

CUMBERLAND County History

Summer 1999

Volume Sixteen
Number One

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CUMBERLAND COUNTY HISTORY

*Cumberland County Historical
Society and Hamilton Library
Association: Carlisle*



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Walter Harrison Hitchler

Mark W. Podvia

On 14 September 1906 William Trickett, dean of the Dickinson School of Law, wrote a letter offering a faculty position to a young lawyer then living in Charlottesville, Virginia. Trickett proposed that the young man—Walter Harrison Hitchler—teach courses in criminal law and equity. “I think you will like the work,” wrote Trickett. “It will be useful to you, and may be the initiation into a career as professor of law, that may be lifelong and honorable.”¹

Those words were prophetic; Hitchler would remain at the Dickinson School of Law for more than fifty years. During that period he would serve the institution as professor of law, dean and, in his last years, dean emeritus. At a 1955 dinner marking the establishment of the Walter Harrison Hitchler Scholarship Fund, law school trustee Eugene D. Siegrist would describe Dean Hitchler as “one of the law school’s immortals.”² In an interview more than forty years later, Dauphin County District Attorney John F. Cherry would echo those words: “The dean was Dickinson.”³

Walter Harrison Hitchler was born 20 February 1883 in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, the son of Adolph Frederick and Alice Carey Hitchler.⁴ He received his early education at home and attended preparatory school at the Harry Hillman Academy, located in nearby Wilkes-Barre. The principal of the academy, Dr. H.C. Davis, later wrote that Hitchler “was a conscientious and faithful student with moral character above reproach.”⁵ He graduated from the academy in June 1901.⁶

In the fall of 1903 Hitchler moved to Charlottesville, Virginia, where he began his legal studies at the Law Department of the University of Virginia.⁷ He was again an excellent student, “prompt and regular in his attendance and always ready when called upon to recite.”⁸ Hitchler received his bachelor of law degree from the University in June 1905, graduating at the head of his class.⁹ During the year following his graduation Hitchler remained in Charlottesville, where he worked as an editor for the Michie Publishing Company.¹⁰

Hitchler arrived in Carlisle to assume his teaching duties shortly before the start of the fall 1906 term.¹¹ The Dickinson School of Law was then a very different place from today's law school. Classes were held in Emory Hall, a former church owned by Dickinson College that housed the law school from 1890 until Trickett Hall was opened in 1918.¹² Eighty-eight students, including three women, were then registered at the school.¹³

Hitchler joined a distinguished faculty at the law school. It included A.J. White Hutton, who taught courses in decedents' estates, partnership, insurance, quasi-contracts, bankruptcy and patents, and Joseph P. McKeehan, who taught torts, contracts, domestic relations, agency, pleading, sales of personal property, damages and Blackstone.¹⁴ Both of these men would remain at the law school until the 1950s. In addition to his duties as dean, Trickett taught the first-year course in real property, second-year courses in evidence and general jurisprudence, and third-year courses in corporations, constitutional law, bills and notes, international law and liens.¹⁵ In addition, Francis B. Sellers taught courses in practice, and Dr. James E. Pilcher, taught a course in medical jurisprudence.¹⁶ The Rev. Dr. George E. Reed was then president of both the law school and neighboring Dickinson College.¹⁷



WALTER HARRISON HITCHLER, PROFESSOR 1906-1954; DEAN 1930-1954, DICKINSON SCHOOL OF LAW. From *Dickinson College Microcosm*, 1911. Photograph by courtesy of Dickinson School of Law.

Two additional faculty members were included in the law school catalogue. The Honorable Wilbur Fisk Sadler, president judge of the Cumberland County Court of Common Pleas, and his son Sylvester B. Sadler, who would later become an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, served, respectively, as professor of practice and professor of criminal law.¹⁸ However, neither was actively teaching at the time of Hitchler's arrival.

Harry W. Lee, a 1918 graduate of the Law School, who served as its president from 1959 to 1962, later stated that "Hitchler's arrival at the law school in 1906 gave rebirth to the institution."¹⁹ There is no doubt that he was a dynamic instructor who regularly used colorful examples to illustrate his point. Although Hitchler taught courses in equity, pleadings and bailments, it was his criminal law classes that most of his students remember.

