County, Washington Twp., Micro 704, Roll 451, NA; in the 1850 to 1880 censuses, when persons in a household were identified, the Lemons definitely had one or more servants in their home. Census, 1850, Blair County, Hollidaysburg, Micro 432, Roll 755; 1860, Micro 653, Roll 1078; 1870, Micro 593, Roll 1309, NA.

31. Samuel obituary, as quoted in HSR, p. 68; Jane Lemon obituary, as quoted in typed transcript, Cambria Freeman, Lemon file, CCHS.

32. For census citations, see footnote 30.

33. Headstone Inscriptions, Presbyterian Cemetery, Hollidaysburg, Hoenstine Library Assessment, 1849-50, 1853-55, 1860, Blair County, Hollidaysburg, BCCH; Illustrated Souvenir History of Phillipsburg (Williamsport: Grit Publishing Company, 1909), p. 29; Deed Book 57, p. 463, CCCH; HSR, pp. 59-60.

34. See footnote 8 for comments on likely construction dates.

35. See section on Samuel Lemon for details on family.

36. (Ebensburg) Mountain Sentinel, May 24, 1849; M.A. Miller, Meet the Blair Family (Altoona: Mirror Press, 1946), p. 1.

37. No record survives of Lemon's customers, but it is safe to say that he had no real competition on the summit until the railroad went under construction. Mountain Sentinel, April 10, 1851, p. 2.

38. Hoenstine, p. 221; Will of Eliza Lemon, Will Book F, p. 188, BCCH; Barr Scrapbook, Hoenstine Library.

39. Assessment, 1857-58, 1868, Cambria County, Washington Twp., CCCH; Assessment, 1853, 55, 1868, 1883, 1885-88, 1890-95, Blair County, Hollidaysburg, BCCH; 1870 and 1880 U.S. Cen., Pennsylvania,

Blair County, Hollidaysburg, Micro 593, Roll 1309, and Micro T-9, Roll 1103, NA; HSR, pp. 53-58; Sell, p. 130; Lemon file, CCHS; (Altoona) Morning Tribune, September 17, 1895, as quoted in Yeager, p. 205; Dem. St. September 18, 1895, p. 3; Memorial Proceedings, p. 24; according to William McAtee, comp., Portraits and Biographies of the Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania and Heads of Departments Session of 1895 (Harrisburg: Horace McFarland Co., 1895), p. 103, John Lemon became "an extensive coal operator" and a prominent railroad contractor. John, like his father, died of pneumonia. Yeager, p. 205. John received the rank of colonel from his appointment as aide.

40. Dem. St., September 18, 1895, p. 3.

41. Assessment, 1857-58, Cambria County, Washington Twp., CCCH; McAtee, p. 103; Dem. St., September 18, 1895.

42. McAtee, p. 103; Memorial Proceedings, p. 23; Dem. St., September 18, 1895, p. 3; Altoona Mirror, no date, clipping, Lemon file, CCHS.

43. Altoona Mirror, n.d., CCHS; Morning Tribune, September 17, 1895, as quoted in Yeager, p. 207.

44. U.S. Cen., Pennsylvania, Blair County, Hollidaysburg, Micro 432, Roll 755, NA; Mountain Sentinel, July 29, 1852; Headstone Inscription, Presbyterian Cemetery, Hollidaysburg, Hoenstine Library.

45. The 1873 map of Hollidaysburg in Beach Nichols, Atlas of Blair and Huntingdon Counties, Pennsylvania (Philadelphia: 1873), p. 21, shows two Lemon family houses on Allegheny Street, and one Osterloh house. Allegheny Street was the main street, and the most fashionable in town.

46. Will Book B., p. 438, BCCH; Altoona Tribune, July 14, 1880, Barr Scrapbook, Hoenstine Library. See section on Samuel Lemon for more on Crane children. The fact that her husband, John C. Osterloh, served in the Civil War suggests that Margaret had not been widowed by that time, a logical reason for remarriage. Hoenstine, p. 244.

47. Headstone Inscription, Presbyterian Cemetery, Hollidaysburg, Hoenstine Library; quote from Dem. St., September 18, 1895, p. 3; HSR, pp. 31-2.

48. Will No. 6119, Samuel Lemon, 1866, contains all of the exemplification records concerning the estate, including the 1898-1900 court action to divide the estate. CCCH, Ebensburg, Pennsylvania Morning Tribune, September 17, 1895, as quoted in Yeager, p. 205.

49. Cambria Freeman, July 18, 1880, typed copy, Lemon file, CCHS; U.S. Cen., 1850-1880, Pennsylvania, Blair County, Hollidaysburg, Micro 432, Roll 755; Micro 653, Roll 1078; Micro 593, Roll 1309, Micro T-9, Roll 1103, NA; HSR, p. 65. See Appendix B, for existing record of Samuel's occupations.

50. U.S. Cen., 1830 and 1840, Pennsylvania, Cambria County, Allegheny Twp. and Washington Twp., Micro 19, Roll 161 and Micro 740, Roll 451, NA.

51. Anna Coxe Toogood, Historic Resource Study, Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site, (Denver: National Park Service, 1973); see Appendix B.

52. Assessment, 1848-55, Cambria County, Washington Township, CCCH; HSR, pp. 50, 70-77; Assessment, 1848-55, Blair County, Hollidaysburg, BCCH.

53. Assessment, 1848-55, Blair County, Hollidaysburg, BCCH; Ronald Vern Jackson, and David Schaefermeyer, eds., Pennsylvania 1850 Census Index, 2 (Bountiful, Utah: Accelerated Indexing Systems, Inc., 1977); 1850 Census, Pennsylvania, Cambria County, Washington Township, Micro 432, Roll 71; 1850 Census, Pennsylvania, Blair County, Hollidaysburg, Micro 432, Roll 755, NA.

54. 1850 Census, Pennsylvania, Blair County, Hollidaysburg, Micro 432, Roll 755; 1860, Micro 653, Roll 1078, NA; Assessment, 1848-61, Blair County, Hollidaysburg, BCCH.

55. HSR, p. 46.

56. Ibid., pp. 53 and 59; Interview, Toogood with Jessica Walters, February 26, 1980, Altoona, Pennsylvania.

57. Assessment, 1867-68, 1870-78, 1880-81, Cambria County, Washington Township, CCCH.

58. Interview, Toogood with James and Zella Gailey, February 25, 1980, Munster, Pennsylvania.

59. Altoona Tribune, September 19, 1895, p. 5, as quoted in HSR, p. 57.

60. Toogood, Historic Resource Study, p. 29; John Alexander Caldwell, Illustrated Historical Combination Atlas of Cambria County, Pennsylvania (Philadelphia: Atlas Publishing Company, 1890), p. 13; Art Work of Cambria County part seven (W.H. Parish Publishing Co., 1894); Federal Writer's Project, Pennsylvania A Guide to the Keystone State (New York: Oxford University Press, reprint, 1963), p. 392; Altoona Tribune, September 19, 1895, p. 5; Interview, Toogood with Giffords.

61. See Appendix A; Altoona Mirror, clipping, Lemon file, CCHS; Will No. 6119, CCCH; Will Book F, p. 189, BCCH; Headstone Inscription, Presbyterian Cemetery, Hollidaysburg, Hoenstine Library.

62. An 1893 family photo in front of the house shows Samuel. See HSR, Illustration 10; interviews, Toogood with Gaileys and Walters.

63. Will No. 6119, CCCH; HSR, pp. 59-62; see Appendix A for family chart.

64. Orphans Court Docket, Partition No. 2, December Term 1900, CCCH; the 1887 photo of the house shows the engine house still standing. See Illustrations. A photo assumed to be taken around 1894 shows the engine house in poor repair. See Illustrations in, Benjamin Levy, Lemon House and Coal Mine, Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site, Pennsylvania (National Park Service, no date).

65. Johnstown Tribune, August 17, 1900, p. 5; Altoona Mirror, August 14, 1900, p. 1, and subsequent issues.

66. Interview, Toogood with Giffords; Tribune, December 19, 1902, p. 1; grantor and grantee deed book indexes, CCCH.

67. Will Book 6, pp. 348-49, CCCH; Samuel died on April 30, 1903, and his will was probated on May 7, 1903. Deed Book 196, p. 625, CCCH; HSR, p. 65.

68. HSR, p. 65; Interview, Toogood with Gaileys.

69. Interview, Toogood with Jessica Walters.

70. *Ibid.*, Interview, taped, Park Historian, Larry Trombello, with Walters, March 1980; Interview, Toogood with Gaileys.

71. Interview, Toogood with Jessica Walters and Gaileys; Charles Morse Stotz, The Early Architecture of Western Pennsylvania (New York: William Helburn, Inc., 1936), p. 175.

72. Interview, Toogood with Gaileys.

73. Portage Dispatch, February 17, 1955, section 2, p. 1, Lemon file, CCHS; Souder, pp. 2-3, 7-8.

74. Souder, pp. 1, 4, 6; Interview, Toogood with Gaileys. Mrs. Glass explained to the Gaileys that she had visited the house often as a child when her mother, Mrs. Gunsman, a laundress, delivered laundry to the house. While her childhood probably was in the 1860s, as she married sometime between 1882 and 1892, the use of the basement probably didn't change. Indexes to the 1850 census did not show any Gunsman for Cambria County. Jackson and Schaefermeyer.

75. Phone conversation, Toogood with Souder, 1972; Interview, Toogood with Gaileys; sketch accompanying lease, 1878, between the Pennsylvania Railroad and Samuel Lemon heirs. Copy in Souder, Illustration 1; Ebensburg Mountaineer-Herald, February 17, 1955, Section

2, p. 7; inquiries by this writer in the Cambria County courthouse concerning liquor laws led nowhere. Further research on this subject, however, may turn up the desired information.

76. As quoted in HSR, p. 68; Sky as quoted in Ibid., pp. 33-4; later accounts from Memorial Proceedings, p. 23.

77. Dunaway, pp. 191-2; HSR, p. 68.

78. Souder, p. 9.

79. Ibid., p. 7.

80. Interviews, Toogood with Gaileys and Jessica Walters; Souder, p. 8. Margaret, the Lemons' only daughter, got married in July 1852 at the Summitville Hotel, only a short distance away. Why she didn't have her wedding in the large dining room area of the Lemon tavern may relate to its heavy business that summer due to the Portage Railroad's transport of all the Pennsylvania Railroad passengers over the mountain.

