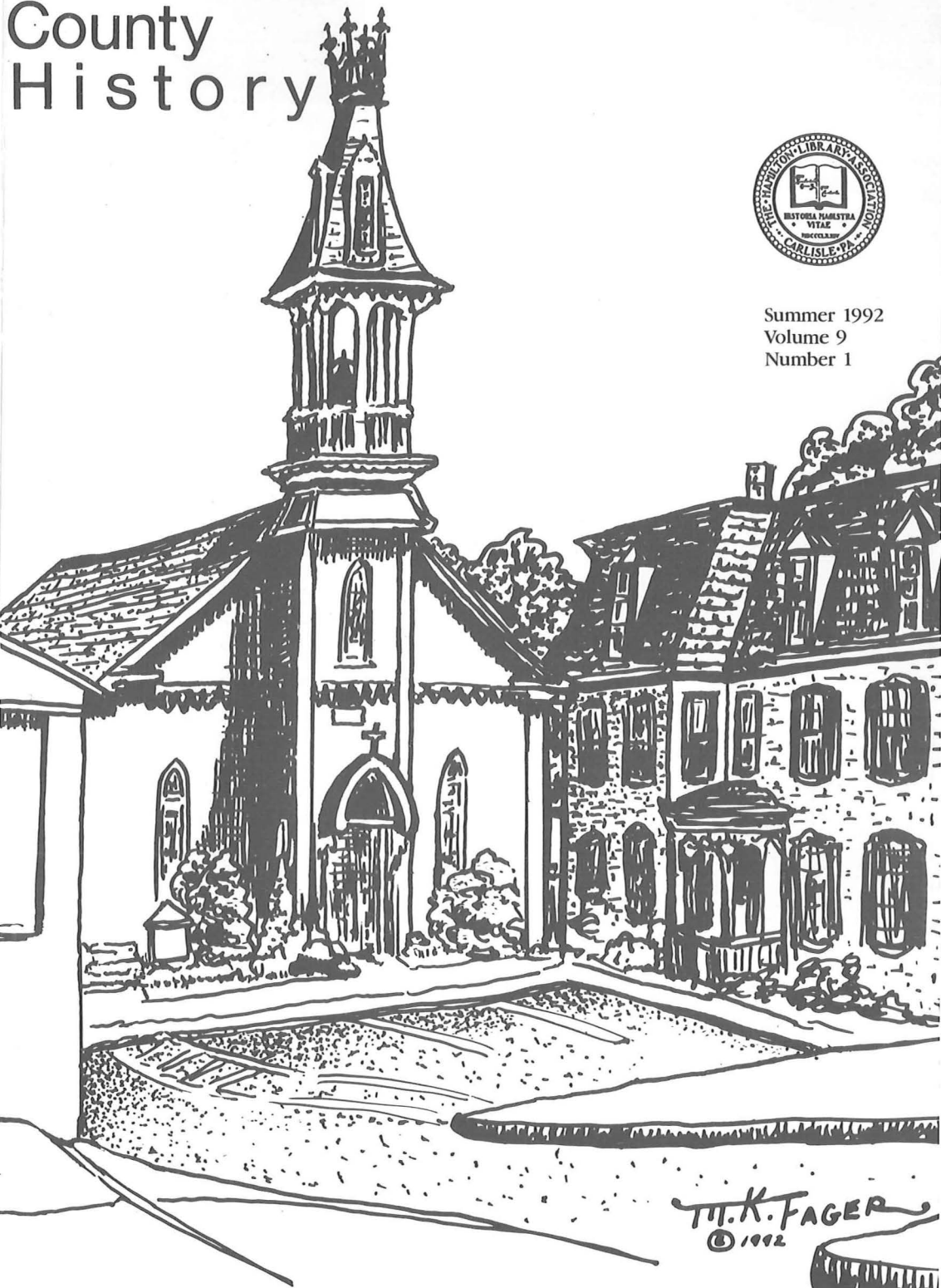


Cumberland County History



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Membership and Subscription

Cumberland County History is published semi-annually. All members of the Cumberland County Historical Society receive a copy of the journal as part of regular membership. The regular membership fee is \$25.00 annually. Members receive other benefits, including a quarterly newsletter, special invitations to programs and exhibits, and the satisfaction of joining with others to preserve county history. Correspondence regarding membership should be addressed to the Executive Director, Cumberland County Historical Society, 21 North Pitt Street, P.O. Box 626, Carlisle, PA 17013.

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In This Issue

- | | |
|--|----|
| Politics, Corruption and Ethnic Rivalry in
Cumberland County: The Duncan-Lamberton
Duel of 1793
<i>by Donna Swanson</i> | 1 |
| Art from the President's House:
A Portrait of John McClintock
<i>by Susan Fritschler</i> | 10 |
| State Commission Lists Forty-Eight
Historical Markers in County
<i>by Editor</i> | 21 |
| What's in a Name?
<i>West Fairview</i> | 31 |
| Book Review:
<i>by Richard Steinmetz</i> | 35 |
| Cartoon:
<i>by Homer Dodson</i> | 36 |

COVER: The cover sketch of West Fairview is by Mary Kay Fager, of Hampden Township.

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Politics, Corruption and Ethnic Rivalry
in Cumberland County
The Duncan-Lamberton Duel of 1793

Donna Swanson

On Saturday morning last a duel was fought near this place by Messr. John Duncan and James Lamberton, when the former unhappily received a ball through his head, which instantly deprived him of his life. By this melancholy accident his wife has lost an affectionate husband, and his five children a tender parent, and society one of its most valuable citizens. He was honest, benevolent, generous, and brave.¹

In this obituary, which appeared on June 26, 1793, in *Kline's Carlisle Weekly Gazette*, the citizens of Carlisle were informed of the death of John Duncan in a duel with James Lamberton. While the obituary may have announced the outcome of the duel, it does not make any attempt to explain why the event took place. Indeed, questions involving the nature of the dispute between Duncan and Lamberton were never formally addressed in the local newspaper or county documents. Nevertheless, an examination of local politics and national issues during the 1790s reveals that the Duncan-Lamberton dispute centered around questions involving democracy, corruption in local elections, and ethnic rivalries.

John Duncan and James Lamberton were both men of significant social standing in Carlisle in the years preceding their duel. As the son of the prominent local merchant Stephen Duncan, John Duncan was a native of the Carlisle area. Indeed, the Duncans were well established members of the Carlisle community and, as such, John Duncan's father was described in his obituary as being "one of the earliest and most respectable inhabitants of this borough." John Duncan's oldest brother,

Thomas, was a successful attorney who later served as Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. In contrast, James Lamberton was born the son of Robert Lamberton in Scotland in 1751. After living in Ireland for a few years, Lamberton came to Carlisle in 1783, where he subsequently began a local business of operating pack trains that carried merchandise from the Cumberland County region to the South and Southwest. In this way, James Lamberton had worked to establish his position in society, while John Duncan was born into a family which had already achieved significant social standing. According to local records, both men were members of the First Presbyterian Church in Carlisle and held substantial property in town.²

The Cumberland County tax records for 1793 show that, at the time of his duel with James Lamberton, John Duncan owned a house and a twenty foot lot in Carlisle. In addition, Duncan owned a house near that of William Thompson, as well as houses and lots on Spring Street. Duncan was also taxed at that time for a horse, two cows and for a negro servant woman. Likewise, James Lamberton was taxed in 1793 for his residence in Carlisle. Lamberton was also taxed for a horse and two cows, as well as for thirty-five acres and lots which he owned elsewhere in the region.³

The event which set in motion the issues which culminated in the Duncan-Lamberton duel was the passage of a law in the spring of 1793 by the Pennsylvania Assembly calling for the restructuring of the militia. This law stated that "every free able bodied white male citizen . . . residing in this commonwealth, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five . . . shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the militia." The law also provided that local field officers were to be elected by members of the militia in that region. Specifically, the law stated that:

The several brigade inspectors shall, on or before the first Tuesday of June next [1793], give notice . . . regarding all the citizens enrolled in the said regiment . . . to elect by ballot one lieutenant colonel; and the enrolled inhabitants of each battalion bounds, respectively, shall elect by ballot . . . one major.

In this way, members of the militia would be able to elect someone that they felt comfortable following and who would be an effective leader.⁴

The most detailed description of the events leading up to the duel are contained in a letter to the editor dated June 22, which was published in the *Connecticut Courant* on July 8, 1793. The letter states that on Thursday, June 20 Cumberland County held its election for field officers in the local regiments and battalions of the 6th Division of the Pennsylvania militia. The intense competition around which the election took place and the implication of corruption is also noted in the letter. "Several persons discovered the same active zeal to carry their respective tickets which have been often witnessed in this place; accordingly some smart altercations took place respecting the legal qualifications of the voters."⁵

As a result of this election, James Lamberton, a Scotch-Irish immigrant, was elected major of the 1st Battalion of Cumberland County. Still, John Duncan suspected that Lamberton had used corrupt methods in order to insure his victory. Duncan confronted Lamberton with this accusation on June 20, and the two "exchanged some words which had like to come to blows on the spot, but, by the interference of the spectators, the affair was hushed." These events, coupled with his fear that immigrants were debasing the native political establishment, led Duncan to believe that Lamberton had insulted his honor. Consequently, he sent his brother-in-law, Joseph Postelthwait, on the evening of June 21 to challenge Lamberton to a duel. The specifics of the challenge were "to meet him on the next morning with pistols in the common by the works, to give him satisfaction for (what he considered) the insult offered him at the election."⁶

Initially, James Lamberton did not respond to the verbal challenge issued by Postelthwait. But, Postelthwait was persistent and "delivered it again in writing, allowing five minutes to return an answer, or be deemed a coward in the public estimation: He accordingly accepted the challenge." Societal pressure, undoubtedly, would have been heavy on Lamberton to accept the challenge despite his reluctance. "Anyone who failed to meet his opponent on the field had to worry, rightly or wrongly, that he faced a much sterner test in maintaining his social standing in the face of public scorn."⁷

In Lamberton's case, he had to consider the entire political base of immigrants in the Cumberland County region. His acceptance of the challenge could give them credibility, while his refusal would undercut their rising status in society. The following morning, June 22, John Duncan arrived at the appointed site, Holmes's woods on the southeast end of Carlisle, with his seconds, James Blaine and Joseph Postelthwait. Likewise, James Lamberton arrived with his second, Robert Huston, who was a fellow Scots-Irish immigrant.⁸

During the preparations for the duel, Lamberton approached Duncan to ask him "when was the matter to end; if both should miss the first time would he then be satisfied? He replied that he would never leave the ground until one of them was killed, except concessions were made." Lamberton in response stated that he had given Duncan no insult and told him to "make your rules by which we shall fight, and I will abide by them." Thereafter, the seconds marked off eight paces and designated the point from which the principles would start. "At the desire of Major Lamberton they shook hands, wished each other future happiness should they fall" and, then, the duel began. The event, however, did not last long, as on the first shot a "bullet from Major Lamberton's pistol unhappily entered Mr. Duncan's head just above the right eye . . . He fell in a moment with his pistol in his hand, and never moved again."⁹

In this way, John Duncan was killed by James Lamberton, despite the evident reluctance of the latter to carry their disagreement to that point. Surviving John Duncan was his wife, Sarah Postelthwait Duncan, and five minor children: Matilda, Ste-

phen, Samuel, Mary Anne, and Amelia Duncan. Dr. Samuel Allen McCoskry and Michael Ege were appointed as the guardians of the Duncan children by the Cumberland County Orphan's Court on September 10, 1794.¹⁰ In the end, Duncan's determination to get satisfaction from Lamberton for his insult not only cost him his life but also significantly affected the lives of his wife and children. Consequently, Duncan must have been convinced of the necessity of a duel with James Lamberton in order to have risked the outcome that did, in fact, occur. While Lamberton may have been trying to uphold his own honor and that of other immigrants in the community by participating in the duel, the issue of his corruption in the militia election remained. Allegations of election corruption dogged Lamberton again during his campaign for a seat in State Assembly; these involved the eligibility of voters to participate. The question of whether there was corruption in the militia election is not answered by the charges of corruption in the legislative race. The later charges may have been raised because of the former, however.

Politically, James Lamberton was a member of the Democratic-Republican party. As such, his political career should have emphasized the rights of common men to influence government policy in defense of their mutual interests. "In addition, the emerging Republicans were 'going to the people,' in a virtually unprecedented attempt not only to represent popular interests and concerns but also to mobilize popular opposition to those who held power." In theory, then, Democratic-Republicans worked actively to portray the interests and opinions of the masses in government. However, Lamberton's participation in the election for the Pennsylvania General Assembly only one year after his duel with John Duncan revealed a more personal motive in his political career than his party affiliation.¹¹

In order to examine the politics of James Lamberton, it is also important to recognize the political climate in the county, state, and nation during the 1790s. On the national scale, the federal government in 1791 levied an excise tax on imported and domestically distilled alcohol which was to define the framework of much of the political debate for the early 1790s. This tax was proposed by Alexander Hamilton and the Federalist party as a way to raise money to repay state debts that had recently been assumed by the federal government. Particularly strong opposition to the tax arose among the grain farmers in Western Pennsylvania, who because of the high costs of transporting their crop east had been converting it into whiskey. In the opinion of these farmers, the tax on whiskey placed an unfair burden on their segment of the population to bear the cost of repaying the debts. By 1794, Western Pennsylvania was in open rebellion against the tax.

