



SCHUYLKILL HERITAGE

A Newsletter of the Schuylkill County Historical Society



Volume 13, Issue 2

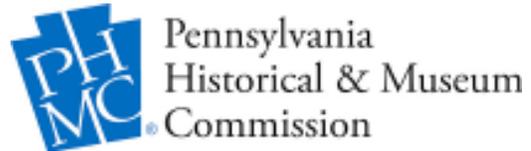
“to discover, procure, and preserve...”

March - April 2018

2018 Marks the Bicentennial of the Completion of the Borders of Schuylkill County

*By “Porcupine Pat” McKinney
with info from the*

PA Historical and Museum Commission



“Porcupine Pat” Pat McKinney

“Schuylkill” is Dutch (not PA Dutch) for “hidden stream.”

Parts of Columbia and Luzerne counties were added on March 3, 1818 and created the borders that we know today. Pottsville, the county seat after December 1, 1851, was incorporated as a borough

Schuylkill County was created on March 1, 1811 from parts of Berks and Northampton counties and named for the Schuylkill River which has its origins in the Tuscarora area.

on February 19, 1828 and became a city in 1910. It was named for the Pott family, early settlers. The original county seat was Orwigsburg.

This year also marks the 250th anniversary of the first use of anthracite coal. Historically, Necho Allen discovered in 1790 that anthracite coal would burn, and Colonel George Shoemaker proved in 1812 that it could fire a rolling mill. In 1822, the first shipment of anthracite on the Schuylkill Canal spurred even more mining. The county hosts the Southern and Middle anthracite fields. From 1880 to 1940, Schuylkill County was second only to Luzerne in production of anthracite. In 1842, the Reading Railroad arrived, but the canal carried coal also until 1881.

A second generation began mining the northern area using inclined planes that involved using rail

See Schuylkill County on page 7

The First Charcoal Furnace in Schuylkill County

In 1830 Eckert and Guilford erected the Swatara Charcoal Furnace at what is now called Ellwood, and this furnace continued in operation until 1856. There was also a small charcoal furnace, the Stanhope, two miles east of Pinegrove, in operation in 1830, owned by the Raudenbushs, afterward by Brown and J. R. and S. Breitenbach, who changed it to an anthracite furnace. The ore

used by both these furnaces was brought from Lebanon and Marietta in boats.

In 1840 the Swatara R. R. from the junction to Tremont and Donaldson was built and laid with T Rails. Tremont was laid out the same year by Miller, Follweler and Hipple, and Donaldson by Judge Donaldson, and large mill operations were opened. The Union Canal Company relaid its road T rails, on the completion of



A typical small version of an early charcoal furnace

the Swatara Railroad. During the years from 1832 to 1851 the production of anthracite coal had increased wonderfully, and the Union Canal Company was

See Charcoal Furnace on page 2

Schuylkill County Historical Society



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(570) 622-7540

Society Hours

Wednesday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Thursday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Friday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Saturday 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.

*Tourists, Historical
Researchers, Scholars
and Genealogists are
welcome*

The Purpose of the Schuylkill County Historical Society is to discover, procure, and preserve the records of the history of Schuylkill County and any data or materials which may establish or illustrate that history.

Charcoal Furnace

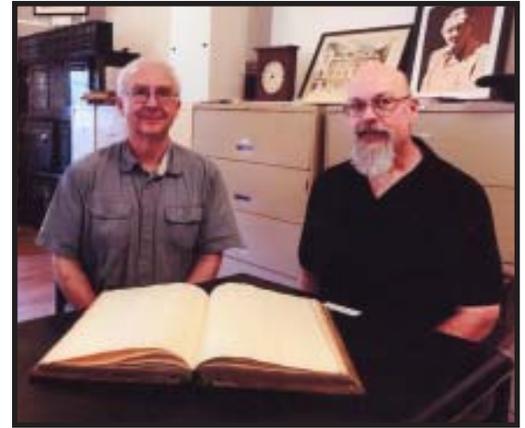
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compelled to enlarge its canal, which was done in 1851, for boats carrying from up to 65 tons. The same year the Canal Company built on the little Swatara Creek, above Berger's mill, a reservoir covering over 700 acres of land. This was built to store water for supplying the branch canal.