81. Lemon obituary, as quoted in HSR, p. 69; 1840 Census, Pennsylvania, Cambria County, Washington Turnpike, Micro 704, Roll 451, NA; Cambria County Atlas, p. 136; Altoona Mirror, August 14, 1900; Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey, Guidebook to Historic Places in Western Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1938), p. 49.

82. Patrick E. Purcell, "Staple Bend Tunnel," National Railway Historical Society, The Bulletin 34, 5: 30; W. Milnor Roberts, "Reminiscences and Experiences of Early Engineering Operations on Railroads," May 1878, American Civil Engineers, Transactions, (August 1878), p. 30; David Stevenson, Sketch of Civil Engineering of North America (London: John Weale, 1938), p. 273; William Bender Wilson, "The Evolution, Decadence, and Abandonment of the Allegheny Portage Railroad," Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1898-1899, Part IV, p. 68; HSR, p. 35.

83. Interview, Toogood with Jessica Walters; Carl Sandburg, Abraham Lincoln The Prairie Years, 1 (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1948), pp. 345, 350, 351, 356, 401, 403.

84. Souder, proposed restoration drawings, second floor.
85. Stevens, p. 148.
86. Souder, pp. 1, 5, 7; see Illustrations for 1887 and 1902 photos; conversation with Zinck, March 1980.
87. Interview, Toogood with Gaileys.
88. Interview, Toogood with Jessica Walters. Mrs. Walters, however, may have been told about the house's use when it was a summer home at the end of the century.
89. See section on Samuel Lemon.
90. Dem. St., September 18, 1895, p. 3; Interview, with Giffords.
91. Interviews, Toogood with Gaileys and Walters; Census, 1870 and 1880, Pennsylvania Blair County, Hollidaysburg Micro 593, Roll 1309, and Micro T-9, Roll 1103, NA. During her visit with the Gaileys, Mrs. Glass claimed nothing had changed in the house from her residency. This suggests that she saw the enlarged wing at some time after 1887, or that her memory did not serve her well about the wing.
92. HSR, Illustration 8; Interview, Toogood with Gaileys.
93. Interview, Toogood with Gaileys.
94. Interview, Toogood with Jessica Walters.
95. Interview, Toogood with Gaileys.
96. Souder, floor plans.



EVIDENCE OF ORIGINAL FURNISHINGS

PROBLEMS PERTAINING TO EXISTING AND BYGONE LEMON FAMILY FURNISHINGS

Existing Furnishings

The evidence of original furnishings for the Lemon House during its use as a tavern along the Allegheny Portage Railroad (1834-1855) is almost nonexistent. Only one existing item--a Jacquard coverlet made for John Lemon and dated 1838--can be definitely identified as a Lemon House furnishing of the tavern period. One other item, a portrait of Jean Moore Lemon, painted, family tradition maintains, when she was in her thirties, very probably hung in the house during the tavern's operation. The ten other existing pieces reportedly from the Lemon family, however, have no dates nor sufficient histories to document them as family furnishings used in the tavern.¹

Available records do not make clear whether Samuel Lemon's family took some or all of the furnishings from their home and tavern when they moved to Hollidaysburg late in 1847. Samuel Lemon certainly had acquired furniture beyond the average means by the time of his family's move, because he was taxed in Hollidaysburg for an excess of furniture (over \$300 in value) for the years 1848 to 1856.²

The family kept the stone house until 1907. During the last thirty years or so, and perhaps during the entire fifty-nine years of their absentee ownership, the Lemons used the house as a summer home, which might suggest that they left some furnishings behind for their summer use when they moved to Hollidaysburg. Samuel Lemon, Jr. purchased the property in 1900 from the estate, and his widow, Mary E. Lemon, sold it in 1907. If any of the furnishings of the tavern period were still in the house, it would have been her decision as to how to

dispose of them. No mention of the sale in 1907 could be found in available period newspapers and Mary Lemon died without a will. Her estate papers, filed in 1940, gave no information concerning furnishings.³

A Mrs. Edward P. McConville of Cresson, Pennsylvania, owns four pieces of upholstered parlor furniture which she claims her mother purchased from a Mrs. Lemon at the house early in this century. Mrs. McConville, who joined her mother when she went to buy this furniture, remembers herself as only a young girl at the time, around twelve years old, which would date their visit around 1906, just one year before Mrs. Lemon sold the property. Unfortunately, Mrs. McConville could not take the time to show me this furniture because of her husband's illness, but she agreed to hold it in safekeeping until National Park Service furnishing curators could go to her home to evaluate the items.⁴

Although upholstered furniture like Mrs. McConville described in our telephone conversation on June 9, 1980, very likely was from a later period than the tavern years, it requires examination to make an educated guess as to its date of construction. (See p. 64 for Mrs. McConville's description of these pieces.)

Photographs of the four Lemon family pieces were sent by the Park Superintendent to the Northeast Region in 1967, but so far these pictures have not been located, either in the park or regional files. Mrs. McConville's statement of authenticity regarding this furniture's Lemon family history was forwarded to the region with the photographs in 1967, but this, also, is missing from the files.⁵

A chest of drawers and a lamp stand, donated to the park as Lemon family furniture by William Bennet Montgomery, father of Mary Slippey

of Duncansville, Pennsylvania, now sit in the superintendent's office at the Lemon House. Based on their design, both pieces could date to the 1820 to 1840 period and thus may have been in the Lemon House during the tavern years. These two pieces were acquired from the Lemon family by Mrs. Slippey's great-grandfather, William Montgomery, who, as a former mule skinner on the Pennsylvania Canal, maintained a keen interest in the Allegheny Portage Railroad after its abandonment. Although Mrs. Slippey's father was very close to his grandfather, he never learned from him the exact circumstances of the purchase or acquisition of these furnishings from the Lemon family. Mrs. Slippey is confident that the furniture was from the Lemon House, but she has no supporting information to help confirm this claim.⁶

Recollections of Bygone Furnishings

Sara Ellen Gifford, wife of Joseph L. Gifford, great-grandson of Samuel Lemon, the tavern keeper, offered several recollections of Lemon family furnishings which have been destroyed, sold, or lost through the years. She recalled her visit to Barbara Lemon Pfeffer's house years ago, where she was shown "lovely furniture" and "beautiful china" from the Lemon family, most of which later was destroyed by a fire in a moving van or sold by Mrs. Pfeffer with her Stone Harbor, New Jersey home. Mrs. Gifford also specifically remembered a square rosewood piano and a heavy, mahogany armchair with lion's heads on the handholds as Lemon family furnishings in Mrs. Pfeffer's house.⁷

Unfortunately, there is no way to determine whether Barbara Pfeffer's furniture and china was in use by the Lemons during the tavern period, or acquired by them after Samuel Lemon retired to Hollidaysburg in 1847, a wealthy man. Moreover, it cannot be established whether Mrs. Pfeffer's pieces were acquired by Samuel Lemon, or by her grand-

father, John Lemon, who owned a piano and an organ at his death in 1895.⁸

Mrs. Gifford also recalls that John A. Lemon's daughter, Margaret, who married a William Fraker, owned a large amount of Lemon family china and glassware. The whereabouts of these furnishings, however, is not known, nor is their age or description. Margaret's son, Richard Fraker, is alive, but sick, in California, his address unknown. The Giffords doubt that he still owns these family heirlooms.⁹

According to Mrs. Gifford, John A. Lemon's son, Charles S., also inherited some Lemon family furniture which was sold at a public sale around 1937, after his and his wife's death. Although an inventory of his widow's estate, made in December 1937, lists their household furnishings, there is no way to distinguish the Lemon family heirlooms from the many other furnishings given on this general list. Thus, none of Charles S. Lemon's family pieces have been identified or located, although some may still be in Hollidaysburg, where the sale took place.¹⁰

According to the Giffords, Barbara Pfeffer remembered being told that her great-grandmother, Jean Moore Lemon, was in her thirties when she had her portrait painted by a Philadelphia artist. As Jean Moore was born in 1797, she would have been in her thirties between 1827 and 1837, so that the portrait certainly was contemporary with the Lemon's tavern. In the portrait Jean was seated in a red upholstered armchair, but there is no way to determine whether she was posing in her own home, or in the artist's Philadelphia studio.¹¹

Finally, based on their knowledge and memory of family members descendant from Samuel Lemon through John Lemon, the Giffords believe

that no other Lemon family furnishings, besides their own, remain in the family. Their collection of six Lemon family heirlooms, which was passed on to them by Mrs. Pfeffer, will be described individually.¹²

Furnishings Evident in Family Photographs

A post-tavern period photograph, dated 1902, of the John A. Lemon family in front of the Lemon House shows a stool, bench, and various wooden chairs outside (see illustration 2), but no evidence is available to identify this furniture as pieces used at the house during the tavern period. This country-style furniture was typical in all American homes from the early eighteenth century onward, and very possibly was included in the Lemon family furnishings of the tavern era. The Pennsylvania slat-back (three slats) rush-bottom armchair, the two or three plank-seated Windsor straightback chairs, probably of the 1820-30 period, the rustic bench, the rustic stool and the rocking armchair, the back of which looks like it may have been slats, but which cannot be clearly identified because of a blur in the photograph, all may have been set on the porch of the Lemon tavern, where travelers customarily went to enjoy the air, scenery, and each others' company while waiting for their journey to resume. Or it may have been in the barroom, where simple furnishings were the rule.¹³

Another photograph of the John A. Lemon family in front of the Lemon House, taken in 1893, shows a rocking chair, but the young visitor seated in the rocker hides the distinguishing features, except for the turned finials of the chair's high back uprights, the solid wooden armrests, the plain round stretchers across the legs, and the carpeting covering the seat. This rocker, which may be the same one shown in the 1902 photograph, probably dates to the eighteenth or

early nineteenth century, and thus may have been part of the tavern furnishings. No evidence is available, however, to confirm this possibility of its use in the tavern.¹⁴

Architectural Evidence of Furnishings

Historical Architect Penelope Batcheler has confirmed that the brick chimney once on the south slope of the Lemon House roof was original to the stone tavern and that it was built to provide a heating stove for the first floor's southwest room, which, research indicates, served as half of the tavern's dining room. This stove likely was large, because the dining room evidently included both the north and southwest rooms off the central hall, which together made up one large room, except when the folding doors between them were pulled together. The stove also burned either wood or coal, as Lemon had an abundant supply of both natural resources nearby on his property. No evidence exists, however, to suggest what style of stove was in use for the dining room.¹⁵

THE TAVERN'S ARCHITECTURE AND PERIOD CUSTOM AS EVIDENCE OF FURNISHING STYLE

Architecturally, Samuel Lemon's stone tavern reflected the late Federal style which was still fashionable in Philadelphia, a leader nationwide in architecture during the 1820s. The tavern's entranceway and much of its interior trim and design were impressive and elegant. In contrast to his former "unpretentious" log tavern on the turnpike which had been popular among the wagoners, Samuel Lemon built his handsome stone tavern to attract a more refined sort of traveler. Tavern tradition permitted little or no intermingling of the predominant classes traveling the roads--stagecoach customers, wagoners, and drivers. While Lemon's new tavern could readily serve the turnpike as well as the railroad traffic, it clearly was not in-

tended for his old rowdy bunch of wagoners who gathered in the bar-room to drink, swap stories, and sleep on the floor for the night. Nor was it likely a stopping place for the many poor immigrants heading west over Pennsylvania's canal and railroad system.