"Suppose I take a saw, go to the Cumberland Valley Railroad Station and chop off Mr. Burke's head," Hitchler once asked the members of the class of 1917 during a criminal law lecture.²⁰ The class historian reported that "the class turned pale, and needless to say there has not been any trouble with the discipline."²¹ Hitchler apparently saved his saw for special occasions. Instead, it was his trusty old baseball bat that most students remember him using as a teaching tool.

"But how that man Hitchler could teach," recalled Pat Magarick, class of 1929.²² "If I were to hit Mr. Magarick on the head with a baseball bat' . . .the violence that was verbally practiced on me because I sat up front, was legion. If you didn't learn the rudiments of criminal law from Professor Hitchler, you didn't belong in law school."²³ "We all had our chance to be hit on the head with a baseball bat...although it was Rod [Roger B.] Irwin who received most of such punishment for the class," wrote the 1956 class historian.²⁴ "But those assaults and batteries will long be remembered...and we thank him for them."²⁵

"That was hornbook law," recalled Harold W. Swope, a member of the class of 1938.²⁶ "It was written in the book and it was clear. You didn't have to fuss around and nobody got into the philosophy of the law. A plus B was always C."²⁷

Hitchler was much more than a mere entertainer in the classroom. He was a thoroughly prepared instructor, who was one of the state's leading experts in the field of criminal law. He wrote numerous articles on criminal law and other topics, and he authored *The Law of Crimes*, published in 1939 by the News-Chronicle Publishing Co.²⁸ He was editor of *Pennsylvania Statute Law* from 1919 to 1923.²⁹ In 1937 he was one of eight men appointed to study changes in Pennsylvania's criminal procedure,³⁰ and in 1948 he was appointed to an advisory committee to study the modernization of the Commonwealth's penal laws.³¹ In addition, he served as chairman of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control

Board under Governor James,³² and he chaired the Alien Enemy Hearing Board for the Middle District of Pennsylvania during World War II.³³

Dean Trickett wrote of Hitchler that he “has been a very efficient instructor. He has a quick and clear mind. His faculty of expression is superior. He is an excellent writer.”³⁴ In a letter dated 18 December 1913 the Honorable Wilbur Fisk Sadler wrote the following:

I can truly certify that Mr. Hitchler has a wide and clear knowledge of legal principles, and that as a teacher his ability to interest students and impart information is apt to a degree rarely possessed. He never goes to the class room without diligent preparation, and the students always find him ready not only as to principles directly involved in the text and case books, but in collateral thereto....While exacting in the class room, he has nevertheless not only the respect of the students, but also their affection, and is most popular with them, as well as stimulative.³⁵

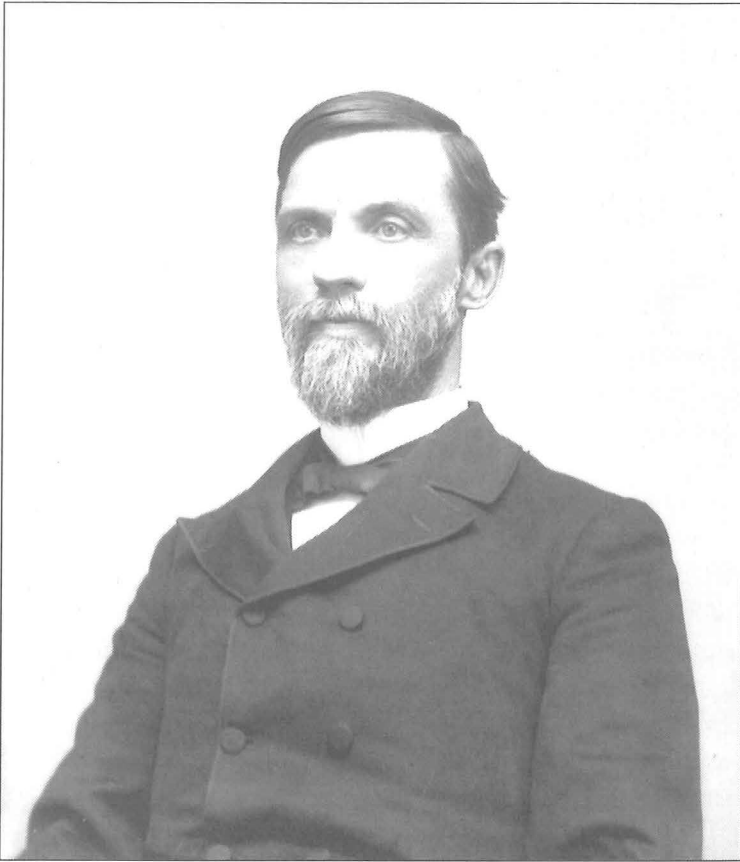
On several occasions Hitchler was recognized for his academic ability. Dickinson College awarded him an honorary doctor of civil laws degree in 1932. He received honorary doctor of laws degrees from St. Francis College of Loretto in 1932, Muhlenburg College in 1939 and Albright College in 1943.³⁶ On four occasions—in 1949, 1950, 1955 and 1959—his students dedicated the law school’s yearbook, *Res Ipsa Loquitur*, to him.