Carlisle and the rest of Cumberland County were also among the areas of the state which protested the whiskey tax. It was estimated that "There were 5,000 public and private distilleries in this State in 1790, and many of these were in Cumberland County." Consequently, many people in the Cumberland County region felt unfairly burdened by the tax. Indeed, on August 14, 1794, people in the Cumberland County region who opposed the whiskey tax met in Carlisle to draft a petition of federal offi-

cials to repeal the tax. In this petition, local residents “decried the ‘oppressive, unjust, and unconstitutional’ decision of the national government to assume state debts, and the ‘enormous load of taxes particularly the excise law’ that resulted from the decision.”¹²

Not all residents of Carlisle, however, expressed their opposition to the whiskey tax in the proper legal channels. During the evening of August 27, 1794, a small group of armed local residents with blackened faces went to the house of the excise tax collector John Hurling. Upon their arrival, protesters threatened Hurling with pistols and demanded that he turn over the papers associated with his office.²³ Unlike the protests staged in the western part of the state, however, the participants tended not to resort to violence in expressing their point of view. “Efforts to raise and defend liberty poles in Carlisle during September 1794 showed the sorts of inter-class cooperation and respect for property for which the Boston Tea Party, among other incidents, is legendary. Intimidation, but little physical violence, occurred.” Still, some residents of Cumberland County did not like the whiskey law but still believed that they had to abide by it. A Yellow Breeches farmer wrote in an editorial in the *Carlisle Gazette* that “the time is not far distant when the whole United States or a majority of them shall say this is a hard, this is an oppressive law, let us have it repealed, . . . but until this actually turns out, let us act consistently with ourselves, let us defend the law we have made while they exist.”¹³

Despite the democratic nature of political elections, however, the driving force behind Cumberland County politics by the mid-1790s was largely personal ambition rather than the concept of representing the people. Beginning in September of 1795, an anonymous person, calling himself “A Citizen of 1776,” began submitting a series of editorials to the *Carlisle Weekly Gazette* which outlined the deception and corruption involved in the previous year’s election. Inherent in the pseudonym “Citizen of 1776” is the notion that the author was speaking for long-time residents of the area whose families had been part of the revolutionary struggle. Written from this perspective, particular attention was given by the author of the editorials to James Lamberton’s campaign for the State Assembly.

In the first editorial, the writer asserts that a shift had taken place in the politics of Cumberland County.

The time is not long past when the people of this county were a band of brothers, though they held different sentiments on political subjects, though there were among them, constitutionalists and republicans, yet their disputes were always conducted with manly freedom, with peace and good order But since the arrival in this county, in this town, of a certain junto of foreigners . . . animosities have been excited, friend set against friend, neighbor against neighbor, and instead of that friendly intercourse which subsisted between men of different parties, suspicion, jealousy, bitterness, and strife have been sitted up.

On this basis, the author of the editorials notes the rise of ethnic factions interested in pursuing their private interests rather than those of the community as a whole. Indeed, as a Scots-Irish immigrant, James Lamberton was active in that ethnic faction, and during 1793 he worked to establish a Scots-Irish settlement sixty miles north on the west branch of the Susquehanna River.¹⁴

In the course of the editorial series, the "Citizen of 1776" attempts to prove that Lamberton registered ineligible voters to participate in the election of 1794. While a candidate in this election for the Pennsylvania General Assembly, James Lamberton also served as a tax collector for Cumberland County. At that time, state law provided that voters must show that they were assessed for state or county tax at least six months before the election.¹⁵

Because James Lamberton was a candidate in the election of 1794, he conceived a plan to use his office as tax collector in order to register supporters of his campaign in the election. According to the "Citizen of 1776":

James Lamberton, the candidate for Senatorship, did add without authority and against law, a number of names to his duplicate of Carlisle, who had never been returned or assessed, that many receipts by him given for taxes were antedated for the purpose of the Election.¹⁶

Thus, despite Lamberton's party affiliation and its emphasis on democracy and popular elections, Lamberton back-dated tax receipts to enable his supporters to vote for him in the election of 1794.

Indeed, the "Citizen of 1776" asserts

That James Lamberton, who declares he has no personal interest, and that it is no way material to him how the Election goes, is not so remarkably modest at Elections . . . that he has not much regarded the means by which offices might be obtained . . . [and] that the rights of Citizens voting, who were opposed to him, has been disputed on the most frivolous pretense.

For his evidence, the author of the editorials quotes statements by those involved in the election. According to Major Logue, clerk of the Election Board, "James Lamberton called on me a day or two before I marched with the troops with a piece of paper on which were several names and said they had been omitted in the tax bill. . . he then gave me the list . . . and requested me to enter them, and I did without thinking of the design." Another statement was made by James McCormick, Election Inspector for Carlisle, which indicated that he also believed that Lamberton had forged tax receipts in the election. Upon receiving several requests to vote by people who presented tax receipts from Lamberton, McCormick stated that

The reason why I thought it a fraud was because I suspected it was offered to induce me to believe the tax was assessed above six months before the Election, being in J. Lamberton's duplicate, when in fact it never was assessed at all but paid on the day of the Election, as a matter of choice to obtain a vote.¹⁷

Perhaps the most incriminating evidence cited by the “Citizen of 1776” against James Lamberton is the confession of Charles McMannes in which he admits to voting fraudulently in the election.

On the day of the Election I met with Robert Huston who asked me if I was going to vote. I told him I was not . . . as I had not paid taxes; Huston replied that I ought to pay taxes, that it would be an advantage to me . . . I then went to Lamberton and told him I wanted to pay taxes . . . I then went and voted for Lamberton as Senator, and was obliged to show the receipt before this my vote was taken.¹⁸

On the basis of this and other evidence cited by the “Citizen of 1776” against James Lamberton, it would be difficult to conclude that Lamberton did not engage in election fraud in order to add more votes to his own election return. Once the fact has been established that Lamberton registered ineligible voters for his own advantage in one election, it becomes more plausible that he took similar action in other elections in which he was also a candidate. Specifically, John Duncan’s accusation of Lamberton regarding the eligibility of voters in the election of militia field officers is, in light of his later actions, more credible.

The Pennsylvania state law on dueling in 1793 defined punishments only for participation in a duel, making no distinction between duels in which a principal was killed and those in which both parties survived. The law stated that

if any person within this commonwealth shall challenge by word or writing the person of another to fight . . . such person so challenging shall forfeit and pay . . . the sum of one hundred pounds, or shall suffer twelve months imprisonment . . . and the person who shall accept any such challenge shall in like manner forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds or suffer such imprisonment for and during six months.

Similarly for the seconds involved in the duel, the law stated that “if any person shall willingly and knowingly carry and deliver . . . any message purporting to be a challenge, or shall consent to be a second in any such intended duel . . . he or they so offending shall . . . forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds or suffer six months imprisonment.” Clearly, on the basis of these penalties, James Lamberton, Robert Huston, James Blaine, and Joseph Postelthwait should have been brought to trial for their participation in the duel.¹⁹

Indeed, the Criminal Court Records of the Clerk of the Court of Cumberland County do contain some records pertaining to the duel, which indicates that the event was investigated to a degree by the authorities. After the duel took place on June 22, 1793, Robert Huston, who served as the second for James Lamberton, appeared later that day before the justices of the criminal court to give them his sworn statement concerning the events of the duel. On the basis of Huston’s statement, which concurred with the more detailed account that was published the fol-

lowing month in the *Connecticut Courant*, indictments of the participants in the duel were issued. Joseph Postelthwait, Robert Huston, James Blaine, and Captain John Wray (who was a witness to the duel) were each called to "appear in the next Court of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery to be held . . . the first Monday in August next to answer such Bills of Indictment as shall then and there be professed."²⁰

Shortly after the duel, however, James Lamberton fled to Virginia for a short time. Consequently, a warrant had to be issued in order to bring him back to Cumberland County to stand trial. "Whereas it appears by the information of Robt. Huston that James Lamberton . . . did this morning intentionally kill John Duncan . . . These are therefore to command you, that you take the said James Lamberton and Robt. Huston and bring them before us . . . to be dealt with according to the law." These initial steps taken by the Cumberland County Criminal Court indicated that the proper legal actions would be taken to impose a just punishment on those involved in the duel and the death of John Duncan.²¹

However, an examination of the Quarter Session Dockets for 1793-1794 of the Criminal Court of Cumberland County shows no record of this case ever coming to trial. How the case was resolved or if it was excused because of a political arrangement never becomes clear. One explanation, however, of why the case never came to trial lies in the nature of duelling itself.

"The duel is usually found in the upper classes of a complex society; it is found not in the broad base of the social pyramid but in the small apex . . . that towers above the cloud of laws that blanket and hold in place the lower orders . . . A man fought because society demanded that certain issues be so adjudicated."²²

Consequently, while dueling may have technically been against the law, it may also have been a socially tolerable practice that was considered to be outside the jurisdiction of the legislature and courts. What is irrefutable about the situation, however, is that James Lamberton continued to serve as a tax collector in Cumberland County and ran, just one year after the duel, as a candidate in the election for the Pennsylvania General Assembly.

Traditionally, dueling has been viewed as a means for two individuals to resolve a personal conflict. While this analysis of the Duncan-Lamberton duel is correct on the superficial level, the duel can also be said to reflect the deeper tensions and issues that existed in Cumberland County politics during the 1790s. From this perspective, the Duncan-Lamberton duel highlighted the ethnic rivalry which was prevalent in the area, as local natives perceived that their established position in the social hierarchy was being challenged by the rising power of immigrants. Similarly, the duel demonstrated the element of corruption in local elections, as politicians came to place a higher priority on their own ambitions than on the accurate representation

of the people. Both of these issues, in turn, are examples of the larger national struggle of the 1790s in the country's attempt to adapt democracy and societal values to a changing political culture.

ENDNOTES

¹ Kline's *Carlisle Weekly Gazette* (Carlisle, Pennsylvania), June 26, 1793, 3.

² *Carlisle Gazette*, April 2, 1794, 3; *Biographical Annals of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania* (Chicago, 1905), 31; *Church Records 1780s to 1900s*, First Presbyterian Church (Carlisle, Pennsylvania), Cumberland County Historical Society.

³ *Tax Lists for 1793* (Cumberland County, Pennsylvania), Cumberland County Historical Society.

⁴ "Act for the Regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth Pennsylvania," *Carlisle Gazette*, May 1, 1793, 1; James T. Mitchell and Henry Flanders eds., *The Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania from 1682-1801*, Vol. XIV, 1791-1793, (Harrisburg, 1909), 462.

⁵ *The Connecticut Courant* (Hartford, Connecticut), July 8, 1793, 2.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*; Dickson D. Bruce Jr., *Violence and Culture in the Antebellum South* (Austin, 1979), 28.

⁸ William H. Burkhardt, *Cumberland Valley Chronicles: A Bicentennial History* (Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, 1976), 194.

⁹ *The Connecticut Courant*, July 8, 1793, 2.

¹⁰ *Orphan's Court Docket for 1793* (Cumberland County, Pennsylvania), Cumberland County Historical Society.

¹¹ *Biographical Annals of Cumberland County*, 31; William Nesbit Chambers, *Political Parties in a New Nation: The American Experience, 1776-1809* (New York, 1963), 65.

¹² Conway P. Wing, *A History of the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, Pennsylvania* (Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1877), 132-133; Thomas P. Slaughter, *The Whiskey Rebellion: Frontier Epilogue to the American Revolution* (New York, 1986), 207.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 208; *Carlisle Gazette*, September 17, 1794, 2.

¹⁴ *Carlisle Gazette*, September 16, 1795, 2; *Carlisle Gazette*, April 24, 1793, 3.

¹⁵ *Carlisle Gazette*, September 23, 1795, 2.

¹⁶ *Carlisle Gazette*, September 16, 1795, 2.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*; *Carlisle Gazette*, September 23, 1795, 2.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ Mitchell and Flanders, *Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania*, Vol. XII, 1785-1787, 320.

²⁰ *Criminal Court Records for 1793*, Clerk of the Court of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Cumberland County Historical Society.

²¹ Burkhardt, *Cumberland Valley Chronicles*, 194.

²² *Criminal Court Dockets for 1793*, Criminal Court of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Cumberland County Historical Society; Charles S. Sydnor, "The Southerner and the Laws," *Journal of Southern History*, VI (February 1940), 17-18.

Art From the President's House A Portrait of John McClintock

Susan Fritschler

Several notable paintings and portraits decorate the walls of the President's House of Dickinson College. Two favorites are the portraits hanging in the livingroom, of John McClintock and his first wife, Caroline Augusta.

The portraits were given to the College by the Longacre family of Philadelphia, descendants of Caroline Augusta. Caroline's portrait was painted by Theodore Pine in 1850, when Caroline was thirty-six. Who painted John, and the year are unknown, but the work seems to have been done between 1836, when the McClintock's were married and 1850, when Augusta died.

As a young adult John McClintock was described by his friend and biographer, George R. Crooks, in the following way:

In person he was of medium height, florid in complexion, alert in movement, and winning in manner. His voice, though not of great compass, was melodious, and his bearing graceful. A stranger, seeing him for the first time, was struck at once with the large size of the head, and the almost spherical roundness of the forehead. His facility in the acquisition of knowledge . . . gave him the assurance of rapid success.¹

John McClintock was a highly intelligent, industrious, and religious man who served as a distinguished member of the Dickinson faculty for eleven years and who made his mark on the town of Carlisle. A brief sketch of his life and accomplishments provide insight to the nature of college life in the 1830s and 1840s, the influence of religion, and how the college and the town of Carlisle were coping with the major issue of the day: slavery.

