



Mailing-PO Box 265 Troy PA 16947 / Physical- 231 Gate #2 Lane, Alparon Park, Troy PA 570-297-3410

<https://theheritagevillage.org/pa-heritage-festival> contact us: heritagevillage231@gmail.com

BCHA Party Line Volume 13 Issue 11 November 2023

The Heritage Village and Farm Museum is officially closed to the public for the season, but volunteers are hard at work preparing for ongoing events and exhibits that will open for everyone to enjoy in 2024.

A team of volunteers are working towards expanding and updating exhibits. Volunteers recently completed redesigning the **Civil Defense Emergency Package Disaster Hospital** exhibit, including improved lighting and signage.

The hospital units included medicine, surgical equipment, hospital beds, and more. New volunteer Mary Mickley has been instrumental in the identification of medical equipment that is no longer in use today.

Kate Montgomery, MSU Intern



Hospital shipped and stored in wooden crates

scan by ebay seller postcardgeneral
2008 www.civildefensemuseum.com



Hospital set up ready for use

scan by ebay seller postcardgeneral
2008 www.civildefensemuseum.com

President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the **Office of Civilian Defense** in 1941. This office was responsible for planning and providing medical care to civilians in the event of war in the United States. This plan identified buildings without large window areas, such as schools or churches, to be converted into disaster hospitals if necessary. Starting in the 1950s, the United States government shipped Civil Defense Package Hospitals throughout the country. At least two of these packaged hospitals were shipped to Bradford County, one in Athens and one in Burlington in 1958 and resupplied in 1962. State and local governments were responsible for storing and maintaining these packaged hospitals, which were kept on-site or in nearby buildings optimal for hospital conversion.

These packaged disaster hospitals had supplies for 30 days of operation. There were 200 beds in a unit, they were based on Mobile Army Surgeon Hospitals (MASH). Our exhibit is a sampling of that hospital on loan from the Bradford County Commissioners

The last packaged disaster hospital was assembled in 1962. At its peak, the program shipped out over 3,500 hospitals. The Office of Civil Defense was abolished in 1979. It was replaced by the **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)**.



One of the most exciting projects at the museum is the addition of the silo/exhibit. Volunteers are reconstructing a wooden silo. The silo will be attached to the farm museum creating a walk thru exhibit featuring photographs of farm silos in Bradford County and silo history to present day. Deb Lutz and Barbara Barrett will travel to Bird-in-Hand, PA to present David Lenington's silo research and museum silo project power point presentation at the International Silo Association annual meeting on Dec 6. Kate Montgomery, MSU Intern

This year is a celebration of our **Country Stores** and are pleased to bring you stories researched and written by David Lenington



At one time Columbia Cross Roads had three general stores. The general store at the intersection in opened in the 1800s. Peg and Courtney Murray purchased the store in 1954. They sold groceries, "clothing, footwear, housewares, hardware, fishing lures, shotgun shells," hunting and fishing licenses. Irene and Donald Murray purchased the store from Peg and Courtney Murray in 1975 and operated Murray's General Store until it closed in 2011.



We have enjoyed having Kate Montgomery, Mansfield University Intern. We wish her well as she graduates this December.

Kate was instrumental in re-designing, artifact cataloguing and research aspects of the Civil Defense Emergency Disaster Hospital Exhibit from start to finish.

She quickly learned the artifact cataloguing procedure, by helping with this project she was introduced to a wide variety of artifacts of the past and their uses. At times she used her internet research skills for additional needed information. Museum volunteers benefitted greatly as Kate 'tutored' us with her internet, cell phone and computer skills.



Upcoming Events

Trivia night is taking a hiatus during the busy holiday season and will return in 2024

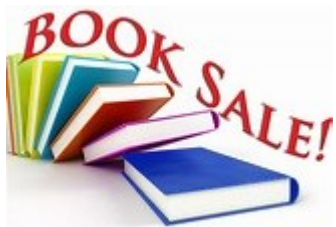
Christmas in the Village

Sunday December 3rd 11AM– 3PM

Free Admission

Holiday Bake Sale, Unique gifts, craft vendors,
Santa & Mrs. Clause. holiday music by Jacob Gilpin,
The Christmas Story Live nativity
Story time with Mrs. Clause,
Hot dog roasting

Free Kids Crafts, Free Refreshments



New, used and old books

Tuesdays December 12 and 18
at the Museum

9AM-3PM

Broom Making Workshop

Saturday January 13, 2024 1 to 3PM

Make your own cobweb broom

Class limit 8 Cost \$30

Pre-registration required– Deb Lutz
dtwlutz@gmail.com



Event/Meeting/ work days

In the event of inclement weather we will follow the Troy School District schedule.

No school– no
Early dismissal– no
School delay–yes



History of the Thumb tack was the topic of a Trivia wooden nickle prize.

Known as **drawing pin** (in British English) or **(thumb) tack** (in North American English), also called a **push-pin**, is a short, mall pin or nail with a flat, broad head that can be



pressed into place with pressure from the thumb, often used for hanging light articles on a wall or noticeboard.

Thumb tacks made of brass, tin or iron may be referred to as brass tacks, brass pins, tin tacks or iron tacks, respectively. These terms are particularly used in the idiomatic expression *to come (or get) down to brass (or otherwise) tacks*, meaning to consider basic facts of a situation.

The drawing pin was invented in name and first mass-produced in what is now the United States in the mid/late 1750s; it was first mentioned in the Oxford English Dictionary in 1759 . It was said that the use of the newly invented drawing pin to attach notices to school house doors was making significant contribution to the whittling away of their gothic doors. Modern drawing pins were also found as standard in architects' drawing boxes in the late 18th century.

Edwin Moore patented the "push-pin" in the US in 1900 and founded the Moore Push-Pin Company. Moore described them as a pin with a handle. In 1903, in the German town of Lychen, clockmaker Johann Kirsten invented flat-headed pins for use with drawings.
<https://en.wikipedia.org/>

The public is invited to the next BCHA Board meeting Wednesday December 20, 1PM at the Museum.

Trivia Mystery Item– answer– the tool to pry loose ice cubes from a metal tray, before the trays came with an attached lever.



It is made of strong metal, 7 x1.5 inches.