Hitchler took his only break from his teaching duties during the First World War. He attended officers’ training camp at Plattsburg, New York, and was commissioned a second lieutenant.³⁷ He was not sent overseas, but was made commander of the Student Army Training Corps at Dickinson College.³⁸ Aside from a bout with the Spanish influenza, Hitchler’s military service was uneventful and he returned to the law school at the war’s end.³⁹

Dean Trickett remained active well into his eighties. In June of 1928, when he was 88, he was stricken with a severe case of influenza from which he never recovered.⁴⁰ On 15 July 1928 Trickett wrote Hitchler that “I think you are the member of the faculty on whom the deanship now properly devolves. Justice [Sylvester] Sadler shares with me this opinion. You are most entitled to the office of Dean when the deanship devolves for reasons not now needful to state.”⁴¹ Trickett never mailed the letter;⁴² he died on 1 August.⁴³

Despite this endorsement, Hitchler did not immediately assume the office of law school dean. Instead he joined Professors Joseph P. McKeehan and Fred Reese on a faculty committee that was to “direct the affairs of the school.”⁴⁴ It was not until 7 June 1930 that Hitchler was formally elected dean by the Board of Incorporators.⁴⁵

It was as dean that Hitchler rendered his greatest service to the law school. “He kept the law school going during its most difficult and trying period,”



WILLIAM TRICKETT, DEAN 1890-1928, DICKINSON SCHOOL OF LAW.
Cumberland County Historical Society.

recalled Judge Robert Woodside, a 1928 graduate of the school.⁴⁶ The stock market had crashed on 24 October 1929, less than eight months before Hitchler became dean, marking the start of the Great Depression.

As funds dried up, the number of law school applications dropped. Hitchler provided money out of his own pocket to enable many individuals to attend law school. It was later noted in the *Dickinson Law Review* that “many of the beneficiaries do not remember, for they never knew. Their number is as great as those who did know. There is a secretary who remembers that tuition money received for scholarship students often exceeded scholarship funds available. And there is the memory of dire times when only the personal funds of Walter Harrison Hitchler sustained a school thought to have died.”⁴⁷ “Much less known was the extent of the dean’s helpful support given many needy students, like myself, both within and outside the law school,” wrote Dickinson College gradu-

ate Harold E. Hench.⁴⁸ “His help was given without fanfare and almost no public knowledge. His generosity was a matter of his own personal satisfaction held in confidence between himself and his benefactor.”⁴⁹

Some students received more than financial assistance; they received a home. Dean Hitchler was a lifelong bachelor,⁵⁰ and each year he had a student live in his house to assist him with his household tasks. Among those who lived with Hitchler was John A. Cherry, a member of the class of 1936 who later served as president judge of the Clearfield County Court of Common Pleas. His son, John F. Cherry, later recalled that “in November the dean called him [my father] into his office and said, ‘Boy,⁵¹ from time to time I take a particular interest in a student and offer them an opportunity to live in my home....They make our breakfast and our lunch and we go to a boarding house for dinner. It will cost you nothing. I expect you to study and I expect you to take an evening walk with me. I know that you’re Roman Catholic and I expect that you’ll be at Mass every Sunday or you’re expelled.”⁵² Cherry accepted the dean’s offer.