In 1852 the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company extended its railroad from Rausch Gap to Auburn, connecting there with the Reading Railroad, and thus giving Pinegrove an additional outlet for the shipment of coal. On the night of June 2nd, 1862, during a great freshet, the dam above Berger's mill broke, the water destroying everything in its path- mills, bridges, the canal and big dam, and the canal below to Middletown. The canal was never rebuilt, the freshet having bankrupted the Canal Company.

The writer has seen the town grow from 1830 to present year (1903), and today it is one of the most beautiful towns in the State. Its main street is now being paved with brick, and not corduroyed as it was in 1830. Some of the old landmarks are still here, but the majority of them are gone. In the earlier days of the town we had some original characters, but as some of their descendants are living, I shall not give names.

What would our present miners' organizations say had they to work for wages that were paid in 1842? Caleb Wheeler drove a tunnel and the best English rock men received 70 cents per day, laborers 50 cents a day.



Brothers, William (r) and John (l) Grumbine, Kutztown, PA, are pictured with the 1830-33 Swatara Furnace Ledger (Book number 1). The ledger book was recently donated to the Schuylkill County Historical Society in memory of William T. Grumbine, their father.

The ledger documents thousands of transactions which took place during the formative years of Schuylkill County. Below is a story from the publications of the Schuylkill County Historical Society, circa, 1903, that details the origins and end of the county's first charcoal furnace.

There were no eight, nine or ten hour systems, either, but men worked 12 hours for a day.

(Taken from the publications of the Schuylkill County Historical Society – 1903)

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

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Alverda Zemalis Kae (1908 – 1961)

a noted Shenandoah artist



Alverda Zemalis, a fun loving young woman was seriously injured while aquaplaning at Lake Harmony Labor Day weekend, 1930. A daughter of John Zemalis, a local butcher, and his wife, Appolonia (“Pearl”), she was catapulted into the motor as it made a sharp turn resulting in permanent damage to her arm. She

began a steady recovery but in the late 1930s a diagnosis of acute debilitating rheumatoid arthritis left her permanently confined to a wheel chair. Despite her misfortunes and the physical challenges, she gained considerable recognition as a distinguished artist whose works were displayed in regional, state and national exhibits.

In 1953 her painting “*Ballroom*,” which depicted her interpretation of stylish ladies at Shenandoah’s Maher Hall, was selected as Pennsylvania’s entry in the national exhibition by handicapped at Washington, DC. The same year fifteen of her paintings were shown at the John Bartram Hotel in Philadelphia. Many of them were sold for the benefit of the Rheumatism and Arthritis Fund. In 1957 her works and life story were featured during National Employ the Handicap Week, she being only one of four artists selected.

Alverda was married to a well-known Shenandoah pharmacist, Leon Kazunas, who operated his family pharmacy at 107 S. Main Street. Tragedy struck the household again when in 1940 Mr. Kazunas died at the age of 36 in a Philadelphia Hospital as a result of complications from a virus. Alverda’s life appeared to be destined on a downward spiral; she was now a crippled, unemployed young widow.

She was intelligent as were her siblings.

Brother Charles had been an interpreter in Okinawa and the Aleutian Islands and had several college degrees. She realized that good jobs were scarce for women and even more so for women with disabilities. Sitting at home she directed her attention to an advertisement for a mail order art course on the back page of a magazine. She had always loved to draw and paint and perhaps art would assist in overcoming sadness and grief; she might even be able to support herself without relying on her devoted family. She had nothing to lose except \$200. She would take a chance and attempt to develop the talent within rather than remain isolated and wallow in self-pity.

Her career as an artist did not make her wealthy but it certainly strengthened her self-esteem. The recognition she received allowed her to teach other aspiring artists from her home at 422 West Washington Street. In 1954, Alverda, now an artist, had her surname legally changed from Kazunas to Kae.

Alverda Kae had the ability to paint with both hands; being confined to a wheelchair, she would rotate her canvas in order to reach the top. Unable to move about freely, she relied on her memories from her youth for inspiration. Lakewood and Lakeside Parks were often settings she used. Her work “*Picnic*” illustrated dancing happy young couples outdoors while family members talked among themselves. The church near her home, Our Lady of Mount Carmel, was the setting for her award-winning “*Procession*.” The Famous Artists Award was bestowed upon her from among 2,200 entries shortly before her death on April 20, 1961. Her burial occurred in Our Lady of Dawn Cemetery, Shenandoah Heights in the family plot. My sister is in possession of two of her works as Alverda was a friend and neighbor of my mother. These two etchings are treasured not for their monetary value but rather as a remembrance of the Shenandoah artist who exhibited such courage and perseverance in the face of adversities.