In keeping with the tavern's architecture and purpose, then, Lemon very likely acquired during the late 1820s and early 1830s, new, fashionable furnishings, especially for the dining room, parlor, central hallway, and guest bedroom(s). As Charles Stotz observed, the tavernkeepers at the best stagecoach stands--comparable to Lemon's--competed with each other "in the quality of service and appointments" at their establishments. Although almost no evidence was found on Lemon's tavern furnishings, the three existing Lemon family pieces which definitely or very possibly were used in the tavern--a coverlet, a portrait, and a card table--all give indication of the family's stylish taste.¹⁶

DESCRIPTIONS OF EXISTING LEMON FAMILY FURNISHINGS

Of the twelve known Lemon family furnishings in existence, six are owned by Joseph and Sara Ellen Gifford, of Camp Hill, Pennsylvania; two are owned by the National Park Service and are now in the Superintendent's office at the Lemon House; and four are owned by Mrs. Edward McConville, of Cresson, Pennsylvania. Photographs of all but one of the Gifford pieces and the four McConville pieces are included in the illustrations and individual descriptions of the items are given below.

Gifford Lemon Family Furnishings

Coverlets (Illustration 3): The Giffords own two Lemon family coverlets, only one of which they showed me during three separate visits

to their home. The Giffords had the other one stored in their attic and did not think to mention it until I recently telephoned them for certain descriptive details concerning the first one. A photograph of the second described coverlet could not, therefore, be included in this report, but the Giffords informed me that the two coverlets looked similar, having the same colors, tassles, and overall size.

Illustration 3 shows the coverlet which, according to family tradition, Samuel Lemon ordered from a Philadelphia weaver for his second son, John, when the boy was eleven, in 1838. John's initials (J.L.) and the date of the weaving in two corners of the coverlet, the wide border, and the elaborate, flowing pattern, distinguish this as a Jacquard coverlet, a new and very popular item of furnishing during the mid-nineteenth century. Untypical of the Jacquard style, the weaver's name or initials and his place of work are not woven into one of the coverlet's four corners.

"J.L. 1838" is found on the two bottom corners of this rust-red-on-natural-colored cotton and wool coverlet. The fringe follows the bottom and side edges only. The overall measurements are 90" x 78", and the borders measure 3" across. The coverlet has a center seam joining its two loom widths.

The second Jacquard coverlet, by the Giffords' description, resembles the above one in color and fringe pattern. It's overall size (90" x 82") is similar also, but its borders differ, the bottom one measuring a full 18" across, and the side and top ones measuring 11" across. This coverlet has no center selvage, and its corners have no initials or date. Woven into the top and bottom borders of the coverlet, however, is the weaver's company, "Seifert & Lessig." Although not dated, this coverlet may have been a companion one to the

"J.L. 1838" coverlet, and thus may have been a tavern period furnishing.¹⁷

Dish (Illustration 4): This blue and white patterned dish bears the stamp, "Oriental" on its bottom side. Professional opinion indicates that this Lemon family heirloom post-dates the Civil War and that it probably is an English-made imitation of a Chinese export pattern. The dish thus was not among the tavern furnishings.¹⁸

Portrait of Jean Moore Lemon (Illustration 5): Family tradition passed down to the Giffords maintains that Jean Moore was in her thirties--between 1827 and 1837--when this stately portrait was completed. That Jean appears to be no older than her thirties in the portrait strongly suggests that this painting was one of the tavern furnishings, a likely piece for the parlor in the southeast room. Its ornate, gilded oval frame is heavy, making the painting too cumbersome to remove from its place above the Giffords' mantel. Unfortunately, the artist's name and the date of the portrait, the Giffords recall, might be recorded on the backside.

Jean Lemon is wearing two layers of black clothing, with lace cuffs and a lace head covering. She holds the most stylish of flowers, a rose, in her hand, and is seated on a red upholstered armchair that is tufted. The portrait reflects the Lemons' prosperity and their tendency to follow the fashions current in Philadelphia, one of the nation's cultural centers in the early nineteenth century.¹⁹

Card Table (Illustration 6): The Giffords learned from Barbara Pfeffer that their card table came from the Lemon House, but no evidence is available to establish its use in the tavern. The card table's heavy vase base, however, suggests it was made in the 1830s, in ac-

cordance with the Empire style. The table, thus, may have been one of the furnishings in the tavern's parlor, one which would have reflected the Lemons' tendency to keep in fashion with the current styles of their day.²⁰

Tile (Illustration 7): Other than the fact that it came from the Lemon family, the Giffords knew nothing about this painted square tile showing two girls under an umbrella. No evidence of the tile's date or style were found to give an indication of its history. The tile does not appear to be over 125 years old, however, which it would have to be to have been an article of furnishing in the tavern.²¹

National Park Service Lemon Family Furnishings

Chest of Drawers (Illustration 8): This plain, brown-painted chest of drawers has a top overhanging drawer similar to an Empire style piece of the 1820 to 1840 period. It also has large, sunken oblong panels which distinguish the Empire style chest of drawers, but here the similarities end. The drawers have no keyholes, and the chest lacks tapered columns on either side of the bottom three drawers and tall legs, characteristic features of the 1820 to 1840 chest of drawers. The hardware, moreover, definitely is of a later period. These differences may reflect a country carpenter's interpretation of a furniture style prevalent in the house. His tools or his training may have caused him to simplify the bureau's decorative features. The chest of drawers thus may have been made during the tavern period, but with different hardware, or at a later date, contemporary with the existing hardware.²²

Lamp Stand (Illustration 9): This brown-painted lamp stand appears to have been made by the same carpenter who made the chest of draw-

ers. This square-top table with its one drawer, four turned, reeded legs, and its mushroom-turned wooden knob for the drawer handle, is characteristic of a style popular in the 1820 to 1840 period, and thus may have been one of the furnishings in the Lemon tavern.²³

Mrs. Edward P. McConville Lemon Family Furnishings

Mrs. McConville inherited four pieces of parlor furniture from her mother, who purchased it from a Mrs. Lemon at the Lemon House early in this century, according to Mrs. McConville's best recollection. Although the furniture was not available for this writer's inspection, Mrs. McConville provided the following description of it.

The four pieces--a sofa and three armchairs--all match and make "a very neat set." They are "lovely" and "dainty looking," in the words of Mrs. McConville. The upholstered backs on the armchairs have a straight-across top, whereas the sofa has a "beautifully carved" center panel along its back. Similar carvings are found on all four pieces at the handholds and on the arm supports.

When purchased the upholstery was of a matching corded (very thin stripes) material. The sofa was a solid light green color, while the armchairs were pink. After she inherited the furniture in 1943, Mrs. McConville sent them to a reputable upholsterer in Altoona, Pennsylvania. The upholsterer died when she was about to put on the top covering, leaving the job unfinished. The furniture presently remains in this unupholstered condition.²⁴

Any judgments on this parlor furniture have been reserved until the photographs taken of the pieces in 1967 have been located.



FOOTNOTES

1. Descriptions of all existing pieces are in Evidence of Original Furnishings section.

2. Assessments, Hollidaysburg, 1848-1856, Blair County Courthouse, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania (BCCH).

3. File No. 23526, Mary E. Lemon, Register of Wills Office, Cambria County Courthouse, Ebensburg, Pennsylvania. Hollidaysburg Democratic Standard, August 28-September, 1907.

4. Phone Interview, McConville with Toogood, June 9, 1980.

5. Phone Interview, McConville with Toogood, July 9, 1980; Memoranda, Superintendent Gustaf P. Hultman to Regional Director, Northeast, September 20 and 27, 1967, File D6223, Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (ALPO), Cresson, Pennsylvania.

6. Phone Interview, Slippey with Toogood, May 12, 1980; Thomas H. Ormsbee, Field Guide to Early American Furniture (New York: Bonanza Books, 1952), pp. 171 and 210.

7. Interview, Gifford with Toogood, March 18, 1980. As mentioned in the Historic Occupancy section, Mrs. Pfeffer, Joseph Gifford's cousin, and a granddaughter of John Lemon, recently died.

8. John A. Lemon Estate, December 28, 1895, Inventory and Appraisal, Volume 2, p. 414, BCCH. The piano and armchair as described could be furnishings of the 1830s or 1840s, and, thus, pieces used in the Lemon tavern. Frances Clary Morse, Furniture of the Olden Time (London: MacMillan Company, 1913) pp. 259, 267, 282; Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Abbot McClure, The Practical Book of Period Furnishings (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1914), pp. 274-77; Nancy McClelland, Furnishing the Colonial and Federal House (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1936), p. 53; Esther Singleton, Furniture (New York: Duffield and Company, 1911), pp. 211-12.