John McClintock arrived in Carlisle in summer of 1836, as an assistant professor of mathematics. Dickinson was lucky to attract him: he also had an offer for a full professorship from LaGrange College in Alabama, and that school gave him a choice of teaching either mathematics or languages. He chose Carlisle, primarily because of its location near his hometown of Philadelphia. He was only twenty-two years old and had already packed years of study and hard work into his brief life. In fact, he had worked so strenuously as a Methodist minister that he was forced by poor health to resign his post and find an easier way to make a living.

What drove him to work so hard as to jeopardize his health permanently by the age of twenty-two? The answer seems to be family values, his own insatiable desire for knowledge, and a deep belief in God. John was born in 1814, of parents who had only a few years before immigrated from Ireland and settled in Philadelphia. His parents, John and Martha, were active members of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church. The church was a center of social and religious life for the entire family.

McClintock's formal education began when he was eight. As a student in the Grammar School of the University of Pennsylvania, he studied Latin and Greek under a Dr. Wylie, one of the most distinguished Greek scholars of the day. However, his school days did not last long. At age fourteen, he reluctantly went to work in his father's dry goods store. He missed the challenge of the classroom. He wrote to one friend, "Many a scolding have I suffered for sales made below cost, while my mind was wandering to the scenes I had so deeply studied in the Songs of Anacreon or the Aeneid of Virgil."² When he was sixteen John moved on to another job. With the help of his father, he secured a position as bookkeeper in the Methodist Book Concern in New York. There he worked under the supervision of the Reverend Dr. John Emory, and began a friendship that had great impact on his life.

Can you imagine parents today who would encourage, and in fact, arrange for their sixteen year-old child to move to New York City to work? In the late 1820s, children assumed some adult responsibilities early. His parents carefully arranged for him to live with a Methodist minister, the Reverend Samuel Merwin and his wife. John came to regard the Merwin's as a second set of parents.

John performed his bookkeeping duties well, but typical of a teenager, he became restless after a couple of years. He wanted to go to school, and he began laying his plans and saving his money. His dream became a reality in 1832, when he entered Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut. Within less than a week, he became so ill he was forced to drop out and return home to Philadelphia. After a month of rest, he had recovered enough to enter the University of Pennsylvania.

It was shortly before entering the University that a significant event occurred in his life. He attended a Methodist revival meeting in New York, a major happening of that time, and, as he wrote to his parents, "I cannot wait, must tell you what great things the Lord has done for me. . . . I firmly believe the Lord turned me from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to the living God."³ He became immersed in church activities, and spent every spare minute in prayer meetings. Thus, by the age of seventeen the two dominant influences of his life, scholarship and religion, were quite apparent.

Throughout his life he pursued his academic interests and his religious obligations with such intensity that his health suffered. The first serious illness, the one

which brought him to Carlisle, occurred during his student days. He was a high achiever, a quick but meticulous student who wanted to learn everything, but during his second year at the University of Pennsylvania, much to his surprise, he was invited to become a Methodist minister. He was assigned a small church. Somehow, he managed to combine study with full-time ministerial duties, first in Philadelphia and then in Middleton. Through hard work and careful allocation of his time, he was able to complete his undergraduate work in three years. He kept a grueling schedule. He wrote to his mother, "I preached generally three times on every Sabbath, and had a meeting of some sort on almost every night of the week."⁴ Within a year, his doctors told him to resign his pastoral responsibilities or be prepared to die. His fragile physical condition caused him to turn his attention to academic pursuits.

He joined the Dickinson College faculty at a critical stage in the history of the institution. Dickinson had been founded as a Presbyterian college but unfortunately, the Presbyterian church had not been able to generate adequate or stable financial support. The College was forced to close in 1832. A year later, Dickinson was conveyed to the Methodist Episcopal Church. A new president was hired, and the College reopened its doors in 1834. One of the first responsibilities of the new president, the Reverend John Durbin, was to assemble a faculty. One of the bright young men he chose was Robert Emory, son of John McClintock's former boss at the Methodist Book Concern. Robert Emory was known as a scholar in his own right, but it should be noted that his father negotiated the purchase of Dickinson from the Presbyterian Church and was the President of Dickinson's Board of Trustees.

As faculty members, President Durbin also hired Merritt Caldwell and William Allen, who, despite their young ages, were recognized for their intellectual prowess. John McClintock joined this group in 1836.



John McClintock
Photograph courtesy
Dickinson College.

The Carlisle days were some of the happiest of his life. Shortly after moving here, he married Caroline Augusta Wakeman. By coincidence, they had been born on the same day, in the same year, as John observed in his diary; it appeared that they were meant for each other. John and Augusta made many friends in the community; their house was always open when someone wanted to drop in and chat. John, President Durbin, and the other faculty members became very close friends.

He enjoyed his life as a professor, but from his description, it was obviously not less taxing than his life as a minister had been. A typical day, in his words, included the following:

First bell, half past five am; prayers, six am—breakfast immediately after prayers; recitations, nine, ten, eleven, . . . and four pm. . . . Evening prayers at five pm—tea immediately after prayer. Last bell, nine pm. On Sabbath, after breakfast, two classes meet at eight o'clock; preaching, eleven; dinner half past twelve; Bible class, three; preaching, half past six, as usual. On Tuesday evening we have a social meeting for literary conversation. On Wednesday, faculty meeting; Thursday, preaching; Friday, prayer meeting; Saturday, debate; so that days and evenings are pretty well filled up.⁵

In that same letter, he wrote, "The students generally are moral, studious, and well-behaved, and many of them are pious."⁶

These were exciting times at Dickinson. The young faculty was eager to establish the College and themselves as a center for intellectual development and high academic standards. McClintock was not content merely to teach others mathematics. He also taught himself languages, logic, metaphysics, and theology, and studied history and poetry. McClintock not only studied and read widely, but also produced some manuscripts. With a colleague, he translated Neander's *Life of Christ* from German. With another colleague, he wrote a series of Latin and Greek textbooks, which introduced a new method of teaching. These works were considered the standard textbooks for at least 30 years. During this time, he earned a reputation as one of the finest Methodist preachers.

McClintock's biographer, George Crooks, described Carlisle of the mid-1840s:

Encircled lovingly on either side by the Blue Mountain ridge, and enveloped in an atmosphere of crystal clearness, on which the play of light and shade produced on every house some new and striking effect, it was, in a measure, withdrawn from the tumult of the world. The tumult might be heard in the distance, but did not come near enough to disturb the calm of studious pursuits. The town preserved the tradition of the learned culture which has distinguished it from the beginning of the present century.⁷

The tumult soon arrived in Carlisle, and John McClintock, the careful scholar and man of God, was in the thick of it. On June 2, 1847, a riot broke out in Carlisle over the fate of three runaway slaves. It seems that two slave owners from Hagerstown, James Kennady and his brother-in-law, Howard Hollingsworth, came to Carlisle in search of their three runaways. They located the man, woman, and ten year old girl in the home of a black family, forcibly entered the house, and took the slaves to the Justice of the Peace. Kennady and Hollingsworth presented evidence of ownership, and the Justice declared that the slaves should be returned to their owners. Kennady and Hollingsworth then asked if the slaves could be held in custody until arrangements could be made to return them to Hagerstown. That request was granted, and the slaves were taken off to jail.

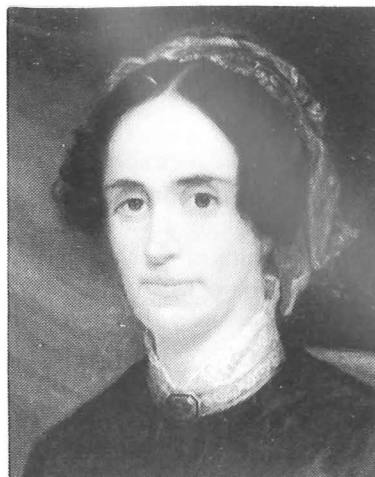
The black members of the community who had gathered to watch the proceedings, were angry. A minor disturbance broke out as the sheriff led the three fugitives away.

A few hours later, the attorney for the slaves, Samuel Adair, obtained a writ of habeas corpus. In his opinion, the slaves were being held unlawfully. The slaves, the slave owners, and their attorneys returned to the courthouse, where Judge Hepburn considered whether or not the imprisonment had been legal. By this time, word of the case had spread throughout Carlisle, and many members of the community, black and white, crowded the courtroom. Judge Hepburn quickly decided in favor of Adair and his clients, that the imprisonment had been illegal, but the slaves were turned over to their owners.

Kennady and Hollingsworth had obtained one victory, custody of the slaves, but they had to cope with another issue. They, too, had been arrested. The charge against them was breaking and entering the residence where the slaves had been staying. As they left the courtroom to post bail for their offense, they once again asked the sheriff to take custody of the slaves. When the sheriff agreed, the blacks in the community began to rebel. Judge Hepburn ordered everyone to leave the courtroom except the slaves.

Samuel Adair, the attorney for the blacks, continued in his efforts to free his clients. he obtained a second writ of habeas corpus, this one based on evidence that the woman and girl were not slaves at all and that Kennady and Hollingsworth did not have authentic evidence of ownership. As Adair returned to the courthouse with the writ, he saw Kennady and Hollingsworth and the slaves come down the courthouse steps to a waiting carriage. As the slaves were being forced into the carriage, the rioting began. The blacks who had been monitoring the situation all day seized the slaves; Kennady was pelted with rocks and sticks, and was seriously injured.

Caroline McClintock
Photograph courtesy
of Dickinson College.



What role did John McClintock play in this drama? In his own words, as recorded in his diary, McClintock relates the following:

This day at five P.M., as I was passing the courthouse, Mr. Sanderson (postmaster) called me and asked if I wasn't going to the court-house. "Why? There is a case of fugitive slaves," etc. I went in. Mr. Thorne told me at the door that there was doubt about the woman and child being slaves, but not about the man . . . The case was over in about five minutes after I entered. The judge decided on the habeas corpus that the sheirriff had no right to imprison the blacks, and dismissed them from his custody, saying at the same time that the masters had certificates from the justice of the peace on which they could remove them. This I knew to be contrary to the late law of Pennsylvania, and I went up to Judge Hepburn (after the court had adjourned) and asked him about it. Found that neither he nor the woman and child were slaves; the man admitted it. Adair told me he would get out another writ to try the question of property, which had not been gone into. At his request I went home and got the law. After my return I stood on the porch talking with several young lawyers, who exhibited the most miserable ignorance of the Constitution of the United States. During the conversation the slaves were brought out, and before the writ of habeas corpus had been returned by the judge. The three blacks, seeing their fellows about to be carried away into interminable bondage, made a rush and carried off the woman and child. In the melee one of the slaveowners, named Kennady, was badly hurt. As I was coming home the last time I heard, near the courthouse corner, several persons saying, "Let her go, she had done nothing," and turning I found a man hauling off an aged colored woman. She said she had only tried to get "her old man out," and I told the officer that if "she had done nothing, and he arrested her illegally, I would see justice done her." I then came home." After tea I heard that I was charged with inciting the riot . . .⁸

The law McClintock spoke of had been enacted by the Pennsylvania legislature a few months earlier. It forbade any judicial or executive officer of the Commonwealth from taking any action in the recapture of fugitive slaves. Under this law, Commonwealth officials could not prevent slave owners from other states from searching for fugitives, but neither could the officers grant a warrant or in any way assist the slaveowners in taking such fugitives out of Pennsylvania. Indeed, slave owners who tried to remove runaways by force could be charged with a misdemeanor. Enactment of this law by Pennsylvania was clearly an affront to the United States Supreme Court, and was part of the legal tug-of-war between the Commonwealth and the national government on questions of slavery that dated to the 1820s. In 1826, Pennsylvania had enacted a law designed to prevent the recovery or kidnapping of fugitive slaves. The Supreme Court nullified the statute on the grounds that recovery of fugitive slaves was a national, not a state issue. In 1847, the Pennsylvania legislature countered with a clever solution. The new Pennsylvania statute said, in effect, if the recovery of runaway slaves was a national issue, then the national government should provide the means for recovery; residents of the Commonwealth who gave assistance to slaveowners were acting illegally.

Apparently, John McClintock was the only person in town who was aware of this new law, although Harrisburg was only twenty miles away.

McClintock and several blacks were arrested. Rumors had spread throughout Carlisle that he had cheered and encouraged the blacks to commit violence, assuring them that he would come to their aid.