Tom Shay: New Board Member

I was born in Pottsville and currently reside in Cressona. I graduated from Pottsville Area High School and attended Penn State University. My profession is a Software Engineer, in which I use my knowledge and expertise to solve problems at every stage of application development and database design.

My lifelong interest in the American Civil War began with school trips to the Gettysburg battlefield. I began reading everything related to the war. After college I began a more intense study of Civil War history and began making trips to numerous battlefields.

I enjoy hiking the hallowed ground and sharing my knowledge with other people. I've hosted several bus trips for the Sch. County Historical Society, including tours of Gettysburg, Antietam, and even sites in the Harrisburg area.

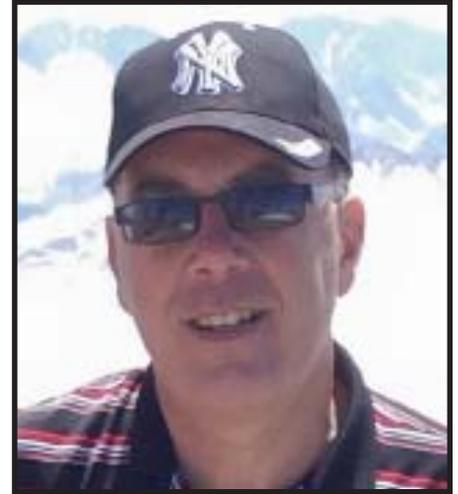
The recent 150th anniversary of the Civil War certainly kept me busy! I was the key-note speaker at programs for many local groups. I enjoyed providing WNEP-TV and our local newspaper with tours of Gettysburg, with a focus on the role of soldiers from the coal region. In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of the Crater, I assisted in hosting a program at Charles Baber Cemetery, near the gravesite of Colonel Pleasants of the 48th PA. To commemorate the ending of the war, I wrote a series of vignettes which were portrayed

on a local stage, focusing on the tragic assassination of President Lincoln and the return of our county's veterans.

I've struggled to maintain an active Schuylkill County Civil War Roundtable, but low attendance combined with a lack of speakers has been a frequent problem.

My other interests include being an avid fan of the New York Yankees and the Oakland Raiders. My mother is from Bavaria and I enjoy making annual trips there to travel through the Alps.

I answered the Society's call to become a Board Member in order to offer my assistance in the



Tom Shay

preserving of our county's records and artifacts, plus encouraging people to discover the awesome history of Schuylkill County.

WELCOME

The Schuylkill County Historical Society welcomes the following new members:



- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Mark Baddick | Beverly and Ralph Munz | Diane Mullins |
| Andrew Blyler | David Dissinger | Theresa Stubits |
| Brian L. Butters | Kathie Congdon | Rebecca Warda |
| Melissa Dando | Dory Gasorek | Randee Frankel |
| Rick Stone | Joseph and Karen Schmidt | Richard Reiser |

Memorial Donations

Looking for a meaningful charity to honor or remember a departed loved one? Look no farther. Memorial contributions to the Schuylkill County Historical Society is one way for families to keep their loved one's memory alive by helping the society achieve its mission of honoring and promoting

Schuylkill County's history. We will notify you of each gift made in your loved one's name, and acknowledge each person who makes a contribution. Donors will be mentioned in our newsletter and information given to the Republican Herald newspaper.

1921: Are Women Eligible to be Jurors?



J. R. Zane, Esq.

The Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was adopted in August, 1920, granting women the right to vote. At the time of its passage, Pennsylvania, the seventh state to ratify the amendment, did not allow women to vote in any election. Pennsylvania women were not permitted to vote and were not permitted to sit on juries as jurors were composed of registered voters. While the 19th amendment gave females the right to vote, did it automatically give them the right to sit on juries? Soon after its passage women began to register to vote, and the juror list, which was comprised of registered voters, began to contain women's names. By early 1921 Schuylkill County women were receiving notices to appear for jury duty, creating a dilemma within the court. The question needed an answer. Should they or shouldn't they?