9. Interview, Giffords with Toogood, March 18, 1980.

10. Ibid.

11. Ibid. See Illustration 5.

12. Ibid. The Giffords' family heirlooms from the John A. Lemon era will not be described in this report.

13. Morse, pp. 151-61. The Windsor chair backs resemble the one on the 1820-1830 Windsor rocker illustrated in Morse, p. 161; Eberlein, pp. 312-314. Phone conversation, Penny Batcheler, Historical Architect, Mid-Atlantic Region, with Toogood, July 16, 1980. Batcheler, having seen the original print owned by John Ribblet of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, found four plank-seated chairs, instead of three. Charles Morse Stotz, The Early Architecture of Western Pennsylvania (New York: William Helburn, Inc., 1936) p. 173; Thomas B. Searight, The Old Pike A History of the National Road, with Incidents, Accidents, and Anecdotes Thereon (Uniontown, Pennsylvania: Published by Author, 1894), p. 192; Julius Friedrich Sachse, The Wayside Inns in the Lancaster Roadside between Philadelphia and Lancaster (Lancaster: Pennsylvania-German Society, 1912), p. 38; Genevieve McSwigan, "Early Inns and Taverns of Western Pennsylvania, 1750-1830," Masters thesis, University of Pennsylvania, 1940, p. 25; Harold L. Peterson, Americans at Home From the Colonists to the Late Victorians (New York: Scribner's Sons, 1971), intro. and plates 188, 190-96.

14. See Illustration 10 in HSR. Batcheler with Toogood, July 16, 1980.

15. The chimney appears in the 1902 photo, Illustration 2. Batcheler with Toogood, July 16, 1980; see Historic Occupancy section of this furnishings report and HSR, pp. 13-14.

16. Souder, pp. 2, 9, 10, 24; Historic Philadelphia From the Founding Until the Early Nineteenth Century (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1965), p. 298; Stotz, p. 173. See Historic Occupancy section of this report for more on the log tavern.

17. Interviews, Giffords with Toogood, March 18, May 14, July 11, 1980; Mildred Davison and Christa C. Mayer-Thurman, Coverlets. A Handbook on the Collection of Woven Coverlets in the Art Institute of Chicago (Chicago: Art Institute of Chicago, 1973), pp. 72-73; Carleton L. Safford and Robert Bishop, America's Quilts and Coverlets (New York: Weathervane Books, 1974), p. 245.

18. Olson, a museum curator at the Harpers Ferry Center, National Park Service, consulted with others in her office to reach a professional consensus about this dish. Olson with Toogood, July 16, 1980.

19. Interview, Giffords with Toogood, May 14, 1980; Peterson, p. xvii; Historic Philadelphia, pp. 295, 298; John Joseph Stoudt, Early Pennsylvania Arts and Crafts (New York: Bonanza Books, 1964), p. 101.

20. Interview, Giffords with Toogood, March 18, 1980; Helen Comstock, American Furniture (New York: Viking Press, 1962), p. 210; Eberlein and McClure, pp. 274-77. As Sarah Olson suggested to this writer, the table may have been made as late as the 1840s, but it still may have been put to use in the tavern's parlor. Interview by phone, Olson with Toogood, July 16, 1980.

21. Interview, Giffords with Toogood, March 18, 1980.

22. Olson with Toogood, July 16, 1980; Ormsbee, pp. 210-11. Mrs. Slippey, whose father donated this Lemon family piece to the National Park Service, recalls that this bureau has always, in her memory, been painted brown. She is also confident that this and the lamp stand came from the Lemon House. Slippey with Toogood, by phone, May 12, 1980.

23. Olson with Toogood, July 16, 1980; Ormsbee, p. 171.

24. Interview, McConville with Toogood by phone, July 9, 1980. Mrs. McConville indicated that two of the armchairs are similar, while the third she described as a "cub chair," a term this writer was not familiar with. Superintendent, Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site, to Regional Director, Northeast, September 27, 1967, D6223 File, ALPO.

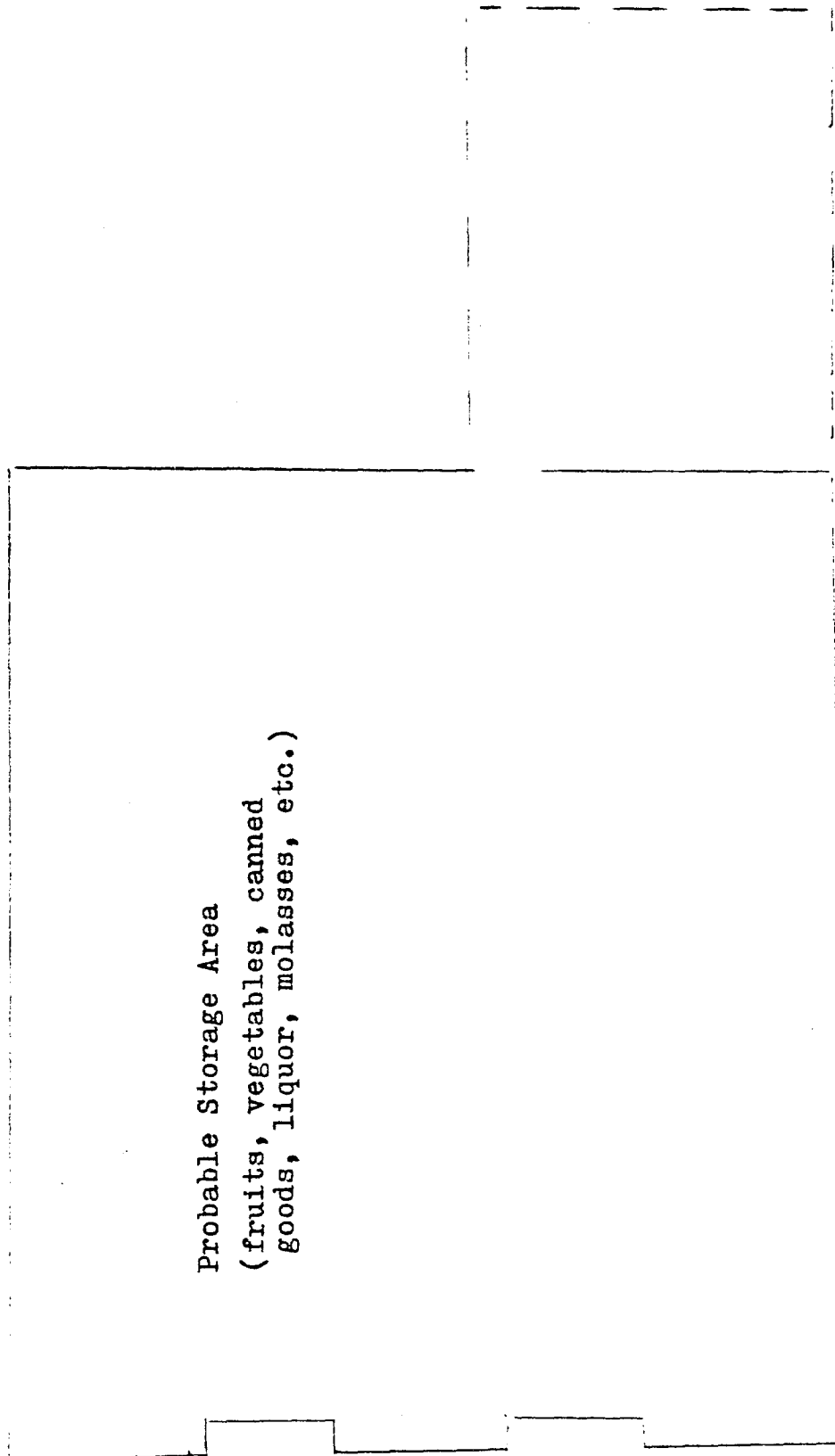


FLOOR PLANS SHOWING ROOM USE,
1834-1855, c. 1880-1900, 1912-1954

Floor Plan 1

Basement, Hlstorlo Period
1834-1855

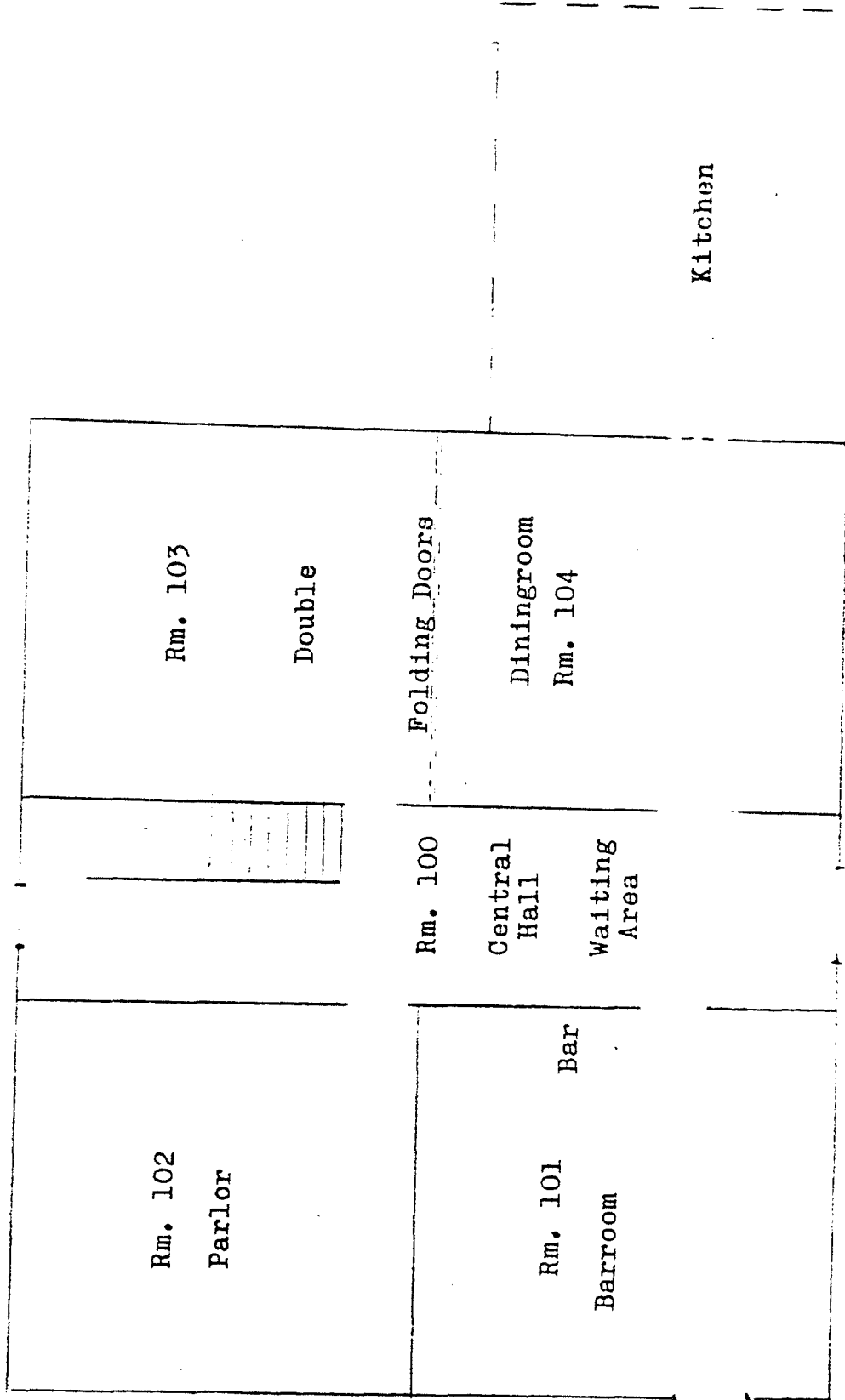
(Based on circumstantial evidence)