Hitchler went on to become great friends not only with John A. Cherry, but with the entire Cherry family. Several of John’s brothers lived with Hitchler over the years. In turn, Hitchler regularly celebrated Christmas at the Cherry family’s home in DuBois, Pennsylvania.⁵³

The law school’s financial problems did not end as the Great Depression drew to a close. Following America’s entry into the Second World War the school’s student population dropped dramatically. The law school catalogue for 1942-1943 lists 90 registered students, nine of whom were Dickinson College students who had elected to take law school courses. However, this figure is misleading, as many registered students enlisted in the military or were drafted before the academic year began, while others dropped out while school was in session. Professor F. Eugene Reader later recalled that at one point the number of students dropped “to about ten.”⁵⁴

One such student was Gerst G. Buyer, who was called to active service as an Army second lieutenant in February 1942. Hitchler remained in contact with Buyer, and in a letter dated 14 April 1942 he described the school’s difficulty in retaining students:

I was pleased to hear from you and to learn that your legal training has been useful to you in your career as a soldier. Since you left Budke, Mangini, Bianco and Wissler have withdrawn from the first year class to enter the service. Derr is the only one of your class to be called. I shall be much pleased to see you and to hear from you at your convenience.⁵⁵

Buyer never returned to Dickinson; he was killed in action in Italy on 25 May 1944.⁵⁶

To allow students to complete their legal education, the school adopted an

“Accelerated Wartime Program,” under which students could complete their education in six trimesters, including two summer sessions.⁵⁷ In addition, courses in military law and international law were added to the curriculum.⁵⁸ With little tuition money available, Hitchler permitted the full-time members of the faculty to obtain outside employment and teach on a part-time basis.⁵⁹

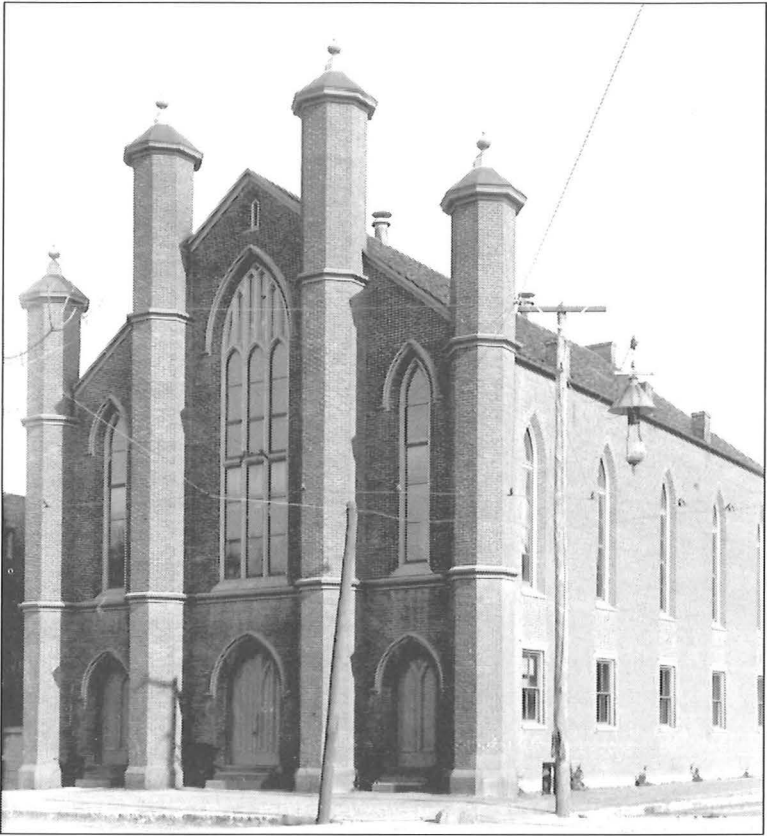
Hitchler had long seen the need for a law school dormitory “where law students could live and study together.”⁶⁰ When the war ended enrollment at the law school swelled, making a dormitory a necessity. In 1946 a trustee committee, of which Hitchler was an *ex officio* member, recommended that a building be constructed “when materials and labor were available.”⁶¹ Construction of the Sadler Curtilage—named for Judge Wilbur F. Sadler, a former law school president—began in 1951.⁶² The Curtilage, which is actually five connected buildings, was dedicated on 7 June 1952, with the largest of the buildings named in honor of Dean Hitchler.⁶³ One of the residents of the new dormitory was Dean Hitchler, who had a suite of three rooms.⁶⁴

Throughout his tenure at the law school Hitchler worked to maintain friendly relations between his institution and neighboring Dickinson College. Law students were permitted to use the college’s library, gymnasium and athletic field. For many years law students played on college sports teams and joined college fraternities.⁶⁵ In turn, Dickinson College students were given the opportunity to participate in a combined curriculum that allowed them to earn both their liberal arts degrees and law degrees in six years instead of the normal seven years.