Schuylkill County President Judge Harry O. Bechtel permitted women to serve as jurors in his court and had no qualms with his position. However Judge Richard H. Koch was an outspoken opponent of allowing women to serve as jurors. Koch stated from the bench that women were ineligible and that their newly acquired right to vote did not confer the right upon "the fairer sex" to sit in deliberation in any criminal or civil cases. He ruled that they were not subject to or eligible for jury duty. Miss Ann Boyer, a local teacher and daughter of prominent Pottsville doctor Francis Boyer, of 219 Mahantongo Street, petitioned the court to strike her name off the court juror list on the grounds of the 19th Amendment. She also believed that the right to vote did not bestow the right upon women to sit as jurors. This caused a national uproar. "That viewpoint cuts at the very heart of women's rights and sets the movement back twenty-five years" wired a national suffrage leader from New York to the Schuylkill County court. The question needed an answer and right away.

Koch's position was soon supported by Judge Charles Berger. Women were not qualified to be on a jury....no ifs, no ands, and no buts. Schuylkill County District Attorney Cyrus Palmer challenged the validity of a jury panel when Ida Dengler was in the panel of potential jurors that was being selected in the case of *Commonwealth v. John Moslosky*, a young Frackville soldier on trial for the murder of John Batdorf. Mrs. Dengler was the wife of Pottsville city councilman John Dengler, a prominent shoe manufacturer and, unlike Ann Boyer, had no opposition to being a juror. "*The Commonwealth challenges this juror because of her sex,*" Palmer objected. His challenge was sustained by Judge Berger with no objection from the criminal defense attorney. Mrs. Dengler, and all other women in that panel, were promptly removed and discharged from any further examination. President Judge Bechtel, however, had no qualms about females being jurors, and women were seated to hear the case of *Commonwealth v. John Pushonis*, involving a Minersville man accused of stealing chickens. The jury, composed of both men and women, returned a not guilty verdict.

It was not until July, 1921, when the Pennsylvania Supreme Court answered the question as to whether or not women could serve on both grand and petit juries. To hold otherwise could have threatened to upset verdicts in hundreds of cases throughout the state where women had been seated in the jury box. Justice William I. Schaffer in the case of *Commonwealth v. Maxwell* held that there is no doubt that women are eligible to serve as jurors in all the Commonwealth's courts. President Judge Bechtel then appointed Fannie Geist to be the first county female court tipstaff member to assist women jurors. The Court that year also announced that pleas of household duties will not be an acceptable excuse from jury duty. Women were compelled to give the same legal justifications as men in order to be excused. Since 1921 females have been serving on county juries but it would take until 1972 that a county woman would serve as a jury foreman. That honor went to Maude Enders of Ashland.

Thank You!

One and All for your support of the Schuylkill County Historical Society's Annual Appeal



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William Krug, Jr.	Robin Harley	Nostrand	Carol Shultz
Charles Mullin	Bright & Suzanne Eiler	Joan Gray	Jean Kleckner
Joseph Linkevich	Elliott John Elliott	Donald Koetsch	See Appeal Names
Kenneth Behler	Greenleaf	Randall Lindenmuth	on page 7

Appeal Names

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Ralph Peters
Janet Klinger
Arthur Marsicano
Michele & Bob Taylor
Molly Penberth
David B. Hirst
Stephen Buzalko
Woodworking
Ardith F. Kull
Richard B. Jochems
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Diane Bensinger
Kenneth Gall
Martha Underwood
Elizabeth Del Vallo
William Bagley
Beth & Clare Boyer
Roger L. Schneider
Mary Hurtubis
Edgar Kleffman
Judy Hoffmeister
Joanne Hively
Marie Caruano
Robert Stefanski
Louis & Joy Shaup
Rosanne Chesakis
Barbara Welch
Marcovitch Family
McGurk Family
Margaret Downing
Charlie Wagner

Margaret Bercher
Catherine Zimmerman
Lynn F. & Rhonda J. Bower
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John Lawrence
James Wallbillich
Frank Peron, Jr.
Joe Riley
Richard P. Bindie, MD
Stacey Crouse
Annie Kienzle Lee
Larry Tschopp
James McCartney
Joseph Hupka
Mary Ellen Matunis
Linda Haberstroh
Gary Roberts
Sherry Beitler
Richard Sauter
Hubert Plungis
Jan Bennie
Joseph McCloskey
Nancy Ballew
David Poremba