Floor Plan 2

First Floor, Historic Period
1834-1855

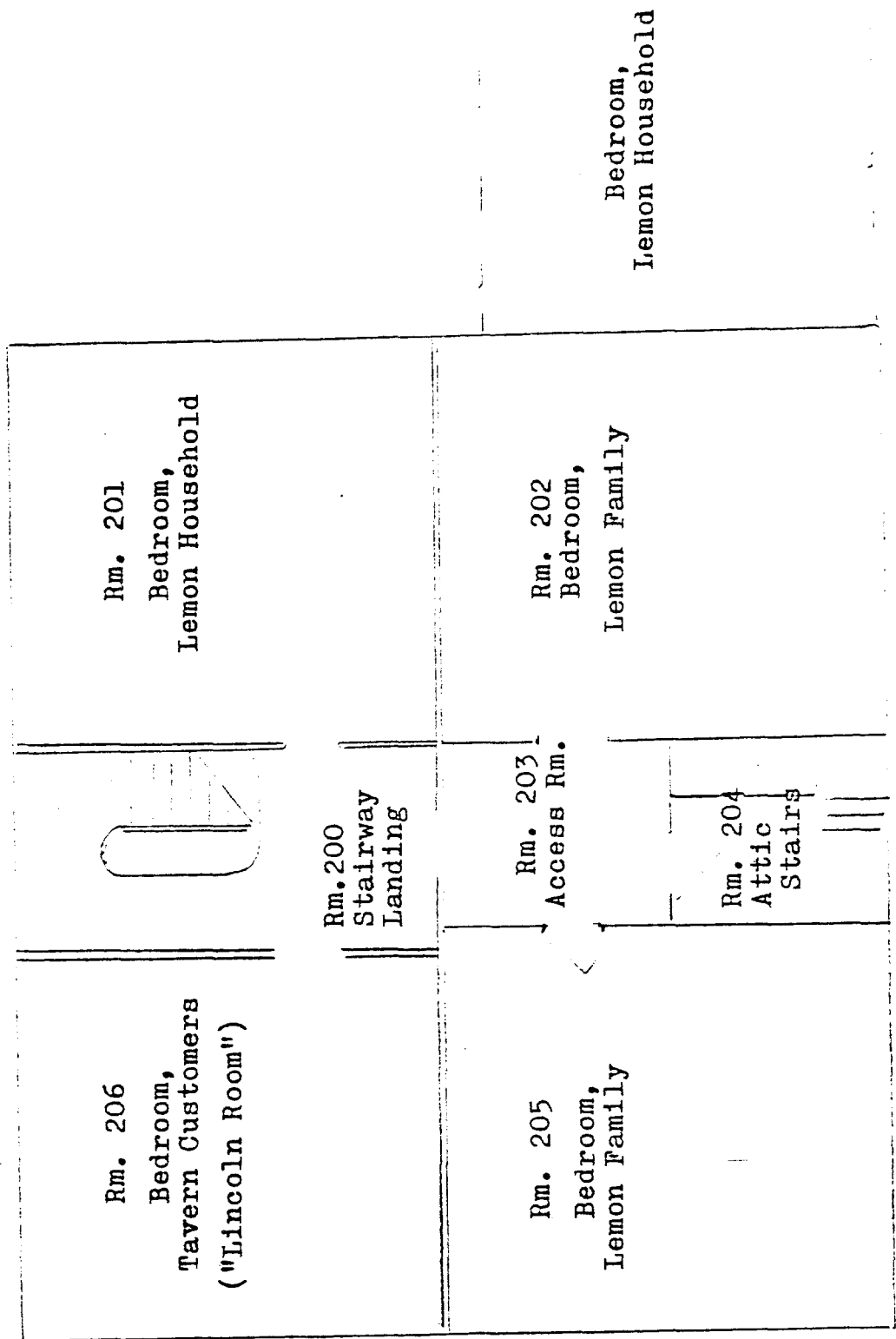
(Based on Circumstantial and Architectural Evidence)



Floor Plan 3

Second Floor, Historic Period
1834-1855

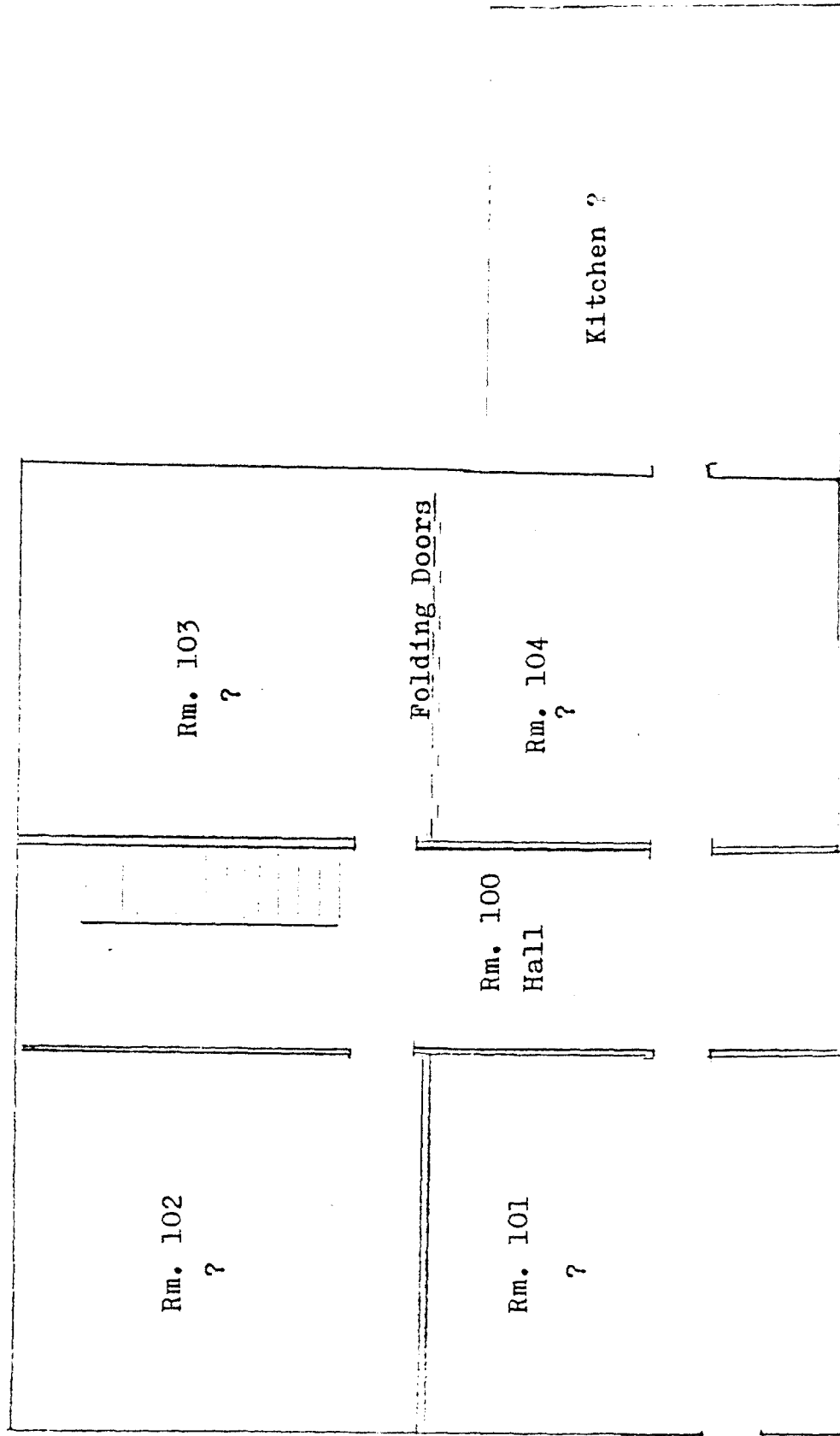
(Based on Circumstantial and Architectural Evidence)