The town was in an uproar, and so was the campus. The students gathered on the chapel steps and demanded an explanation from Robert Emory, who was now Dickinson's President. About one hundred students from Southern states said they would withdraw from the college. One of them, Moncure Conway, wrote of the students' reaction:

There was probably not an abolitionist among the students, and most of us perhaps were from slave states. My brother and I, like others, packed our trunks to leave college. A meeting of all the students was held in the evening—in the college chapel—at which President Emory spoke a few reassuring words; but we Southerners, wildly excited, appointed a meeting for next morning. At this meeting we were all stormy until the door opened and the face of McClintock was seen, serene as if about to take his usual seat in his recitation room. There was a sudden hush. Without excitement or gesture, without any accent of apology or of appeal, he related the simple facts, then descended from the pulpit and moved quickly along the aisle and out of the door. When McClintock had disappeared there were consultations between those sitting side by side, and two or three Seniors drew up resolution of entire confidence in the professor, which were signed by every one present and sent to leading papers for publication.⁹

One wonders how McClintock could have been charged with inciting a riot based on the minor part he took in the entire episode. The best explanation seems to be that he became a scapegoat. The entire community knew he was opposed to slavery. Earlier in the year, he had written articles for the *Christian Advocate* publicly stating his views. The *Christian Advocate* was a most influential, widely read journal in those days, and the articles provoked criticism and controversy among leaders of the Methodist church in the North and the South. Furthermore, tension over slavery had been rising in Carlisle, and it was not surprising that violence erupted.

Prominent newspapers carried stories of the riot. Articles appeared in the *New York Daily Times*, the *New York Herald*, and the *Philadelphia Ledger*. Community tensions increased again when Kennady, the slave owner died on June 30. A Carlisle newspaper, the *Herald Expositor*, was sympathetic to him. When he died, a town meeting was held to express disapproval of the riot, animosity toward McClintock, and to proclaim Kennady's virtues.

The trial of McClintock and twenty-six blacks began on August 25. By this time, the riot had become a "cause" with each side trying to win community support. McClintock's attorneys were S. Dunlap Adair, who had earlier defended the slaves and William Biddle. The prosecuting attorney developed a fine case against McClintock and the other defendants, but he had one serious problem: his witnesses were not trustworthy. Upon cross examination, their stories did not hold up. In the end, McClintock was acquitted and thirteen of the black defendants were also acquitted, but thirteen were convicted.

The outcome was bittersweet, however. The presiding Judge, Samuel Hepburn, protested the acquittal of McClintock. He said that on the day of the riot he had heard McClintock tell the blacks to "stand their ground," and, thus had become a rioter. The attorneys involved in the case and the citizens of Carlisle were astounded by the Judge's statement. The trial, it seems, had galvanized public support behind McClintock. In October, two months after the trial, Judge Hepburn privately admitted to McClintock that his objection had been wrong.

The case was not yet closed, as far as McClintock was concerned. Of the thirteen blacks who were found guilty, ten were condemned to imprisonment in the penitentiary. Never before had such a stiff sentence been given for a breach of peace. McClintock believed the sentence to be illegal; in 1848, he appealed and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania overturned the sentence.

Although the trial was over, and both the Carlisle and College community supported him, McClintock felt the time had come to leave Dickinson. He had formed close friendships with Robert Emory and the faculty, but the tight-knit circle was being dispersed. Robert Emory was ill and soon died. Professor Caldwell was also ill, and retired to Portland, Maine. As events called his other close friends away from Dickinson, McClintock felt he should move on, too. Only a few months before, when it was apparent that Robert Emory would not recover from his illness and the College would need a new President, John McClintock was the leading candidate. His letters reveal that he might have accepted the position, but after the riot, he felt his presidency would not benefit the College, and he was restless to pursue a career where he could freely express his views on slavery and other issues facing the church.

Once again, many opportunities were open to him. He was offered the Presidency of Genesee Seminary and of Allegheny College; a professorship at Wesleyan University; and the editorship of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*. He decided to accept the editorship, and in 1848 he and his family moved to Jersey City.

The *Methodist Quarterly Review* was the oldest publication of the church, but its prestige had suffered over the years, and by the time McClintock became editor it had been eclipsed by the *Christian Advocate*. McClintock set out to revitalize the publication and alter its purpose. By all accounts he was successful in producing a journal which contained scholarly articles on the leading theological issues of the day, something he believed was necessary for the advancement of the church, and items of practical value to lay ministers, something his superiors insisted upon.

Illness again struck his family when his wife, Caroline Augusta, died in 1850, at the age of thirty-six. She left him with two children. The next year, he married Catharine Emory, the widow of his good friend, Robert, and in 1853 they moved back to Carlisle. John had missed the companionship of his Carlisle friends, and he felt the climate here would improve his own health. During these years, he continued to edit the *Quarterly*.

In 1857 he returned to the ministry, first as pastor of St. Paul's church in New York, and then as pastor of the American Chapel in Paris. While the post in Paris may seem today to have been out of the mainstream for such a prominent Methodist leader, McClintock served a significant role. He was influential, during the Civil War, in persuading France and England not to support the cause of the South. Public opinion in both countries seemed not to be swayed by the morality of slavery, but by which side appeared to be winning. During the first years, the South was stronger. Furthermore, representatives from the Southern states were aggressive in seeking European support. McClintock was able to persuade leaders of France and England that lining up with the South would be a mistake.

After the War, and in a precarious state of health, McClintock and his wife returned to the United States. Although he was weak and often ill, he continued to be active in affairs of the church. He was once again pastor at St. Paul's, but devoted much time and energy to heading up the committee for the celebration of the centenary of the American Methodist church.

In 1866 Daniel Drew took steps to establish and endow a theological school, and made it known that he wanted John McClintock to be its first president. Although McClintock had, throughout his lifetime, refused similar offers from four other colleges or universities because of poor health, he accepted this assignment at a time when he was weak and frail. He laid the foundations for the course work and all other aspects of the new seminary. He was officially inaugurated as President of the Drew Theological Seminary on November 6, 1867. In addition to his duties as President, McClintock continued to preach when he was able, and with his colleague, Dr. Strong, forged ahead with the fourth volume of the *Biblical and Theological Cyclopaedia*, but in March 1870, almost 20 years to the day after the death of his first wife, John McClintock died.

He was missed by his friends, colleagues and acquaintances. His former Dickinson faculty colleague, William Allen, wrote, "Since the death of McClintock, so many beautiful and, in the main, truthful notices of his life, works, and character have been written—the best and most discriminating of them by alumni of Dickinson, his former pupils—that to one ambitious of fame it would almost seem worth while to exchange life for such abounding praise."¹⁰

McClintock was described in *Harper's Weekly* as a brilliant professor, one of the most eloquent preachers in the country, an accurate scholar, and a person of untiring industry.¹¹ This writer's impression, gained from books, articles, newspaper clippings, and his own letters, is that he was a mature, sensitive person possessing great drive and determination. McClintock was a quiet man who expressed his strongly held views through writing and preaching. His involvement in the 1847 riot seemed out of character. Yet McClintock thought of himself as emotional and brash, and believed others viewed him in the same light. At the age of twenty-seven, he wrote in his diary, "Men think me volatile because I look and talk as I feel without reserve or hypocrisy..."¹² Indeed, his writings for the *Christian Advocate* and other journals did cause a stir throughout his lifetime, but he seemed to stimulate debate rather than militant action.

Although he will be remembered in Carlisle because of the riot, he made other more significant contributions to this community and especially to Dickinson College.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ George R. Crooks, *Life and Letters of the Rev. John McClintock* (New York: Nelson and Phillips, 1876), 46.
- ² *Ibid.*, 20.
- ³ *Ibid.*, 27.
- ⁴ *Ibid.*, 64.
- ⁵ *Ibid.*, 73.
- ⁶ *Ibid.*, 73.
- ⁷ *Ibid.*, 102.
- ⁸ *Ibid.*, 157-158.
- ⁹ Martha Slotten, unpublished manuscript in her possession at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
- ¹⁰ Crooks, *Life and Letters*, 384.
- ¹¹ *Harper's Weekly*, March 19, 1870.
- ¹² Slotten, 7. See also Letters and Notes of John McClintock in the Dickinson College archives.

State Commission Lists 48

Historical Markers In Cumberland County

Recently published by Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission is a 216-page, new edition of its popular *Guide to the State Historical Markers of Pennsylvania*. The compiler is George R. Beyer, a Commission historian who manages the marker program. Another state historian, Harold Myers, has written introductions to the twelve sections of the book which correspond with the dozen geographical regions into which the Commonwealth is divided for the marker purposes.

Of interest is that the book lists not only the approximately 1,500 blue and gold aluminum roadside markers in Pennsylvania which first began to appear in a new program launched in 1946, but also about 150 of an earlier generation of less conspicuous bronze ones erected between 1913 and 1933. The latter, often jointly sponsored by a local historically-minded group, are usually bolted to large boulders. Three of these can be found in Cumberland County.

FARTHEST NORTH OF CONFEDERATES

The farthest north attained by any organized body of the Confederate Army of General Robert E. Lee was reached here at the farm of Joseph Miller on the morning of June 28, 1863. Hearing that Sterrett's Gap was occupied by Union troops, these outposts returned to their command at Carlisle. From these hills the tide of Confederate invasion receded, destined never to return. Marked by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Hamilton Library Association. [Dedicated at Sterrett's Gap October 26, 1929.]

SHIPPENSBURG

Settled about 1733. Laid out and named for Edward Shippen (1703-1781), merchant, mayor and justice of Philadelphia, later a resident of Lancaster, paymaster in the Forbes Expedition, a founder and trustee of Princeton University. Grandson of Edward Shippen (1639-1712) who was the host of William Penn, mayor and merchant of Philadelphia, Speaker of the Assembly, President of the Provincial Council, and Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. Marked by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and Colonial Dames of America, Chapter II, Philadelphia, 1925. [Erected on the wall at King and Prince Streets, Shippensburg.]

FORT MORRIS

This tablet marks the site of Fort Morris, erected in November 1755 by Colonel James Burd and used as one of the chain of forts to protect the frontiers during the period of Indian hostility following the defeat of General Edward Braddock. This site was purchased by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the Civic Club of Shippensburg in 1920 and the tablet placed by these organizations in 1921. [Erected on US 11 at King Street, Shippensburg, October 21, 1921.]

Forty five of the 1946 series are listed in the book. One was part of a special project, launched during the bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence, which placed one in the seat of all sixty-seven counties. Cumberland's stands at the old court house:

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Formed January 27, 1750 from Lancaster County. Named for Cumberland County in England, it originally extended to Pennsylvania's western limits. Carlisle, county seat, was founded 1751. Crossed by major roads, county had a key role in westward migration. [Dedicated May 17, 1982.]

Two county towns received markers.

CARLISLE

Founded in 1751 as the seat of Cumberland County. Historic old frontier town. Supplied a contingent for the first regiment of the Continental Army in 1775. March against Whiskey Rebels began here, 1794. [Erected on main highways July 30, 1947.]

SHIPPENSBURG

Founded 1730 by Edward Shippen. Second oldest town in the State west of the Susquehanna River. Important community on colonial frontier. Temporary seat of Cumberland Co., whose first courts were held here in 1750-1751. [Erected on U.S. 11 at East end of town June 1, 1948.]

Fourteen relate to the colonial period:

CARLISLE IRON WORKS

Founded about 1762 by John Rigbie and Co. Operated after 1781 by Michael Ege, noted ironmaster of the period. Ruins of the charcoal furnace still stand. [Erected just East of Boiling Springs on PA 174 August 4, 1947.]

DICKINSON COLLEGE

Grammar School founded in 1773. College chartered in 1783, and named for John Dickinson. "Old West," built 1804, was designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe, architect of the national Capitol. [Erected on West High Street, Carlisle, October 21, 1949.]

THOMAS BUTLER

On this lot Thomas Butler had his home and gunshop about 1764; the latter still stands to the rear. Butler and five sons, all officers, served in the Revolution. Often referred to as the "Fighting Butlers." [Erected on West High Street, Carlisle, October 21, 1949.]

CARLISLE FORT

First fort authorized by Pennsylvania. Laid out by Gov. Morris, July 1755, "in the middle of this town," on news of Braddock's defeat. Col. John Armstrong's headquarters till 1758. Called [mistakenly] "Fort Lowther" by some later writers. [Erected on West High Street, Carlisle, November 3, 1961 as a revision of the 1949 marker.]

GREEN TREE INN

In 1753, Benjamin Franklin stayed at inn on this site while he, Richard Peters, and Isaac Norris treated with Indians. Hamilton and Knox, members of Washington's cabinet, lodged here in 1794. [Erected on South Hanover Street, Carlisle, November 30, 1949.]

EPISCOPAL SQUARE

This square was set apart by the Penns in 1751 for the Church of England; in continuous use since that time by St. John's Episcopal Church. In 1752, the first church building was erected. [Erected on Square, Carlisle, October 21, 1949.]

GEN. JOHN ARMSTRONG

"Hero of Kittanning," Revolutionary officer; member of Continental Congress, County Judge, lived in a house on this site. Died at Carlisle, 1795. Buried in Old Graveyard, two blocks south. [Erected at High and Bedford Street, Carlisle, November 30, 1949.]

CARLISLE BARRACKS

Established 1757. Oldest Army Post in U.S. A powder magazine built by Hessian prisoners in 1777 survives. Burned by Confederates on July 1, 1863. Indian School, 1879-1918. Army Medical Field Service School, 1920-1946. Army War College since 1951. [Erected on US 11 in 1982, as a revision of the 1948 marker.]

FORBES ROAD (Raystown Path)

To capture Fort Duquesne, General Forbes marched an army, in 1758, from his main base at Carlisle to the Forks of the Ohio. He followed, as closely as he could with army wagons, the Raystown and Traders Path, widened by axemen under Colonel Henry Bouquet. [Erected on US 11 Southwest of Carlisle October 11, 1951.]