Mary Beth McHale
Oscar & Joanne Haertsch
Terry Hasenauer
Leo Luciani
Mary Ellen Marchalonis
Joe Stone
Jane Zellers
Kathryn Kramer
Kyle Miscoski
Michael Miscoski
Theresa Rang
Michaelle Pascale
Herb Bohler
Jacqueline Abromitis

**Schuylkill County
continued from page 1**

as the railroads owned the majority of the mines. Mining technology was first worked out in Schuylkill County.

The coal strikes of 1902 and 1925–1926 destroyed consumer confidence and alternative heating fuels, such as heating oil and natural gas, cut into the market for anthracite. Despite a World War II revival, the industry collapsed due to a changing market.

The county's population peaked at 235,505 in 1930. Coal mining is still a major part of the economy. For example, in 1990, Schuylkill produced half of Pennsylvania's 3.4 million tons. Other county products have included explosives, textiles, apparel, and shoes. One-fifth of the land is farmed, and the county has a strong position in the production of swine and potatoes.

IN MEMORY OF / HONOR OF DONOR

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See **Appeal Names** on page 8

Appeal Names continued from page 7

IN MEMORY OF / HONOR OF DONOR

James Sillyman Family	
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Patty Ebling	Charlie Wagner
Ruth Y. Davidson	William Davidson
Samuel L. Rodgers	John Rodgers
Seiler & Shearer & Rink Families	Lenore Dixon
Stephen & Helen Drahuschak	Cynthia Kofski
Ted Twardzik, Sr.	Mrs. T's Pierogi's
The Geise Family	Holly Howard
The Holt Family	Joseph Holt
The Joulwan Family Living	
and Deceased	Mary Ann Joulwan
The Minarick and Hyland Families	Jean Minarick
The Pottsville Club	Richard B. Jochems
Thomas & Michael Holleram –	
96 th Penn V.I.	Michael Cavanaugh
Williams D. Jones, Great Great	
Grandfather, 1821-1900 Tamaqua	Judy Hoffmeister
William J. Zimmerman	Catherine Zimmerman

Save the Date!

**When Harry met Meghan
– A Royal Romance**

**7:00 PM - Thursday
May 17, 2018**



**Airing at the historic Majestic Theater,
209 North Centre Street, Pottsville, PA**

The Schuylkill County Historical Society proudly presents a very special documentary featuring the Royal Romance of Prince Harry and Meghan Markle (The Schuylkill County Connection)

The Schuylkill County Historical Society has played an integral role in the production of this documentary. In May of 2017, we were contacted by Renegade Films, a division of Warner Brother Pictures, located in London, England. They were looking for the ancestors of Meghan Markle who immigrated to Schuylkill County in the late 1800's.

As our connection grew with the folks at Renegade Films, they quickly became interested in our photographic archives which contain numerous photos of the time period when Meghan Markle's great grandparents lived and worked in Schuylkill County.

The finished documentary includes over a dozen photos that were

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See Save the Date on page 9

Noble Women of Schuylkill County

By Danielle Richards



Like most women in history, Miss Amanda Silliman was lost over the last 130 years to slow the passage of time. Her remarkable patriotic spirit and zeal during the Civil War was no longer spoken about by her neighbors, sisters, Union soldiers, and friends, they too long gone. Her many acts of charity and kindness toward Civil War soldiers and their families, her support for the Union cause and her remarkable fund raising efforts on behalf of the Pottsville Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society were largely

Save the Date continued from page 8 provided by the Schuylkill County Historical Society. We are proud to have helped in the production of this wonderful documentary.

Join us for an evening of celebration just two days before their wedding.

SCHS Members: Free Admission
General Public: \$5.00

unrecorded, undocumented, and unrecognized in Schuylkill County and Pennsylvania history.

She, like many women of the time, received no testimonials, no high and lofty praises, no gold medals and no flowery accolades for her service on behalf of the Union. There would be no "likeness" recorded of her, no great bombastic newspaper accounting of her heroic war efforts, no gold, jewel-encrusted presentation swords inscribed with her name and offered to her on behalf of the grateful soldiers. Her fate would be to lie forgotten in the dark, silent halls of time for more than a century until 130 years later, the memory of her deeds of selfless patriotism and unselfish devotion to country and cause would be rediscovered, recognized and rewritten back into history.