Floor Plan 4

First Floor, Lemon Heirs
c. 1880-1900

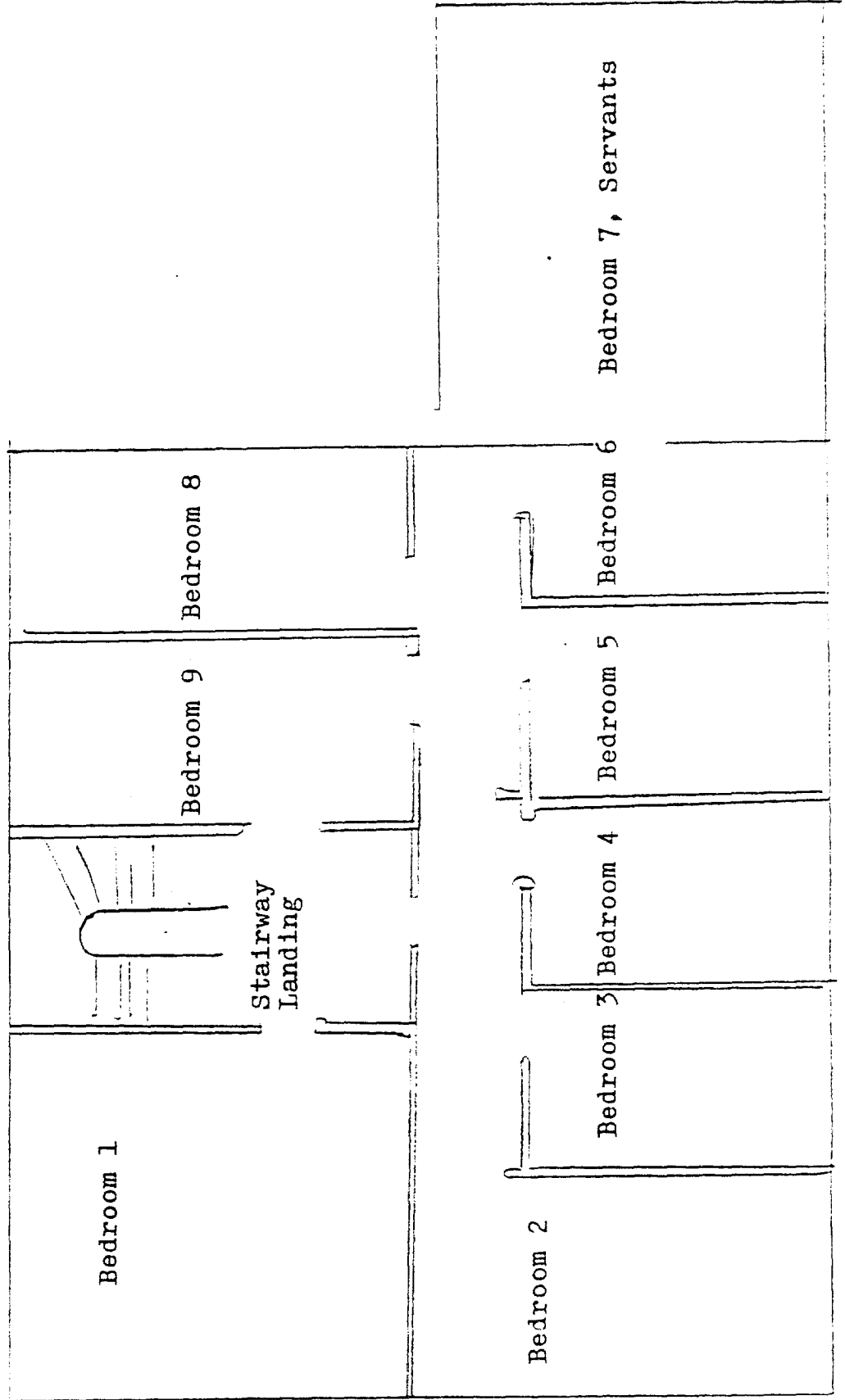
(Based on Circumstantial Evidence and Documentation re. Wing)



Floor Plan 5

Second Floor, Lemon Heirs
c. 1880-1900

(Based on Circumstantial and Architectural Evidence and Documentation re. Wing)

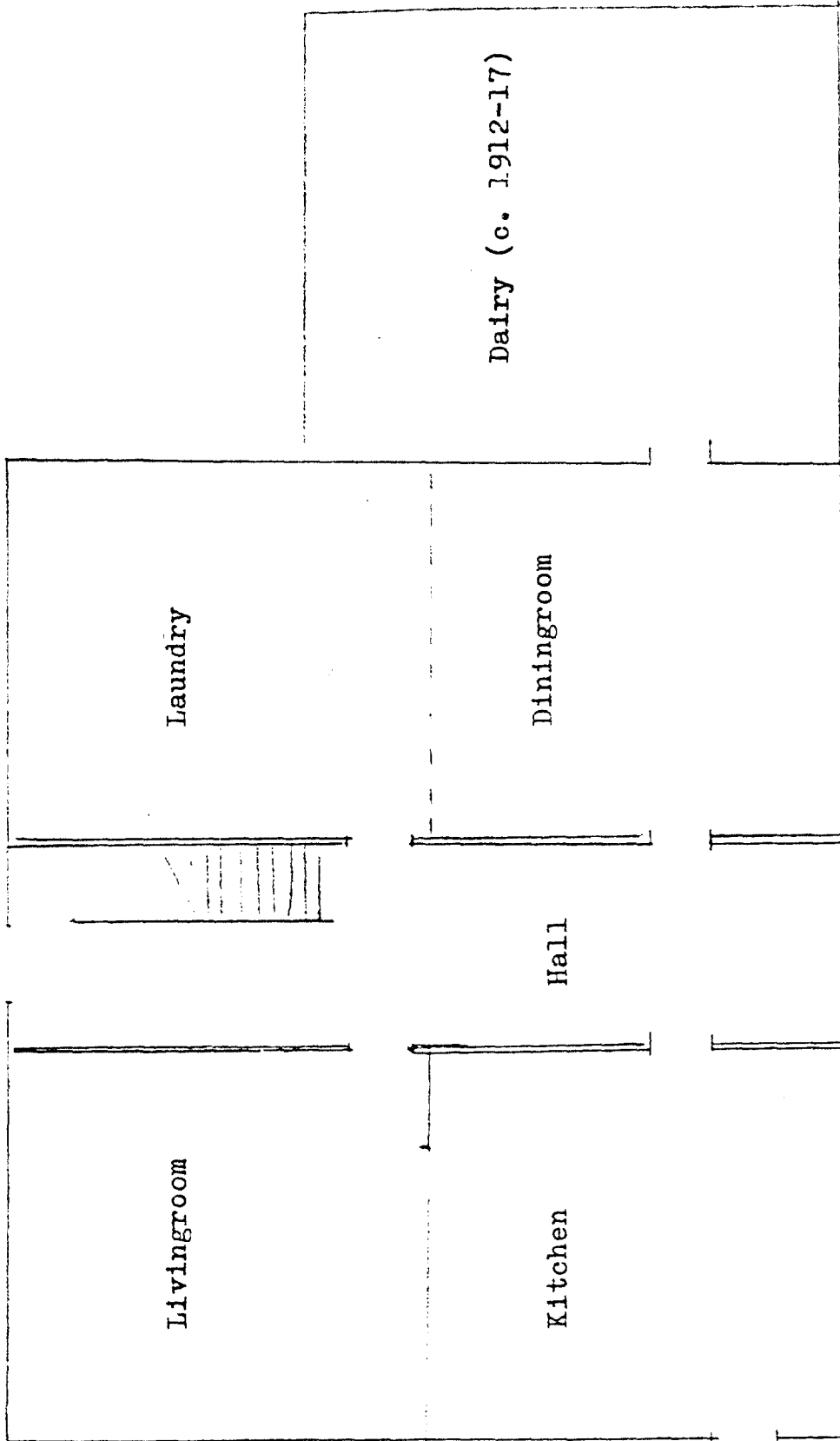


(No known use of the attic)

Floor Plan 6

First Floor, Westons
1912-1954

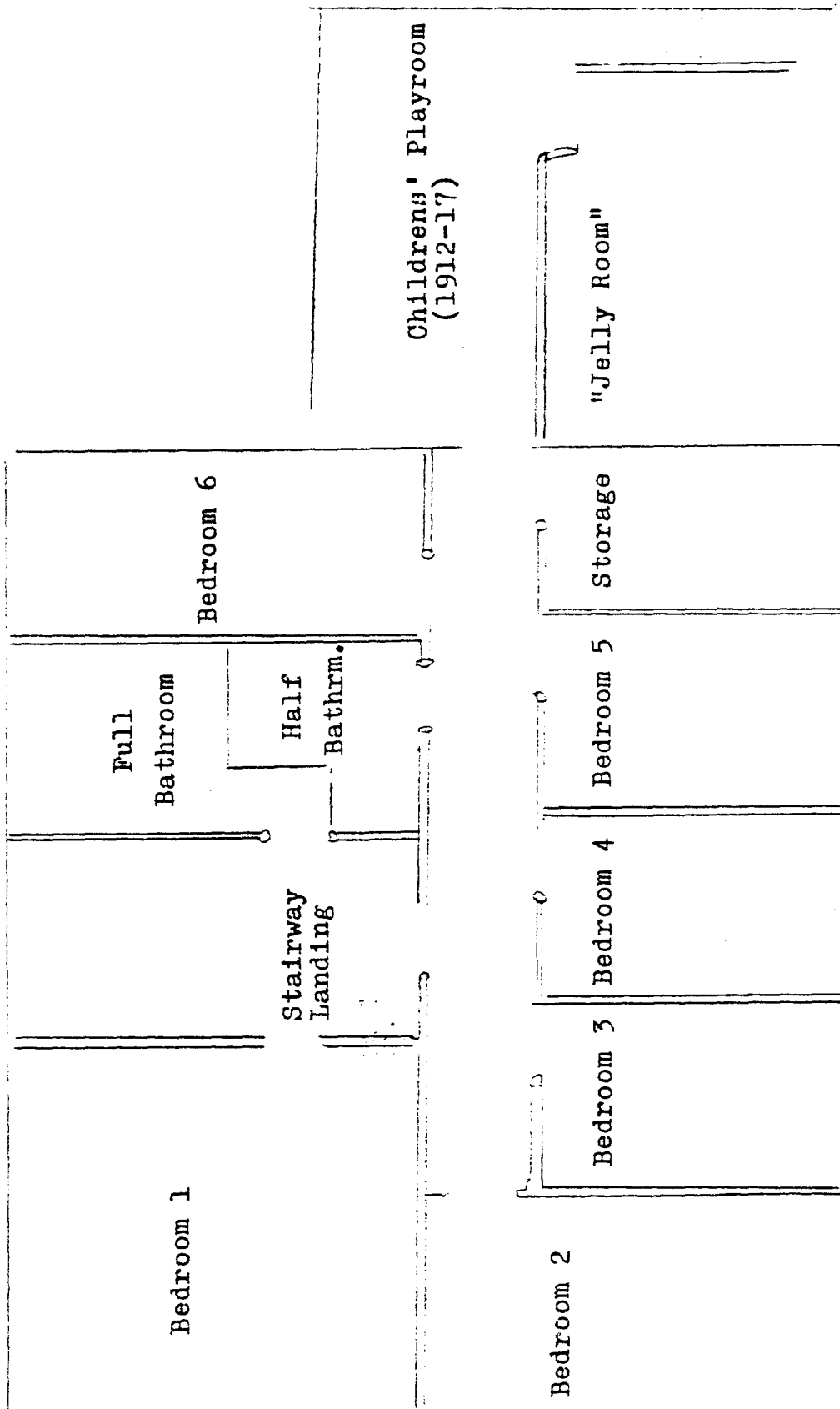
(Based on Interviews, Walters and Gaileys)



Floor Plan 6

First Floor, Westons
1912-1954

(Based on Interviews, Walters and Galleys)



(Attic not used by Westons or Galleys, except for storage)

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Johnstown Weekly Tribune

Portage Dispatch



I L L U S T R A T I O N S

Figure 1. Lemon House from southwest, 1887

The original, narrow west wing is clearly seen in this photograph.