FORBES ROAD (Raystown Path)

At Shippensburg the Raystown Path forked; one branch led directly west over three steep mountains to Burnt Cabins; the other, taken by General Forbes to avoid heavy grades, went south around Parnells Knob to Fort Loudon, crossing the Tuscarora Mountain at Cowan Gap. [Erected on US 11, NE of Shippensburg, January 7, 1952.]

LAUGHLIN MILL

Grist mill built about 1763 by William Laughlin. Owned by his family until 1896. Preserved by Ethel T. McCarthy. The oldest such structure remaining in this region. [Erected on PA 641 at Newville on July 29, 1947.]

OLD COURT HOUSE

"Widow Piper's Tavern," used for Cumberland County Court Sessions, 1750-1751, until a court house was erected at Carlisle, the county seat. The house is now the home of the Shippensburg Civic Club. [Erected at King and Queen Street, Shippensburg, November 18, 1947.]

FORT MORRIS

Named for Gov. R. H. Morris, and built by local settlers under the supervision of James Burd after Braddock's defeat in July, 1755. Later garrisoned by provincial troops commanded by Hugh Mercer. The fort site, long marked by the soldiers' well, lies a block to the north on Burd Street. [Erected on U.S. 11 at Queen Street, Shippensburg, November 3, 1961, replacing a 1949 "Fort Franklin" marker which honored an installation that never had that name.]

BRADDOCK EXPEDITION

In 1775 supplies for Braddock's army were stored here in Edward Shippen's strong stone house "at the back run." James Burd, the son-in-law of Shippen, opened a road to carry these supplies to the west. After Braddock's defeat remaining supplies were given to sufferers from Indian attacks. [Erected on US 11 at King Street, Shippensburg November 3, 1961 replacing a 1947 Fort Morris marker.]

Six markers deal with the period of the American Revolution.

CUMBERLAND RIFLEMEN

Capt. William Hendricks led, from nearby Cumberland County points, a company of riflemen to Quebec, Canada. There they fought December 31, 1775, at the side of Gen. Richard Montgomery. Hendricks was killed in action. [Erected in Willow Park on Market Street, Camp Hill, 100 feet from the site of Hendricks's home c. 1960 after being moved, at the author's suggestion, from another point one mile west of where it was first erected May 25, 1948.]

JAMES WILSON

Early Carlisle lawyer, and representative to Continental Congress, occupied house that stood on this site. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the framers of the Constitution of the U.S. [Erected High and Pitt Streets, Carlisle, October 20, 1949.]

"MOLLY PITCHER"

Mary (Ludwig) Hays McCauley, known as "Molly Pitcher," heroine at Battle of Monmouth, is buried in old graveyard just east of here. In this burial ground are graves of many distinguished citizens. [Erected on South Hanover Street, Carlisle, November 30, 1949.]

MAJOR ANDRE

For a short time in 1776 Major Andre and Lt. Despard, British prisoners of war, were detained in a tavern that stood on this site. Some years later, after an exchange and recapture, Andre was executed as a spy. [Erected on South Hanover Street between Pomfret and South Sts., Carlisle, November 30, 1949.]

THOMPSON'S RIFLE BATTALION

The first battalion in the colonies authorized by Congress, June 1775. Totalling nine companies, it was initially led by Col. William Thompson of Carlisle. Later the organization became the First Pennsylvania Continental Regiment. [Erected near the graveyard at East South Street, Carlisle, burial place of Thompson, November 11, 1986.]

GEN. WILLIAM IRVINE

Early Carlisle physician, member of Provincial Convention, Revolutionary War officer, Commander of Fort Pitt, occupied house that stood on this site before 1800. [Erected at High and Bedford Streets, Carlisle, November 30, 1949.]

Six deal with Civil War events.

FORT COUCH

Remains of breastworks, at Eighth and Ohio Streets [Lemoyne], built before the Battle of Gettysburg, to oppose the expected Southern Drive on Harrisburg, June 29, 1863, a few Confederate scouts neared here but withdrew. [Erected at 8th and Market Sts. August 10, 1947.]

FORT COUCH

Remains of breastworks built in June 1863 to oppose an expected attack on Harrisburg by Confederate troops. Site then known as Hummel's Heights. Fort was named for Gen. Couch, Commander, Eastern Pennsylvania Military Department. [Erected at the site October 13, 1954.]

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

Gen. J. B. Stuart's Southern cavalry arrived July 1, 1863, by Dover and Dillsburg. Finding Ewell had left the day before, Stuart burned the U.S. Barracks and left for Gettysburg, where the battle had begun. [Erected on PA Route 74 just East of Carlisle July 29, 1947.]

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

June 30, 1863, Gen. Ewell's Southern army, ordered to retire from Carlisle and rejoin Lee's army, marched over this road to Mt. Holly Springs, York Springs, and Heidlersburg, where they camped for the night. [Erected on PA Route 34 South of Carlisle near I.S. 81 on July 29, 1947.]

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

June 27, 1863, Gen. Ewell's Confederate army, marching over this road toward Harrisburg, reached Carlisle; Jenkins' calvary went on to reconnoitre. On June 29, 1863 Lee ordered Ewell to join the main army at Cashtown. [Erected on SR 2023 SW of Carlisle near IS 81 on July 29, 1947.]

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

Fartherest advance of Confederate troops toward Harrisburg. Southern units under General A. G. Jenkins of Ewell's Corps reached Oyster Point on June 28, 1863. On the next day defending militia faced them here in a skirmish in which both sides suffered casualties. [Erected at 3025 Market Street, Camp Hill, June 28, 1863.]

Six markers recall persons or places in the early Federal period.

SIMPSON FERRY ROAD

Built about 1792. It extended from Michael Simpson's Ferry on the Susquehanna to Carlisle, following, at this point, a course later known as Simpson Street. Used by many persons traveling to western part of State. [Erected on Simpson Street near Walnut, Mechanicsburg September 29, 1954.]

DICKINSON SCHOOL OF LAW

Oldest law school in Pennsylvania; founded in 1834 by the Honorable John Reed, eminent jurist, and author of "Pennsylvania Blackstone." Andrew Curtin, Civil War Governor, was one of the earliest graduates. [Erected on South College Street, Carlisle, October 20, 1949.]

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Here George Washington reviewed militia from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, rendezvoused at Carlisle, October 1794, before marching to the western part of state to quell Whiskey Rebellion. [Erected at West and High Streets, Carlisle, October 20, 1949.]

BLAINE HOUSE

Home of Gen. Ephraim Blaine, Commissary General of Revolutionary Army, stood on this site. George Washington was a guest here, October 4-11, 1794, while mustering an armed force to quell Whiskey Rebellion in Western Pennsylvania. [Erected on High Street near square December 6, 1949.]

JOHN BANNISTER GIBSON

Distinguished jurist and author of legal books, lived in this house from about 1820 until his death, 1853. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for 24 years of his 37 years membership. [Erected on East High Street, Carlisle, November 30, 1949.]

JOSEPH RITNER

Governor of Pennsylvania, 1835-1839, lies buried in this cemetery. Born, 1780, in Berks County; died, 1869, at Carlisle. He was noted for having put into practical operation the law of 1834, which established the public school system. [Erected on US 11 six miles South of Carlisle October 11, 1951.]

Of other nineteenth century places or people, there are only four state markers.

DANIEL DRAWBAUGH

Inventor of a telephone for which he sought a patent in 1880. Claims contested by Bell Telephone, which won the court decision in 1888. Born in this village, July 14, 1827, where he developed his inventions, he removed in 1904 to Camp Hill, where he died November 2, 1911. [Erected at Eberlys Mills May 1, 1965.]

IRVING FEMALE COLLEGE

Site of the college that was chartered in 1857, and named for Washington Irving, a trustee. First women's college in Pennsylvania to grant degrees in arts and sciences. It was closed in 1929. [Erected on East Main Street, Mechanicsburg, September 29, 1954.]

WILLIAMS GROVE

With its excellent railroad connection, this became the site of the Great Grangers' Interstate Picnic Exhibition, founded 1874 by Robert H. Thomas of the Pennsylvania State Grange. A week's attendance at this annual event was estimated at 100,000 or more by the 1890's. The John Williams House, built about 1799, is nearby. [Erected just south of Williams Grove October 19, 1980.]

ONE-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSE

The Mount Jackson or Potato Point School, originally built in 1865, is an authentically reconstructed one-room schoolhouse. It was relocated here by alumni and friends of Shippensburg State College to preserve part of America's educational heritage. [Erected at Shippensburg University May 29, 1970.]

Just one marker recalls the twentieth century.

STATE POLICE SCHOOL

The Pennsylvania State Police Training School, first of its kind in the nation, was established here in 1920 at the old Big Spring Hotel, which stood nearby. In 1923 the location of the school was transferred to Hershey in Dauphin County. [Erected in Newville July 29, 1970.]

Eight churches are marked. They are east-to-west:

PEACE CHURCH

Present building erected in 1798 by a Reformed congregation. Half-interest obtained in 1806 by a Lutheran congregation; in joint use 1806 until 1866. Kept in the original form; used for special services. [Erected on Trindle Springs Road May 25, 1948.]

SILVER SPRING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Founded 1734 on land of James Silver by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, earliest settlers of the Cumberland Valley. Present church built in 1783, restored in 1928 to its original style, and still used for worship. [Present marker erected on Silver Spring Road June 1974 revising a 1947 marker.]

UNION CHURCH

Oldest public building in Mechanicsburg, built in 1825 on land given by Martin Rupp. As provided in the charter, it has been used by many religious sects on payment of small fee. [Erected near Mechanicsburg Square September 29, 1954.]

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Oldest public building in Carlisle; erection begun, 1757. Here colonists met in 1774 to declare for independence and George Washington worshipped, 1794. Congregation organized at Meeting House Springs in 1734. [Erected at Carlisle Square October 21, 1949.]

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

In 1779, Father Charles Sewall, S.J., took title to a lot here. Log structure built 1784; brick edifice in 1806. Present church erected 1893 by Father Henry G. Ganss. Adjacent is St. Katherine's Hall, built by Mother Katherine Drexel, 1901, for Catholics at Carlisle Indian School. [Erected on East Pomfret Street, Carlisle, October 19, 1986.]

BIG SPRING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Original log meeting house was erected 1737 near the Big Spring. Church was fully organized, October 1738. Present stone structure was built 1789, and in 1790 the trustees laid out Newville as a town on the church-owned glebe. [Erected at church, Newville, August 18, 1985.]

MIDDLE SPRING CHURCH

Founded 1738 by pioneer Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Until 1781, the church was at the old cemetery which is about one-tenth mile NW from here. Present church build, 1847; parsonage built, 1855. [Erected north of Shippensburg on SR 4001 November 6, 1950, revising a 1947 marker.]—RGC.

New Marker Honors Whitehill

Bill of Rights Day, 15 December 1991, the two hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution was observed in Cumberland County by the dedication of a State Historical and Museum Commission marker honoring Robert Whitehill. The marker reads:

ROBERT WHITEHILL(1735-1813)

Legislator and official lived here in Lowther Manor on land conveyed by the Penns in 1771. At the state's 1787 convention to ratify the U.S. Constitution, Whitehill led the Anti-Federalist minority; he presented amendments later embraced in the Bill of Rights. A drafter of the 1776 state constitution, he served terms with both the legislature and the executive council; was in Congress 1805-1813.

Presiding at the ceremony, held in front of Whitehill's home at Nineteenth and Market Street, Camp Hill, was Mayor Stephen Urban. Presenting the marker was Dr. Brent Glass, of Camp Hill, executive director of the Commission.

Robert G. Crist, who published material on Whitehill in the 1950s, gave the historical background. He quoted Federal Judge Edward Dumbauld, author of the book *Bill of Rights*, as stating that Whitehill was the first American to put in writing eight of the ten concepts that three years later became the Bill of Rights.—RGC.

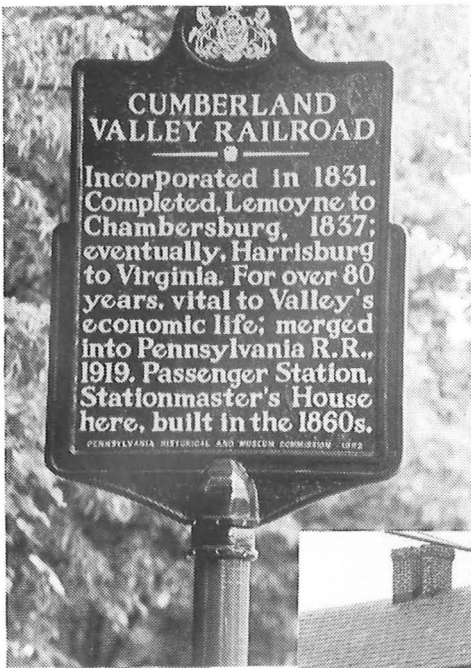
Cumberland Valley Railroad Recalled by New Marker

With afternoon ceremonies and a followup banquet, the Mechanicsburg Museum Association on June 2, 1992, dedicated a new marker. Erected adjoining the former station master's house and depot, which is now the Mechanicsburg Borough Office Building, was this marker:

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD

Incorporated in 1831. Completed, Lemoine to Chambersburg, 1837; eventually, Harrisburg to Virginia. For over 80 years, vital to Valley's economic life; merged into Pennsylvania R.R., 1919. Passenger Station, Stationmaster's House here, built in the 1860s.