Amanda Silliman, was born in Pottsville, a prosperous anthracite coal mining town in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Her father, James Silliman, was a prominent and wealthy coal operator in the area, and it is likely that Amanda, along with her eight siblings enjoyed a comfortable lifestyle.

Amanda's greatest contributions came during her late thirties when, upon the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, she promptly volunteered to Secretary of War Cameron along with twenty other Pottsville laides as nurses for the sick and wounded of the Schuylkill County regiment of volunteers. She then lead an ambitious effort on behalf of the Pottsville Ladies' Soldiers Aid Society to sew towels, needle cases and head coverings for the soldiers in the field.

During the early part of the War of the Rebellion, while she served as principal of the Pottsville Female Primary School, she actively participated and led local efforts to recognize and applaud Schuylkill County Soldiers and their officers in appreciation of their sacrifices while leading Schuylkill County Regiments.

See **Noble Women** on page 10

Noble Women continued from page 9

Amanda orchestrated the sewing of a special silk battle flag for presentation to the Schuylkill County 48th Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment. The 48th played a major role in the July, 1864 Battle of the Crater at Petersburg, Virginia.

As the war continued, Amanda with her sister, Sarah, and other prominent Pottsville women, organized the Ladies Aid Society of Trinity Episcopal Church. Through the efforts of this and similar Aid societies, local donations consisting of wooden boxes filled with shirts, mittens, towels, bandages, dried fruits and vegetables, soap and rice were sent to the soldiers at the front. The content of these boxes were a blessing to thousands of sick, wounded and dying soldiers. Later in the war the Ladies Aid Societies of Schuylkill County assisted larger, nationwide Sanitary Commission (forerunner to the Red Cross) with large fundraisers called Sanitary Fairs. The function of these fairs, held throughout the northern states from 1863 on, was to raise valuable funds to provide food, and medical supplies for sick and wounded soldiers.

In June 1864 the great Sanitary Fair of Philadelphia was held. Amanda Silliman was appointed chair of the committee upon "Labor, Income and Revenue" in the female department of labor in Pottsville. Contributions from Schuylkill County to the Fair amounted to over \$8,000. Through these contributions, gained largely by the volunteer work and dedication of Amanda and other Schuylkill County women, the Sanitary Fair of Philadelphia succeeded and many soldiers' lives were saved.

In 1865, despite great personal risk Amanda traveled the long distance from Pennsylvania to Petersburg, Virginia to nurse her wounded brother, Thomas, of the 48th P.V.I. He was wounded April 2, 1865 during the Battle of Fort Malone. According to Old Schuylkill Tales., Amanda was the first woman granted permission at Petersburg to enter the lines after the battle. The commanding general

supplied her with a pass and granted her an escort. To undertake such a long and arduous trip through Confederate territory, attested to Amanda's courage and her loyalty to family, country, and cause.

Sadly, it is difficult to find anything written about Amanda's activities and service to her community and church following the Civil War. One can assume she remained dedicated, as she had during the Rebellion to making a difference in the lives of her family, friends, neighbors, and country.

Perhaps we can glimpse a warm early spring day late in May, 1904. A large funeral cortege makes its way to Pottsville's Mount Laurel Cemetery, graves just growing green with the new spring rains, tearful mourners, dressed in black, take their places by the freshly dug grave. Today, they are lying to rest lady. A gentle voice speaks to the assembled mourners:

"Gently she sleeps. Her rest is in the bosom of God. Asleep, far away from cares and woes of this life. Asleep, after a long life of service to her God and humanity. To her many friends here on earth she will ever sleep and never awaken. Who will now answer the frail cry of the poor orphan, the call for help from the widowed mother, the wail of the repentant sinner who used to come to her gates? Who will now bind the wounds of the soldiers and sailor as she bound them? Who will now heal the sick and distressed as she comforted them? Where is the woman who could take her place in heroic action becoming good womanhood? There are those who can be few are possessed of her courage.