Source: Photocopy from Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site. Original in Cambria County Historical Society, Lemon House file.

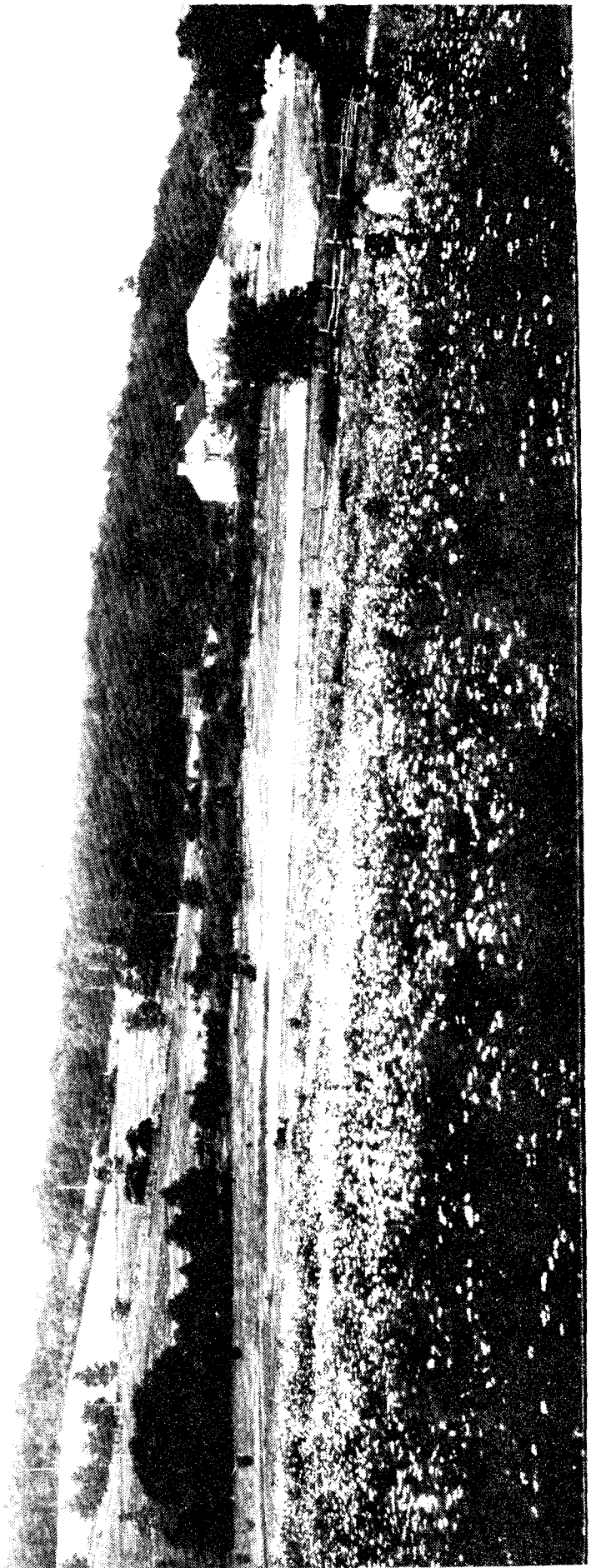


Figure 2. Lemon House and John A. Lemon family, 1902

On the right half of this photograph note the country furniture in the yard. The rocker, armchair, straight-back chairs, rustic bench, and stool, all may have been tavern furnishings.

Source: Photocopy from Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site. Original owned by John Ribblet, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania.

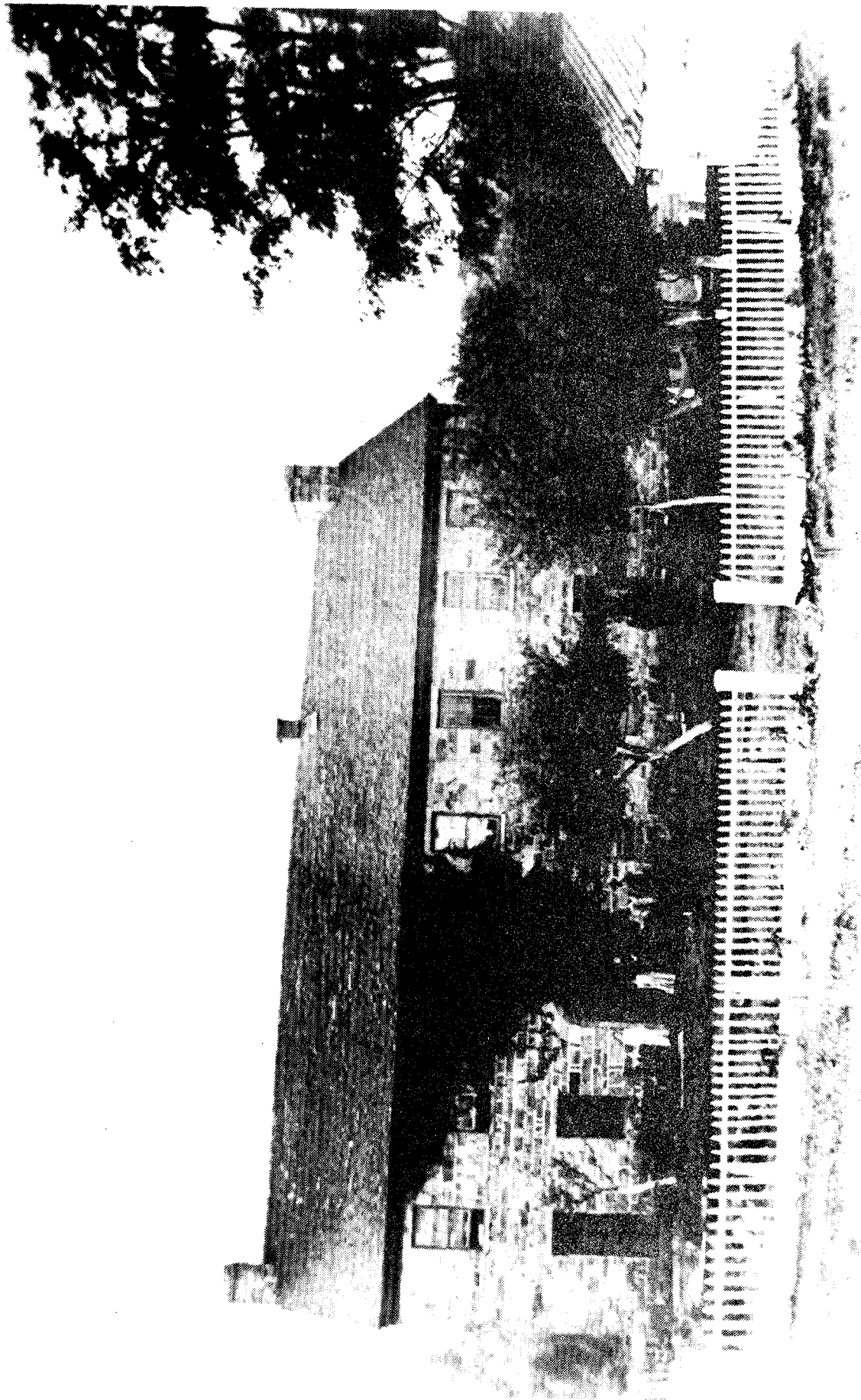


Figure 3. Lemon Family Coverlet, 1838

This Jacquard coverlet is the only dated Lemon family article of furnishing. It was made for John Lemon while the family lived in the tavern. It is now owned by Joseph L. Gifford, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania.

Source: Anna Coxe Toogood.

Figure 4. Lemon Family Dish

This dish has been identified as a post-Civil War piece and is thus not a tavern furnishing. Owned by Joseph L. Gifford, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania.

Source: Anna Coxe Toogood.

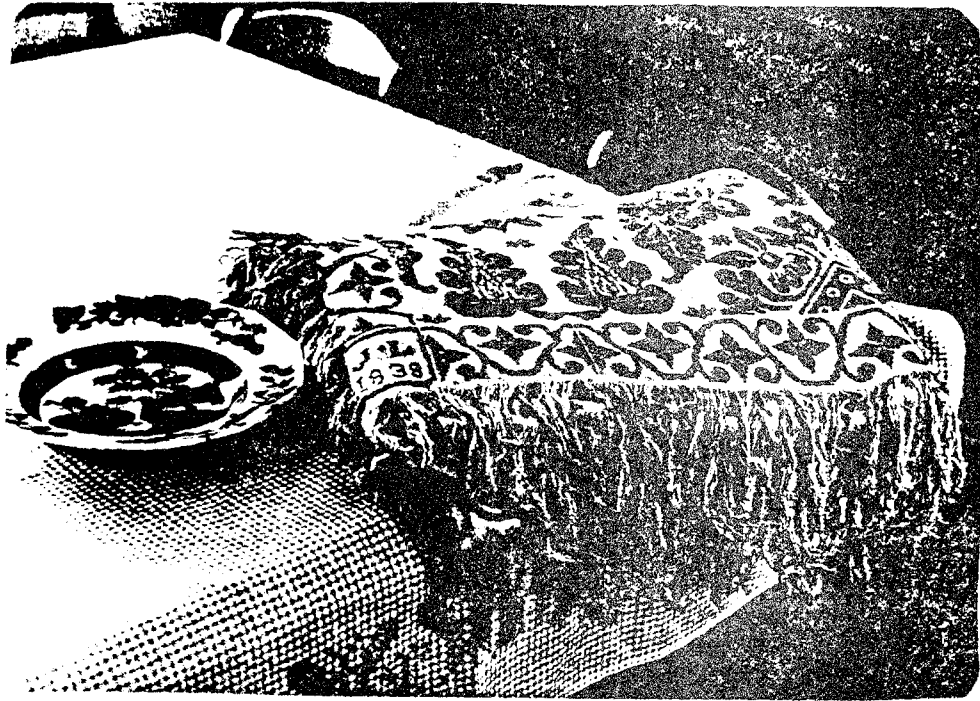


Figure 5. Portrait of Jean Moore Lemon

This portrait of the tavernkeeper's wife was reportedly made just around the time the Lemon tavern opened. It thus likely was one of its furnishings, perhaps in the parlor. Owned by Joseph L. Gifford, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania.