Mark W. Podvia, librarian of the Dickinson School of Law, delivered remarks at the unveiling and assisted Mayor Harold V. Hertzler and Assemblyman Jerry Nailor unveil the PH&MC marker. At a dinner which followed, presided over by Fern Oram, president of the Association, Robert G. Crist spoke on the reasons for the building of the CVRR. Helping organize both events was Mechanicsburg historian William J. Murray.



Stationmaster's House (left) and Mechanicsburg Depot (right) in Photograph courtesy of William Murray, Mechanicsburg.

Official Marker dedicated in June 1992 by Mechanicsburg Museum Association. Photograph courtesy of William Murray, Mechanicsburg .



Washington Chapter of SAR A First For County

Cumberland County for the first time has a chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. Washingtonburg Chapter received its charter on 22 January, 1992 at a ceremony held at the Carlisle Barracks Officers Club.

Elected president and registrar was John C. Fralish, Jr., who was largely responsible for the organization of the chapter. The thirteen other chapter members are: Dr. Charles S. Hall, Jr., Historian and Genealogist; Col. Roy U. Clay; David C. Cox; J. Frederick Cox; Dr. Robert G. Crist; John W. O. Frame; Robert L. Grove; Richard H. Hauck; Gregory R. Hess; Parker Ingram; Claude Lewis, Jr.; Samuel C. Miller, Jr; Harold F. Park; Lawrence E. Snyder; Walter F. Thompson; and Col. John B. B. Trussell.

The chapter name alludes to the fact that the Carlisle Barracks in the 1780s was re-named "Washingtonburg." Allegedly this was the first instance in which a place was named for the leader of the Continental Army.

What's in a Name? West Fairview

Variouly known as Neidigtown, Maytown, Poverty Point, and Fairview, the village at the mouth of the Conodoguinet got its final name in 1852 with the establishment there of a post office.¹ There being another Maytown, in Lancaster County plus a Fairview in Erie County, and "Poverty Point" tending to be an *auslander's* slur, "West" was added in reference to the view from the town of the Susquehanna and the East Shore.

It lay on a parcel of land first patented by John Harris, Ferry operator, that by 1802 was in the possession of the Wommels, who gave their name to another *dorf*, or village in Berks County. Daniel Wommel sold one hundred acres, including the promontory to the south towering over the Conodoguinet Creek, "Bunkers Hill," for L875 to Abraham Neidig in 1815. Neidig and the May family laid out the village, which in the next thirty years grew to include about fifty houses and a population of about 250.²

Major growth began in 1833 when Gabriel Hiester and Norman Callender, both of Harrisburg, bought twenty-five acres and water rights at the mouth of the Conodoguinet. Here, where there is an eight foot drop in the Creek level, they constructed a 300-foot dam which provided water for a rolling mill that they built. It was used to produce boiler plate and bar iron. The Pratts converted the facility into a nail factory which by 1850 was capitalized at nearly \$43,000 and employed 125 men and annually produced over 29,000 kegs of nails valued at \$117,583.³

The Heister Mill in 1844 became the property of Jacob Pratt & Son, who merged it with a forge in New Cumberland established by Jacob M. Haldeman in 1806, which he had purchased in 1828.

The town had a school by 1834 at Second and State Street. By 1838 the town had a minister, Frederick May and by 1845 a United Brethern Church and a general store.

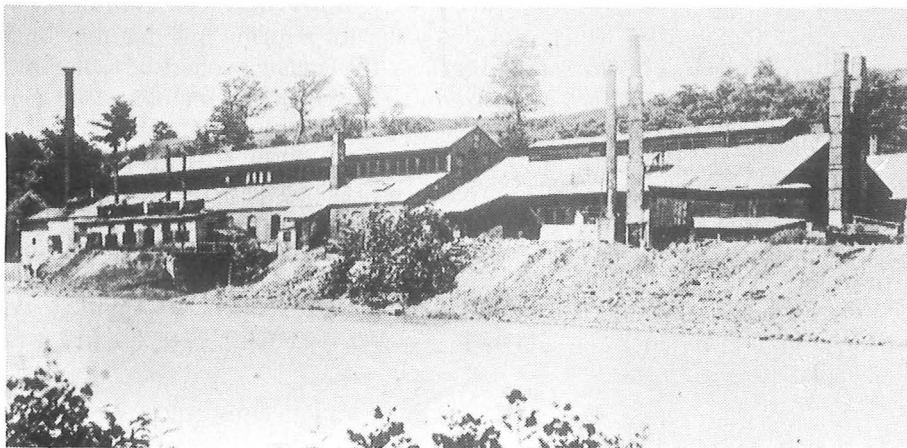
James McCormick, Sr., bought the nail works in 1859 for \$12,000, the Pratts having moved to Plymouth, Massachusetts. By 1860 it was turning out 60,000 kegs of nails. He turned to Charles Bailey to operate the plant. Eventually it employed 400 workers. Employment would have been larger had not a county inventor, Daniel Drawbaugh, designed improvements for some of McCormick's industry. The works ceased operations in 1890.

The Harrisburg Nail Works, together with J. L. Best's saw mill on the Susquehanna which manufactured lath pickets and shingles, brought an economic boom to the town. Soon the thriving town had another saw mill, this one powered by steam, under the ownership of H. M. Rupley and Franklin Martin.

When southern forces threatened the north in 1862, Henry McCormick recruited Company "H" of the 130th Emergency Regiment from the population of West Fairview and New Cumberland, a fact that caused the Harrisburg newspapers at the time to praise "Fairview" for its patriotism and point to it as an example to be emulated by other communities. McCormick set an example for his workers by donning a uniform and marching and counter-marching it thirty miles in thirty-six hours in the Hagerstown region. It was also involved in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. The mobilization of one company did not exhaust the patriotism of the village; as of 1942 there were fifty-nine graves in the Enola Cemetery of West Fairview veterans of the War of the Rebellion.

Martin sold out to Rupley in 1870 and for three years served as cashier in a bank in town which was proud to be the first national bank on the West Shore. It seems to be the same as the "West Fairview Savings Bank in the basement of Dr. Harvey Bashore's home. Later the bank seems to have disappeared, presumably in one of the panics, and Martin re-purchased the steam mill and then re-sold it to the nail works while contracting with McCormick to operate the facility and furnish him with kegs for its nails.

In the quarter century following the Civil War, West Fairview loomed large. A number of families gained a prominence lasting well into the twentieth century.



Harrisburg Nailworks, the principal industry for West Fairview during the 19th Century, lay on the northern bank of the Conodoguinet Creek. Owned by various persons, it was associated during most of its corporate existence with the McCormick family of Cumberland County and Harrisburg. Photo from Society collection.

Living in the village were, *inter alia*, ex-Governor Hiester; Congressman R. J. Haldeman; future Congressman Arthur Rupley; John D. Spong, treasurer of the nail works, whose son Harper became president of Dauphin Deposit Bank; Charles Wilbar, superintendent of the Nail Works for twenty-three years, whose grandson became Secretary of Health in the George Leader administration; W. H. Shaull, carpenter and contractor, whose name is born by the Shaull Equipment and Supply Company, Lemoyne; and Robert Dunbar, who always claimed that he was the first American to fire an anti-aircraft gun in France.

West Fairview Methodist Church erected a building by 1883, as had Saint Mark's Lutheran Church in 1868.

Links to other communities were numerous. Benjamin Givler initiated a ferry crossing to Harrisburg at Reily Street, a service for a time maintained by McCormick to accommodate his nail works employees, but suspended in 1917. An electric street car line opened in 1895 as far as the southern bank of the Conodoguinet Creek. Because of the inadequacy of the bridge, passengers walked to the terminus. Four years later the line was extended into town as far as the United Brethren Church and subsequently along the river bank as far as Marysville.

Major transformation came with the acquisition of land by attorney Arthur Rupley for the Enola Yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Under the eye of the contractor, H. S. Kerbaugh, economic prosperity returned to the town, although perhaps in spite of the thirty cents per hour he paid.³ By 1910 with 1,600 people, it was reputedly the largest unincorporated town in the State. The result was a decision that year to charter the village as a borough, a form of government which persists three generations later.

An eight-room school building was erected in 1919 when high school students were required to choose between going to Enola or to Lemoyne High School. West Fairview offered the first public kindergarten in the county. Since the 1960s the schools have become part of the East Pennsboro School District. Among the teachers to gain fame was Ruth Bruce, who was featured in *Life* magazine in the 1950s as being the only known woman high school football coach.

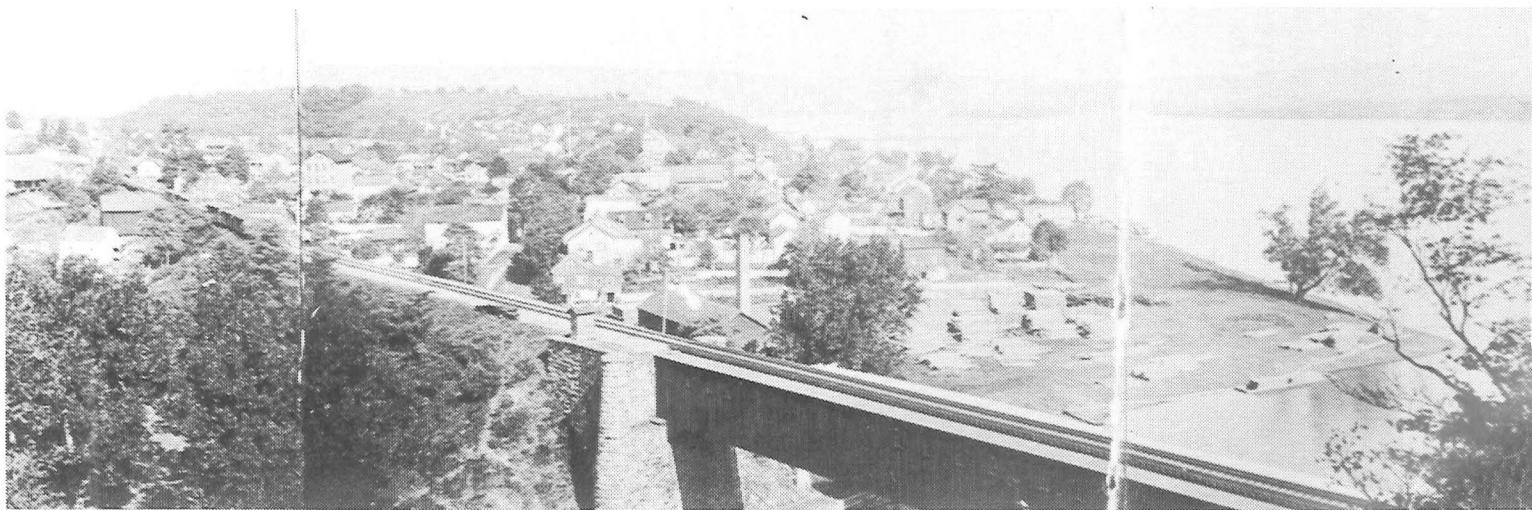
¹ Each Saturday the townsfolk got the mail after the postmaster by horse had ridden to Harrisburg and back for the pickup.

² The only known historical account of West Fairview is a manuscript in the possession of Daniel Krehling, 115 Second Street, written in 1942 by Warren B. Smith. Chester Banks, longtime resident, believes Smith to have been a house painter.

³ For information on the Nail Works I have drawn on the mss of Gerald G. Eggert's "Harrisburg

Industrializes" which will appear as a 432 pp. book to be published by Penn State Press in January 1993.

⁴ Don Waggoner, of Camp Hill, has three interesting souvenirs: a. a check on the West Fairview Savings Bank, b., a ticket to an oyster supper provided for the factoryworkers at the Nail Works held 10 November 1883 at Hoover's Hall, and c. a pay envelope showing Kerbaugh's pay for fifty hours of work at thirty cents per hour, less fifty cents deducted for a doctor's service.



Photograph of West Fairview taken from Bunker Hill on the south side of the Conodoguinet Creek. Looking north the railroad yard at

Enola is not visible, leading to the conclusion that the picture is pre-1900. Photo from the author's collection.

Book Review

HARVEST ON THE HILL by Joseph M. Hess 144 p. softcover.