Her life was as pure as that of Ruth. Her example in the heroism of true life as great as that of Ruth.. Her accomplished work in the furtherance of public good in her community was probably greater than that of any man who lived therein. Her life was a beautiful picture. Her lifework stands in imperishable bronze. The fleeting years pass away, so shall we, but her sweet memory never."

Miners Journal.

...Rest in Peace, ministering angel to the afflicted. Your courageous acts and patriotic deeds are remembered and celebrated.

First Female Pitcher was from Schuylkill County

“Now it’s a regular girl Pitcher in 1989”
by Walter S. Farquhar

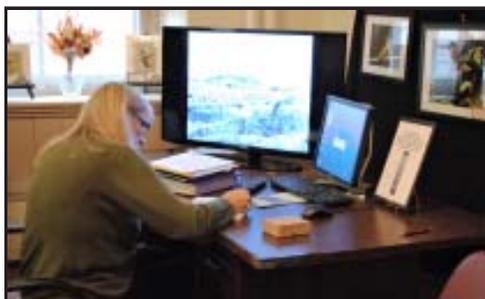
Not Jackie Mitchell, but Lilly Arlington was the first woman to play on a regular professional team, according to Ed Barrow, the 84 year-old executive of the Yankees. Barrow says it happened before the turn of the century and that the lady pitched about twelve full games. It was part of the old Atlantic League, which Barrow was president. He doesn’t say which team the young lady pitched for, but that it was the regular season in a number of regular games. He also hired a maid to travel with the female pitcher.

Elizabeth Stride was the girl pitcher’s true name, and not Arlington. It was evident she really could

pitch for a half a game, because she had been instructed by the great pitching star of the 1890’s Jack Stivetts of Ashland, who was about the best moundman ever to perform in Boston. It is believed therefore, that she resided somewhere in this vicinity.

Barrow asserts that Miss Stride had plenty of stuff and control for five innings, but that she wasn’t strong enough to keep going at full pace after that. But the girl’s pitching, good as it was a hippodrome just the same. That was why Barrow carried her. It was during the summer of the Spanish-American War, when, men athletes were in uniform and patronage was lacking. Everyone knows what it means to promote sports during a war.

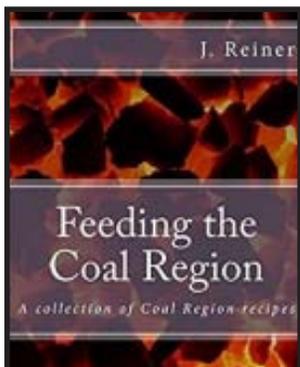
GIFT SHOP specials for March & April



Board Member JoAnn Chuba demonstrates how the computer terminal, located in the gift shop, is available for visitors to view 1000’s of Schuylkill County historical photographs.



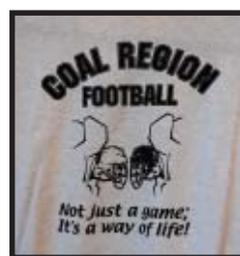
Coal Region Culinary Institute Apron
One size fits all
S900 \$14.00



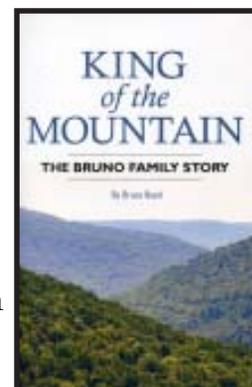
Feeding the Coal Region
By J. Reiner
B-500 \$16.85



Polish Power Shirt
S038 Sm. Med.
Lg. XL. \$13.00
2XL \$14.00



Coal Region Football Shirt
S068 - Sm. Med. Lg.
XL. \$14.00
2XL \$15.00



King of the Mountain
By Bruce Boyd
B-0117 \$16.95

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LOOK

at what's inside

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Women Jurors 5
Thank You 6
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Noble Women 9
First Female Pitcher 11
Gift Shop Specials 11

Or current resident



Schuylkill County Historical Society invites everyone to come and see what is blooming in the exhibits in our landmark building. Our newest exhibit "Schuylkill County Cinema" is a collection of photographs of the historic movie houses from throughout Schuylkill County. Our hours are:

Wednesday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Thursday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Friday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Saturday 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.

We are located at 305 North Centre Street, Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

*Tourists,
Historical
Researchers,
Scholars and
Genealogists
are welcome*