Source: Anna Coxe Toogood.

Figure 6. Card Table

This card table dates to the 1830s or 1840s and may have been in the tavern's parlor. Owned by Joseph Gifford.

Source: Anna Coxe Toogood.

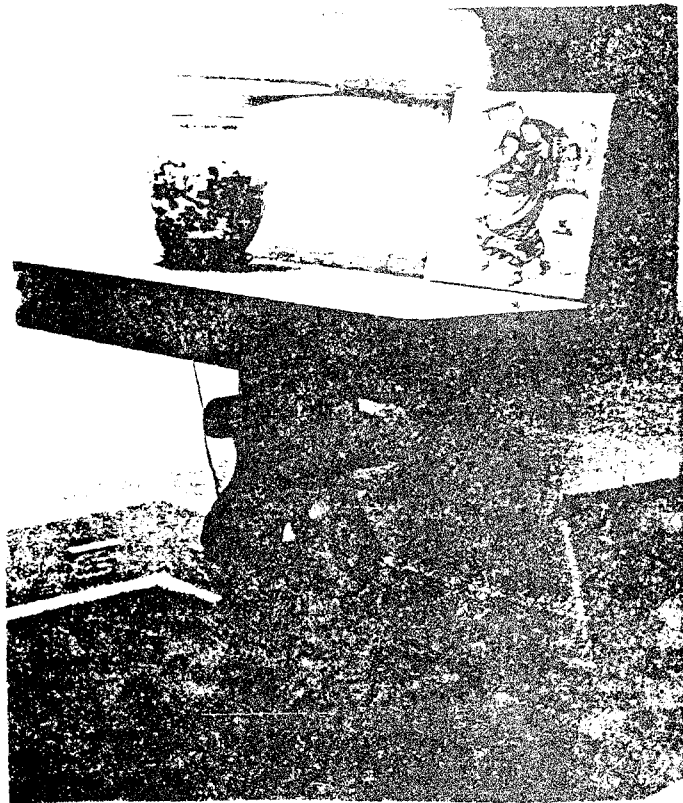


Figure 7. Tile

This tile is a Lemon family piece that probably dates to the John A. Lemon household. Owned by Joseph L. Gifford, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania.

Source: Anna Coxe Toogood.

Figure 8. Chest of Drawers

This chest of drawers may be a country carpenter's version of an Empire style piece of the 1820-1840 period and thus may have been in the tavern. Owned by the National Park Service.

Source: Anna Coxe Toogood.

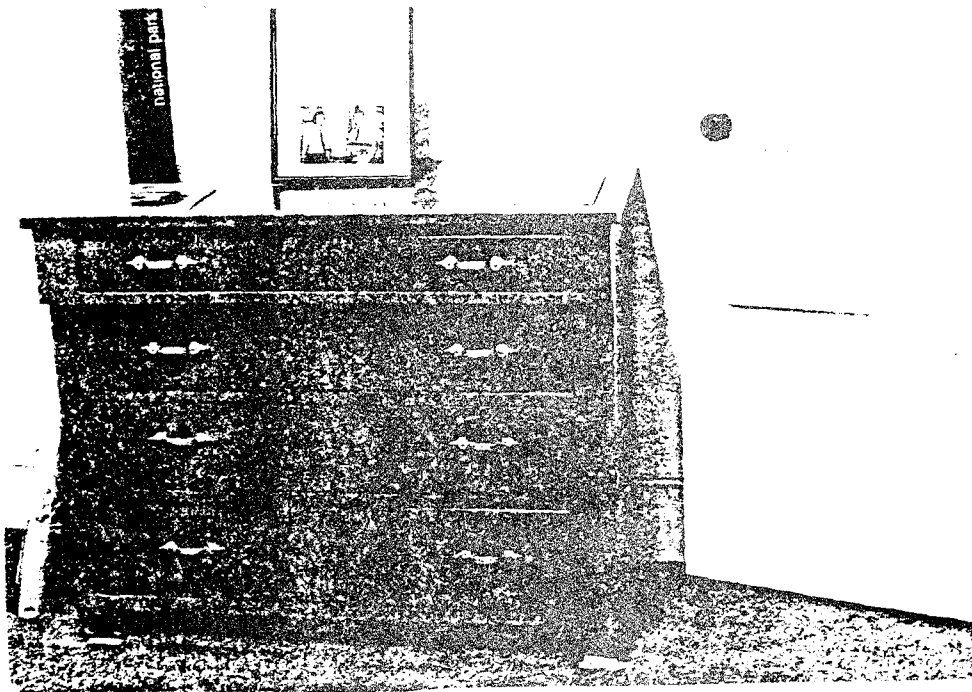
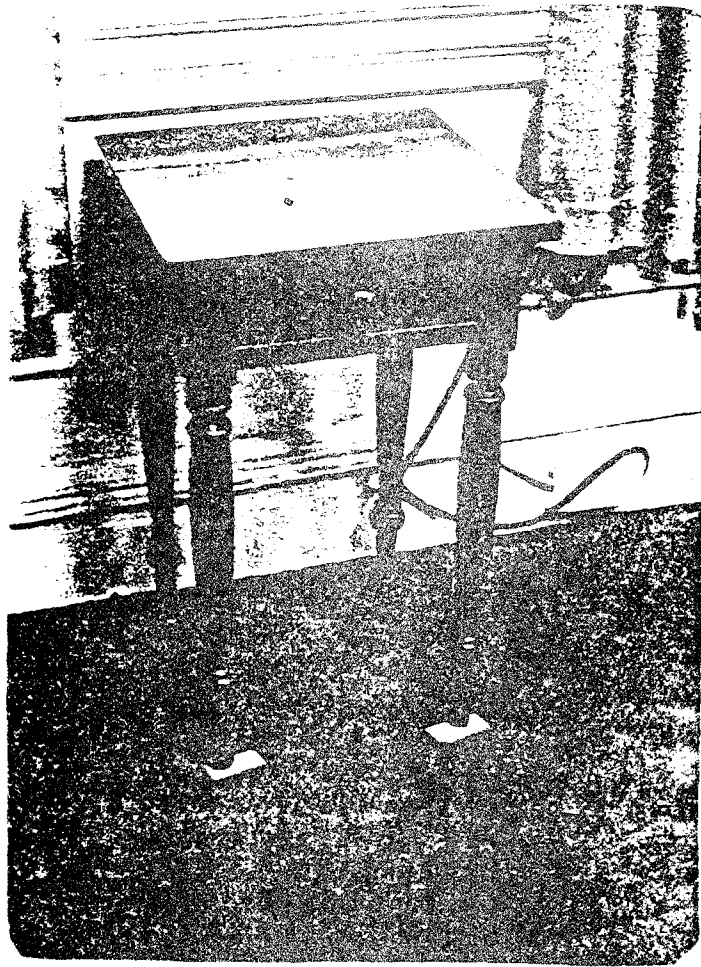


Figure 9. Lamp Stand

This lamp stand resembles an 1820-1840 period style and thus may have been used in the tavern. Owned by the National Park Service.

Source: Anna Coxe Toogood.





A P P E N D I X E S

APPENDIX A

LEMON FAMILY CHART
(in part)

Robert and Jean Moore

John A. Lemon and ?

Jean Moore (1797-1880)

Samuel Lemon (1793-1867)

m.

Robert M.
(1822-63)

John A.
(1827-95)

Margaret A.
(c. 1830-?)

Samuel H.
(1832-1903)

m.

m.

m.

Eliza Blair, 1849

Barbara Walker, 1860

John C. Osterloh

Mary E. ?

Margaret
Irene
Jennie
Roberta
David
Mary P.

Charles S.
Olive
Samuel H.
John A.
Margaret J.
Katharine M.
Jean Moore

Mary Crane ?
Lemon Crane ?

No known
children

m.

Joseph Gifford

Joseph Lemon Gifford
Camp Hill, Pennsylvania

APPENDIX B

OCCUPATIONS OF SAMUEL LEMON AND SONS

	Samuel Lemon	Robert M. Lemon	John A. Lemon	Samuel H. Lemon
	Occupation	Occupation	Occupation	Occupation
	Source	Source	Source	Source
1826	Innkeeper			
1827	Tavern	CCCH, As.		
1828	Tavern	CCCH, As.		
1829		CCCH, As.		
1830	Tavern	CCCH, As.		
1831	Tavern	CCCH, As.		
1832				
1833				
1834				
1835				
1836				
1837	RR Contr.	HSR		
1838	RR Contr.	HSR		
1839	RR Contr.	HSR		
1840	RR Contr.	HSR		
1840	Tavern/Coal	CCCH, As.		
1841				
1842	RR Contr.	HSR		
1843	Tavern	HSR		
1844				
1845				
1846				
1847				
1848	Store	HSR		
1849				
1850	Merch.	Coal Merch.	Merch.	U.S. Cen.
1850	Coal Merch.	CCterk		
1851	Coal Merch.			
1852	Tavern/Coal	Coal Merch.	Coal Deal.	BCCH, As.
1853	Coal	Coal Merch.	Coal Deal.	BCCH, As.
1854		Coal Merch.	RR Contr.	HSR
1855	Coal Merch.	Coal Merch.		

APPENDIX B

OCCUPATIONS OF SAMUEL LEMON AND SONS

	Samuel Lemon	Robert M. Lemon	John A. Lemon	Samuel H. Lemon
	Occupation	Occupation	Occupation	Occupation
	Source	Source	Source	Source
1886				
1887				
1888				
1888				
1893				
1894				
1895				
1903				

1886	Contr.	BCCH, As.
1887	Sen., Pa.	Mirror
1888	Sen., Pa.	BCCH, As.
1888	Gent.	BCCH, As.
1893	Sen., Pa.	BCCH, As.
1894	Gent.	BCCH, As.
1895	Gent.	BCCH, As.
1903	DEATH: <u>SEPTEMBER 16, 1895</u>	

RR Contr.	Dem. St.
DEATH: <u>APRIL 30, 1903</u>	

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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