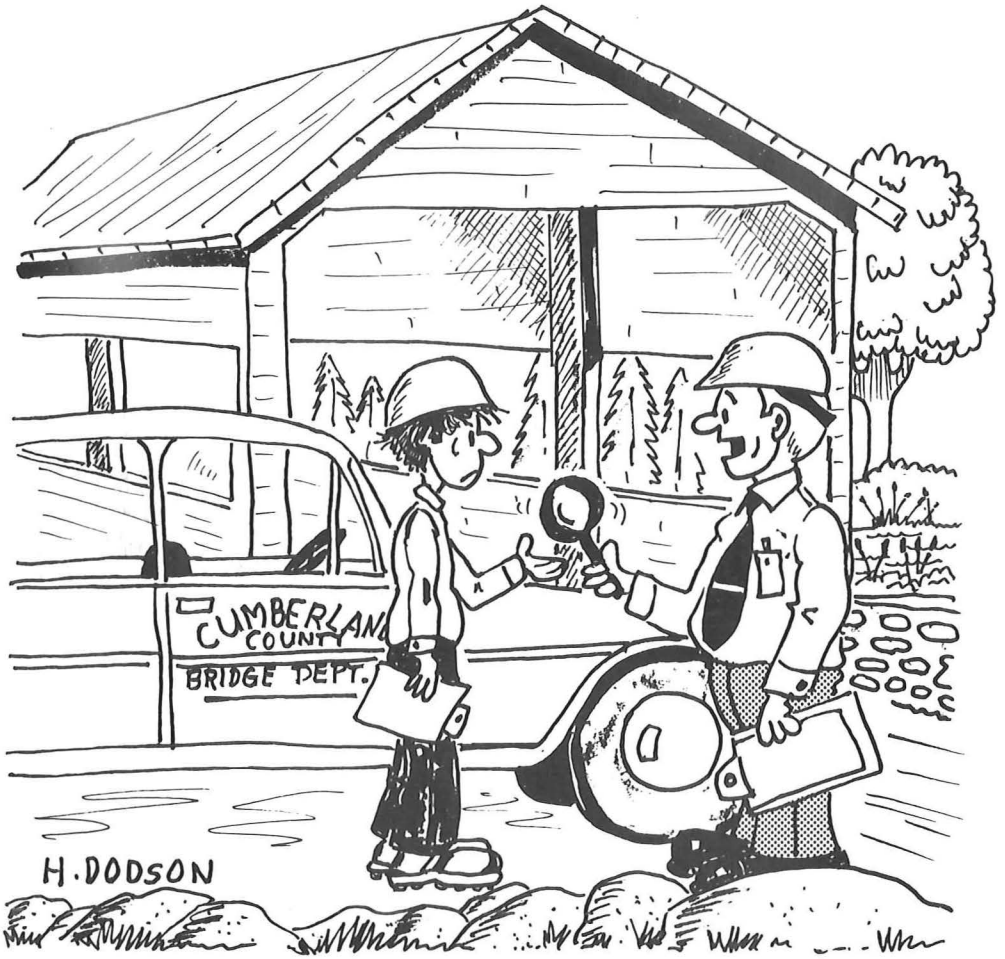
The establishment, growth and evolution of a Cumberland County pioneer church is recorded in this refreshing word picture by one of its members.

The author, Joseph M. Hess, a descendant of one of the founding families, is well qualified to tell the story of the Slate Hill Mennonite Church and its influence locally and elsewhere. His interesting and carefully researched work includes a brief history of that religious sect, their beliefs, manner of living and worshipping God. This is followed by the introduction of the several families responsible for the establishment of the Slate Hill congregation.

The denomination's democratic form of governing leaders and lay members is emphasized by the introduction of those personalities involved with the organization and operation of the church during its early years. Included are some of the unique methods employed in the selection and choosing of pastors and deacons, as well as their long periods of service.

Hess then relates the evolution of the congregation's life styles and methods of worship over the intervening years, and concludes with a summary of present day activities.

Harvest on the Hill should be of particular interest to residents of the West Shore and eastern Cumberland County. Copies can be purchased at \$6 c/o Slate Hill Mennonite Church, 1352 Slate Hill Road, Camp Hill, 17011 -- Richard Steinmetz, Sr.



"O.K., CHARLIE...I'LL COUNT TH' LOOSE BOLTS, AND
YOU COUNT TH' TERMITES, AND DON'T MISS ANY!"

Annual Report 1991

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Vice President	Ann Kramer Hoffer
Secretary	Virginia LaFond
Treasurer	David W. MacIvor

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Executive Director's Report 1991

Over the past decade the Cumberland County Historical Society has gained momentum in all aspects of its operation and outreach activities. The present facility was expanded in the 1970s and everyone thought it would be adequate for many years to come. It has served the Society well. Today, however, vastly increased public visitation, increased museum and library holdings, programming and exhibiting have created serious spatial problems.

The library, museum and office areas are overcrowded. There is no available shelf space for books and artifact storage has overflowed to an off-site location. Patrons often wait or take turns using the microfilm reader. Some of our programs have had standing room only.

The year 1991 was the year we started to dream. It is a comforting thought that the Cumberland County Historical Society has a permanent existence and that it will continue to grow as succeeding trustees, members and staff contribute to its evolution.

Over the past five years visitation has doubled and membership is at a record high. Gifts to the collections have been significant. During the past year visitors to the Society saw many new accessions in the museum and enjoyed two successful exhibits: "Cumberland County by its Artists" curated by Mary B. Caverly and the major exhibit, "Made in Cumberland County." Many people need to be thanked for contributing their talents and hard work: Milton E. Flower, Ann Kramer Hoffer, Richard Tritt, Merri Lou Schaumann, Warren J. Gates, Jim Bradley, Col. Ed Kadel, Ed LaFond and all of the volunteers who helped to bring the show to fruition.

Publishing has continued to be a hallmark of the Society. A grant from the Wells Foundation made it possible to publish a catalogue which accompanied the major exhibit. The Society also continued to offer its quality journal, Cumberland County History, semi-annually to its members. Gratitude is once again extended to Dr. Robert Crist, Editor for this important scholarly contribution.

This year the Society was in the news nation wide. Authors, film makers and historians wrote about and filmed materials from the library. Photographs were reproduced in large numbers for new books, newspaper and private use.

Many persons made significant contributions during the past year. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson K. Miller purchased a new microfilm reader-printer for the library; Richard Dutrey had a new bulletin board installed outside the building; the Letort Quilters donated \$950 for quilt documentation. Others, all deserving special recognition, are listed later in this report.

Continued funding from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, the Borough of Carlisle, Cumberland County, local townships, the county's area school districts, organizations and foundations have allowed the Society to once again finish the year in the black. The Society greatly appreciates their continuing endorsement of our broadening work.

We are proud to report another year filled with quality events and quality support. Projects, too numerous to mention, are being worked on and com-

pleted thanks to talented volunteers and a creative staff. Some of these accomplishments are mentioned in the following reports, all of them will be appreciated by the future generations that use the Society's resources.

The Society could never be the special place it is without all of the special people who contribute to its success. We thank all of you!

Hopefully next year's annual report will reflect some of the new directions that we are planning to explore. As we become more acutely conscious of these new challenges we reaffirm our conviction that preserving our heritage enriches our lives.

Linda F. Witmer
Executive Director

Library Annual Report 1991

The number of patrons using the Hamilton Library totaled 2,685. That was an increase of 535 over 1990. Even more amazing than that statistic is our increase in volunteer hours-2,378. That is over 1,000 hours higher than in the previous year.

Our library was primarily used by genealogists, historians and students, and also by those researching for television and a major movie. Our volunteer genealogists responded to 133 research requests, contributing \$2,639.

In October we began a \$2.00 user fee for non-members, except for students. The major gift for the year was a new reader/printer donated by Mr. and Mrs. Pierson K. Miller.

During 1991, the number of images in our photo collection increased to over 20,000. One thousand forty-three new photo items were accessioned during the year. Over 250 patrons used our photo resources in a variety of ways such as for published articles, building research, exhibits, and TV programs.

The collection continues to become more visible and accessible, thanks to 515 hours of work contributed by a group of very dedicated and qualified volunteers. Major collections were organized, labeled, and indexed, notably the Steinmetz Collection, the Hackman Collection, the Burkholder-Landis Collection (Choate), the Noaker Collection (Jim Thorpe Premiere), the Carlisle Theatre Lantern Slide Collection (Carlisle businesses), the Cumberland County Bridge Collection, and three large Indian School Albums by Choate.

Cumberland County Historical Society Museum Annual Report 1991

The year of 1991 was one of strong progress for the CCHS Museum. Many projects were completed or are currently underway to redevelop existing gallery and storage space. A variety of new accessions added breadth and depth to the Society's collections. A series of excellent temporary exhibits enhanced the Society's image. All of this could not have come to fruition without the leadership and work of the staff, Museum Committee, and a strong core of creative, dedicated volunteers who devoted much energy and many hours to our common cause.

Organization of the museum collection was a major goal for the year. Dr. Warren Gates began a project to computerize the entire collection in order to facilitate the location of objects at any time for any purpose. A major cleaning and reorganization was completed in two storage areas and many items were moved to our off-site storage facility, thanks to volunteer Joe Winton.

An effort was made to keep our docents informed about artifacts and changes within the museum. A full day workshop was held in March and an educational and social tea for volunteers was held in September.

Loans from our museum collection to other institutions reflect the importance of our holdings. During 1991, woodcarvings were loaned to Berks County and Washington County. A painting by Esther Groome is being shown in Chester County and items from the Johnson Collection are featured in a state mobile exhibit.

The first exhibit of the year was organized by Rev. Edward Rosenberry and featured his and the Society's collection of Carlisle imprints. Guest Curator, Claire Garrity, and the Molly Pitcher Button Club presented a fascinating button exhibit during the month of March. A Dickinson College student intern, Kathe Ellison, prepared a colorful and educational exhibit featuring druggist bottles. Mary Caverly spearheaded our first contemporary art exhibit which featured works that reflected some aspect of Cumberland County. Our major show for the year "Made in Cumberland County" was very well received and included a special preview benefit and a well documented catalog, thanks to a grant from the Wells Foundation. All who worked on or attended the exhibit learned a great deal about early Cumberland County craftsmen. A very popular Christmas exhibit featuring tree ornaments was designed by Guest Curator, Robert Davis. The warm Victorian atmosphere of this holiday exhibit closed out our exhibit year.

Richard L. Tritt
Museum Curator

1991 Monetary Gifts

Mr. & Mrs. E. Briner Ashway, Jr.	Dick Dutrey
Irene B. Bartlett	Mr. & Mrs. Richard Dutrey
Joan & Dan Bechtel	Mr. & Mrs. I. S. Eberly, III
Robert Black	George Edwards and Juliet Umberger
Raymond C. Bobb, Jr.	Mr. & Mrs. Evinger
Beau Bridges	Max Fahnestock
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Brown Burdick	George Faller
Mrs. Mary Caverly	Mr. & Mrs. James D. Flower
Donald Clark	Milton E. Flower
Russell Coe	Dr. & Mrs. Lee Fritschler
David Crombie	Mrs. Grace H. Fry
Margaret M. Dahm	Mr. & Mrs. David C. Funt

Dr. & Mrs. Warren Gates	Thelma McCullough
Estate of Donald H. Goodyear, Jr.	Irwin McElhinny
Dr. Joseph E. Green, II	Mr. & Mrs. Pierson K Miller
Joseph B. Green, III MD Hammacher	Marjorie Mohler
Dr. & Mrs. E. Blaine Hays	John & Mary Ann Morefield
Mary Snyder Hertzler	Mr. & Mrs. Edward Nowicki
Paul Ellsworth Hodge	Edwin Olmstead
Ann Kramer Hoffer	Mrs. Cecil M. Pepperman
Fanny Hovey	Mr. & Mrs. Cole Price, III
Eloise W. Hunt	Charles J. Rife, MD
Robert Lee Jacobs	Barbara & Hoyt Shipe
Dr. & Mrs. Ben James	Glenn E. Stambaugh
Col. & Mrs. Edgar Kadel	Beulah Steckel
Robert J. Kahn	Mr. & Mrs. Paul Strickler
Mr. & Mrs. Ronald M. Katzman	Katherine J. Strong
Kate Kaufman	Henry Stuart
Mr. & Mrs. Gilbert M. Keller	Estate of Joanna Stuart
Mary Margaret Kellogg	Mr. & Mrs. C. Robert Todd
Mrs. Joseph L. Kramer	Helen E. Todd
The Kramer Family	Mrs. James P. Trego
Vernon Kruger	Leonard Tritt
Mr & Mrs. David Lillich, Jr.	Frances Vuilleumier
Chris A. Machmer	Evelyn Waggoner
Charles Maclay	Jonas E. Warrell
Mrs. G. Robert Martin	Marilyn Warrell
Daniel L. Masland	Harold W. Weigel
Mr & Mrs. William S. Masland	John & Mary Pat Wentzel
Mrs. Frank G. McCrea	

Non-Monetary Gifts

Adams Co. Historical Society	Eleanor Bowman
William Alexander	Mary Estelle Thomas Brougher
Anonymous donor	Jeannette Brown
Charles S. Apple, II	Vilma Bucher
Thelma Armstrong	Carlisle Area Sr. High School
Gobin Guards Association	Oracle Staff
Mrs. John Aungst	Carlisle Area Sr. High School Library
Mrs. Richard Barrett	Borough of Carlisle
Creeden Beltzhoover	John Carroll
Berks Co. Historical Society	Col. Roy U. Clay
Mr. C. T. Berner	Russell Coe
Brian J. L. Berry	Judith Murphy Collins
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Bosler Free Library	Robert G. Crist
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Wilmer R. Hockley
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Ed Kirk
Richard Konkel
Estate of Ethel Koppenhaffer
Charley Krone
Mary Lefkowski
PA State Library
Joe Long
Don Lozan
Robert B. Lutz
Margaret MacGregor
Charles Maclay
Marlene Magness
Mrs. William Marley
Louise Dollison Marsh
Jackie Martin
Mrs. Helen H. Martin
William Martson
Lee Mathews
Clyde W. McCurdy
Irvin E. McElhinny
Wilbur J. McElwain
Cathy Meals
Mechanicburg Area Sr. High School
Mrs. & Mrs. James Meteer
Pat and Lowell Miller
Steve Negley
Clifford C. Neilson
Susan Nelson
Barbara T. Newcombe
Marcy O'Neill
Florence S. Ober
Fred Oyler
J. R. Parks in memory of Harry B. Parks
Mrs. John R. Peschong
Lila Lee Peschong
Maureen Reed
Mr. and Mrs. Myron Ritter
Becky Barris Rizzonelli
Rev. Ed Rosenberry
Robert Rumpf