For many years Hitchler chaired Dickinson College’s Board of Athletic Control, enabling him to work with his close friend Coach Richard MacAndrews. He also officiated at high school and college football games, sometimes using the opportunity to attract students to the law school. He was an avid tennis player, and he coached the Dickinson College tennis team from 1911 to 1928.⁶⁶ In 1918 it was Hitchler who was responsible for reinstating the sport of basketball at Dickinson College.⁶⁷ In 1985 he was posthumously inducted into Dickinson’s Hall of Fame “for his many services to Dickinson athletes spanning nearly a half a century.”⁶⁸

Hitchler’s activities went beyond the Dickinson community. He was a Mason and a member of St. John’s Lodge, F. & A.M., of Carlisle.⁶⁹ He was a Rotarian, and he served as president of Carlisle’s Rotary Club from 1934 to 1935.⁷⁰ He directed the Community Chest Drive for some years, and he chaired the Carlisle U.S.O. during the Second World War.⁷¹ He was a member of St. John’s Episcopal Church of Carlisle.⁷²

Much has been made of Dean Hitchler’s various eccentricities. He disliked barking dogs, and threatened to expel any student he caught whistling in the law school.



DICKINSON SCHOOL OF LAW (FORMERLY EMORY CHAPEL), 1890-1918.
Cumberland County Historical Society.

He did not favor women lawyers and tended to ignore female students in his classes. Yet, as Harold Hench later recalled, these stories “have tended to obscure the real stature of this scholarly gentleman.”⁷³

“I think what upset my family the most was that a lot of fun was poked at the dean for his eccentric personality,” said John Cherry. “Yes, there were little note cards that said ‘if you whistle, you’ll be expelled.’ But point to one [student] who was.”⁷⁴ It has often been said that Hitchler would walk downtown at night to watch for law students at the movie theaters or bars and call on them in class the next day. In fact, Hitchler did eat his meals in downtown Carlisle, often at the Molly Pitcher Hotel, and he did spend many of his evenings downtown. He certainly did observe students there. Hitchler did not approve of his students engaging in such diversions—he had, after all, held himself to an extremely high standard as a student, but the individuals interviewed by the author of this paper reported that Hitchler did not call on the students he saw as a form of punishment.

Judge Woodside stated that while both he and his sons studied under Hitchler, “there isn’t a one of us that ever knew of a single example of that.”⁷⁵ “He saw people going in the movies because he wasn’t blind, but I don’t think that made any difference to him,” said Judge Dale F. Shughart.⁷⁶ “I think that his being downtown was because he lived by himself, and it’s not fun to be in a room by yourself at night. He spent some time down there before he went home and went to bed.”⁷⁷

“He and my dad used to walk down there,” said John F. Cherry.⁷⁸ “My dad would tip off guys because [Dean Hitchler] would stand across from the movie theater. I don’t know that he called on them [in class] but he didn’t like them going to the movies. He wanted them studying.”⁷⁹

“When it came to drinking he couldn’t tolerate it,” recalled Professor Donald Farage.⁸⁰ “He watched his students and their personal lives to make sure that they comported with his notions of propriety.”⁸¹

Perhaps Hitchler’s attitude can best be explained by a sign in his office that read “It’s Easy.” Benjamin James, former Dean of Students at Dickinson College and a close friend of Hitchler, once asked him what the sign meant. “He [Hitchler] said, ‘life is easy,’” recalled Dean James.⁸² “If you live it straight and do the right thing, life is easy.”⁸³

By the late 1940s Hitchler, who had suffered from arthritis for several years, developed Parkinson’s disease. “He would shuffle along,” said James.⁸⁴ “He had a hard time.”⁸⁵