Wayne Rutz
Merri Lou Schaumann
C. E. Schildknecht
Mrs. John Scott
Mrs. Paul E. Shearer
Shippensburg Area Sr. High School
Judge Dale F. Shughart
Mrs. George Shuman
Wilhelmina L. Smith
David E. Smith
Mary Stuart Specht
Mrs. James Steinmetz
Ann Stone
Monroe C. Stover
Lida Strautnieks
Richard D. Stuart
William T. Swaim
Alice M. Swaim

C. Robert Todd
Richard Tritt
Wayne Tritt
Tritt Family Research
Mrs. Eugene Truxal
U.S. Army Military History Institute
Ruth Vanasdalan
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Wallace
Randy Watts
Dr. Harold Weigel
Mary Pat Wentzel
Eva Williams
Ann Winton
Mrs. William H. Wood
Theodore Woods
David W. Wright
Edward F. Wright
Elmer Zold

Volunteers - 1991

Elsie Adams
Christine Amadure-Bard
Thelma Armstrong
Anne Backenstow
Edward Baker, Jr.
Katie Barber
Kristin Barnes
Joan Barnes
Megan Barnes
Christa Bassett
Whitfield Bell, Jr.
Tom Bietsch
Joe Borsh
Jim Bradley
Gerald Brinton
Bill Brubaker
Dorothy Bryan
Jennifer Buknies
Jack Burkholder
Margaret Bushey
Edith Bushman
Judy Castrina
Mary Caverly
Dennis C. Caverly
Russell Coe

William Cornell
Robert G. Crist
Robert Davis
Karyn De Venney
Jane Ditzel
Nancy Van Dolsen
Rick Drake
Richard Dutrey
Tita Eberly
Vonny Eckman
Catherine Ellenberger
Kathe Ellison
Sue Erdman
Don Esper
Nicole Evans
George Faller
Elaine Faller
Faith Flower
Julia Fox
Frances Freet
Warren J. Gates
Rosalie George
Nancy J. George
Paul Gill
Harry Goldby
David Gority

Marguerite Grove
Isabelle Hazlett
Thomas Hellman
Tandy Hersh
Linda Hersperger
Mary Hertzler
Robert Highlands
Jason Hocker
Charles Hocking
Ann Kramer Hoffer
Barbara Snyder Hooke
Barbara Houston
Mary Hoy
Lorraine Humer
Linda Humes
Alice Huston
Betty James
James D. Flower, Jr.
Milton E. Flower
Edgar Kadel
Edna Kadel
Kate Kauffman
Gilbert Keller
Dorothy Kriete
Lori Kuhni
Jon LaFaver
Ed LaFond
Virginia LaFond
Stephanie Landis
Lois Landis
Michele Landis
Michael Landis
Richard Landis
Vivian Leidy
Gerald Leidy
Renee Leszczynski
Jonathan Luciano
Robert B. Lutz
John Lyter
Margaret MacGregor
David MacIvor
Charles Maclay
Ann Markley
Jackie Martin
Pierson K. Miller

Doreen Mohr
Donna Munger
Anna Myers
Cordelia Neitz
Terry Nickey
Fred Oyler
Maxine Oyler
Anne H. Pass
Mary Jane Ployer
Maureen Reed
Joan Reynolds
Rachel Robins
Mary Rosenbaum
Elizabeth Rousek
Robin Rowe
Wayne Rutz
Merri Lou Schaumann
Elizabeth Schiffman
Dr. Gilmore Seavers
Evers Shank
Ruth Shilling
Marika Sienkiewicz
Michael Sienkiewicz
Barry Slear
Martha Slotten
Bill Souders
Roger Steck
Jim Steinmetz
Jen Stettler
Curtis Stone
Ann Stone
Pat Strickler
Paul Strickler
Betty Sullivan
Donna Swanson
Nancy Tarrant
Joe Thompson
Jean Thompson
Ralph Tiero
Nancy Anne Tiley
Patricia Vance
Lee Ann Wagner
Becky Warlow
Marilyn Warrell
Lincoln A. Warrell
Randy Watts

Mary Pat Wentzel
Avonelle Whitacre
Dr. Luther Whitcomb
Eva Williams
Ann Winton
Joe Winton

David H. Witmer
Peggy Wolf
Marguerite Wolff
Gwen Wood
Ruth Wrye
Kathy Zeiders

Corporate and Group Monetary Contributions

AARP

Antiques Dealers of the Greater Harrisburg Area
AT&T Foundation
Barnes and Noble, Inc.
Carlisle Area Newcomer's Club
Carlisle Rotary Club
Carlisle Barracks' Officers Wives Club
Charles H. Clark Foundation
Civic Club of Carlisle
Cumberland County DAR
Earley's ,Inc.
Exchange Club of Carlisle
FWC Antiques Study Group
GFWC - Civic Club
Hershey Museum of American Life
LeTort Quilters
Peterson Interiors
PPG Foundation
PPG Industries
St. John's Royal Arch
Wells Foundation

Corporate Memberships

Carlisle Syntec System
Daily Express
Embers Convention Center
Farmer's Trust Company
Hempt Brothers, Inc.

James Hamilton Club

Mary Wheeler King
Mrs. Helen E. Todd
Dr. & Mrs. Luther Whitcomb
The Hon. & Mrs. George E. Hoffer
Mrs. Joseph L. Kramer
Mr. & Mrs. Pierson K. Miller

Special Gifts

A note of thanks to the following for their support:

A. Cumberland County Commissioners	\$3,000.00
B. Borough of Carlisle	2,175.00
C. Dickinson Township Supervisors	1,000.00
D. Monroe Township	5000.00
Endowment Fund at Farmers Trust Company	
Year end carrying balance	563,172.00
Market value year end	706,025.00
Warrell Family Historical Foundation	
Year end carrying balance	95,372.00
Market value year end	96,857.00
Grants Received During the Calendar Year:	
School District Partnership	8,583.00
PHMC	2,250.00
Wells Foundation	4,000.00
Contributions received for the Historic Resources	
Survey Publication	13,944.00

1991 Historian of the Year

James and Miriam Steinmetz in recognition of their contributions to the photographic history of the county, its preservation and dissemination are the recipients of the 1991 Historian of the Year Award.

The Steinmetzes, over many decades, have provided high quality prints to meet needs of our photographic archives, exhibit photographs and copies needed by library patrons. Most of the modern negatives, other than those secured under the Institute Museum Services Photo Conservation Grant, have been made by the Steinmetzes. Copy work for the Society and for customers is provided at cost. Without the careful work of the Steinmetzes much of the Line Collection of glass plate negatives would be inaccessible to current users of our collections.

The Steinmetzes have also given 8 x 10 copies of their personal collection of photos of the Carlisle area from the 1940s to the present to expand the Society's photo holdings.

Terms of the award provide for recognition not only of historical writing and publication but also of "art and/or drama which made a significant contribution to the interpretation of a portion of Cumberland County history." The proposed award recognizes photographic recording of the architectural and natural heritage of the county and its visual access as significantly facilitating interpretation and understanding. The Steinmetzes as technicians have applied their skills and as professional photographers have created pictures which extend and enhance the photographic record of Cumberland County.

Warren J. Gates, Chair

Todd Award

The Cumberland County Historical Society salutes Virginia Ames LaFond and Edward F. LaFond, Jr. for their many years of faithful and continuous volunteer service. They have, separately and together, contributed their talents, personal and professional, to the on-going development and interest of this society.

The LaFonds met at an Antiques Forum at Pennsbury Manor. Virginia was then studying at Gorge Washington University for a Master's degree in Museum Techniques; Ed, already graduated from the University of Delaware, had also earned an advanced degree from Winterthur. Their marriage thus combined their professional interests. Ed, at that time was Field Curator of the Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission; Virginia later would become an Assistant Curator of Fine Arts at the Penn State Museum in Harrisburg.

In 1971 they purchased a 1790 farm house in upper Allen Township and settled in Cumberland County. Prior to Virginia's election to the Board of Directors of the Cumberland County Historical Society in 1984, she served on the Board of Directors of the Mechanisburg Museum Association. Her interest and valuable advice led to a second term. For the last several years she served as Secretary to the Board. Her activity has been generous in two major ways: as a member of the Museum Committee and as an enthusiastic member of the annual fund-raising Antiques Forum, serving as chairman of its gourmet dinner and as an aid in suggesting topics and possible speakers.

But if Virginia has dedicated many hours of service to our Society, could Ed be far behind? After resigning from the Historical and Museum Commission, Ed began a private antique business and is a consultant on architectural matters. His most notable specialty is in tall case clocks. His manuscript on the clocks in the collections at Winterthur is complete and awaits publication. When the Antiques Forum seeks help in contacting speakers, he is of great help, knowing those who are leaders in the field of expertise. Again, when the Society mounts a major exhibition, such as the "Painted Plank Bottom Chair Show" in 1979, the "Cumberland County Tall Case Clock Exhibit" or the current "Made in Cumberland County: The First Century," Virginia Ames LaFond and Edward F. LaFond, Jr. are looked to for guidance.

We are grateful to these two talented members and volunteers.

M.E.F.

1991 Statistics

Library.....	2,685
Museum/Outreach.....	8,355
Total.....	11,040
Volunteer Hours.....	11,450

Educational Partnership Program -- 1991

The number of students and teachers benefitting from the Educational Partnership between the Cumberland County Historical Society and the county's school districts continues to grow by the hundreds each year. The calendar year of 1991 had approximately 5000 students and teachers reached with either an in-class presentation or a visit to the county seat to better understand the county's history and government.

More important than numbers are the types of learning experiences students are enjoying because of this unique development of resources. Geography and its impact on the area's development was the focus for a bus trip for one high school group, a walking tour for another and an in-service program for teachers.

The Society's exhibits -- "Made in Cumberland County" and the Christmas exhibit were used by some teachers to expand their normal curriculum. Design, function, craftsmen, their tools were studied using the artifacts and information shown in the "Made in Cumberland County" exhibit. The Christmas exhibit helped students understand how the holiday has changed with the passing years and also gave some students the opportunity to work on a service project -- they taped a description of the ornaments for a radio program for blind listeners.

Focussed field trips -- coming to see a certain section of the museum or to research a specific topic -- are also being planned by teachers whenever possible. One group studying the Civil War arranged for their own speaker to give a presentation here and then visited the gallery in the museum to better understand the period they were studying.

Other schools have borrowed artifacts, slides, and photos to enhance their classroom studies. Information has been given to students to enable them to put together their own program to help younger students learn about the county's first residents. A fitness trail being placed on school grounds initiated research by the students into what had been there before.

Visits to and by classes has also led to increased visitation by parents and groups such as Scouts. Latch key programs -- after school and during the summer -- are also becoming more familiar with the museum and the library.

All of these expansions of the program work because of the generosity of our volunteers and members. Their time in guiding the students through the museum and library and their gifts to the educational area keep the program going as well as it has. The efforts made by volunteers and staff from areas visited by students continue to make the walking tours of Carlisle successful. These include people from the First Presbyterian Church, the Old and New Courthouses, the Old Jail, Carlisle Parks and Recreation, Dickinson College and the U.S. Army War College. Many thanks to all of you and to the superintendents, teachers and students for their suggestions and co-operation in helping students learn more about the world in which they live.

Lorraine Luciano
Educational Co-ordinator

Partial List of Cumberland County Publications in Print

Order your copy by sending a check (adding 6% sales tax and 85¢ postage and handling) to the Society at 21 North Pitt Street, P.O. Box 626, Carlisle 17013).

Biographies

- Jim Thorpe: Carlisle Indian.* Wilbur Gobrecht. \$3.00
Peter Chartier: Knave of the Wild Frontier. William Hunter. \$2.50
William Thompson: A Shooting Star. Allan Crist. \$2.50
George Stevenson: Conservative as Revolutionary. Roland Baumann. \$3.00
George Croghan of Pennsboro. Robert G. Crist. \$2.75

Community History

- Planning of Carlisle and its Center Square.* James Flower. \$5.00
James Silver and his Community. Norman Keefer. \$2.00
History of Cumberland County. Conway Wing. Reprint \$36.00
18th and 19th Century Courthouses. Murray and Flower. \$2.25
Camp Hill, A History. Robert G. Crist. \$23 including tax and mailing.
Historical Sketches of Dickinson Township. \$5.00
Historical South Middleton Township. \$5.00

Other

- Indian Industrial School, Carlisle,* R. H. Pratt. Reprint \$3.00
The Lyceum in Carlisle and Cumberland County. Warren Gates. \$2.25
Index to the Biographical Annals of Cumberland County. Cordelia Neitz. \$5.00
Three Cumberland County Woodcarvers: Schimmel, Mountz, and Barret. Milton E. Flowers, \$10.00
Guide to the Historical Markers of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. \$1.00
Cumberland County History. Previous Issues, \$5.00
Atlas of Cumberland County Pennsylvania 1858. \$30.00
Cumberland County: An Architectural Survey, Nancy Van Dolsen. \$39.95
Made In Cumberland County. \$5.00
Railroads to Pine Grove Furnace. Randy Watts. \$6.00