Hitchler retired in 1954, but remained at the school acting as an advisor to both students and faculty.⁸⁶ He was honored at a testimonial dinner the following year, when “more than 500 lawyers and judges from Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware gathered to pay tribute to their former teacher and administrator.”⁸⁷ A portrait of the dean was unveiled by Hitchler’s old friend, Coach MacAndrews, and presented to the school.⁸⁸

At the dinner the Honorable W. Clarence Sheely, president judge of the 51st Judicial District, president of the law school’s board of trustees and a member of the class of 1926, announced that a scholarship had been established in Dean Hitchler’s honor. In making the announcement Sheely paid tribute to his former teacher:

As we look back over the last 48 years of the dean’s life one thing stands out. That is his love for the students of the law school and his desire to help each student in every way. All of us have received that help in one way or another: inspiration, advice, admonition, even financial help. The dean has influenced more lawyers in Pennsylvania than any other man.⁸⁹

Hitchler was further honored by the students of his final class when they dedicated the 1955 *Res Ipsa Loquitur* to him:

Ours is the last class. No other will be hit over the head with a baseball bat in the interest of illustrating some fine point of criminal law. No more will the ringing command, "Get out of bed and read the statute," be directed toward ill-prepared and faltering scholars. Hapless students no longer will be given the dubious distinction of "Starting all over again—from the beginning!" No more neophytes will be informed, upon answering a question by asking one, that the Dean has known the answer for "forty-seven years, and beyond that we won't inquire!" Ours is the last class to be given the opportunity to take that "one bite out of the cherry."

These admonitions, peremptory and prodding, will occur and reoccur in the minds of our classmates long after the elements of some complex crime have faded into obscurity. They were characteristic of the Dean. In them is contained the essence of him as a teacher and perhaps as a person. They reflect the demand for preparation, unequivocal answers, and an insistence on being right the first time. The Dean insisted upon these relentlessly and suffered many of us to shame in the classroom and to much self-doubt, and private apprehension. By now the red faces have faded, the nervous stomachs have long since settled, but we will long remember the basic fundamentals.⁹⁰

Hitchler died in Mechanicsburg's Seidle Memorial Hospital, on 5 February 1959.⁹¹ He is buried in Ashley, Pennsylvania, near his hometown of Plymouth.⁹²

If various reports are to be believed, it seems that Hitchler has remained at the law school in spirit.⁹³ Several people have reported seeing his ghost in Trickett Hall and in his former apartment in the Curtilage. Others have heard the sound of footsteps in Trickett Hall when the building is otherwise deserted. "What revered institution has not its friendly ghost to stand guard over it," wrote Dean Burton Laub, one of Hitchler's successors.⁹⁴ "The Dickinson School of Law is blessed by just such a guardian...."⁹⁵

Notes

1. Dean William Trickett to W.H. Hitchler, 14 September 1906, Record Group 4/1, File Folder 1, Papers of Dean William Trickett, Archives, Dickinson School of Law.
2. "Scholarship and Portrait Honor Dean Hitchler for Service to Law School," *Evening Sentinel*, 21 February 1955, p. 1.
3. District Attorney John F. Cherry, Interview by the author, 30 November 1995, Interview 4, Transcript. Oral History Collection, Archives, Dickinson School of Law.
4. "W.H. Hitchler, Dean of Law School 24

Years, Dies at Age of 76 Years," *Evening Sentinel*, 5 February 1959, p. 1.

5. Dr. H.C. Davis to the Dean of the Law Department, University of Virginia, 8 September 1903, Record Group 4/1, File Folder 14, Papers of Dean Walter Harrison Hitchler, Archives, Dickinson School of Law.
6. *Ibid.*
7. Now the University of Virginia School of Law.
8. Prof. W.M. Lile to A.F. Hitchler, 6 January 1904, Record Group 4/1, File Folder 14, Hitchler Papers, Archives, Dickinson School of Law.

9. At the time of his graduation Hitchler reported to his parents that "I graduate at the head of my class—well in the lead—with an average which has never been equaled in the history of the University...I have made a hundred in one subject each year. No one else has ever made a hundred. My average this year is 98 3/4. My average last year was 98 1/3." Hitchler to Adolph F. and Alice Carey Hitchler, [June 1905], Record Group 4/1, File Folder 14, Hitchler Papers.
10. "Law School Faculty," *The Microcosm* (1909), 216.
11. Dean Trickett had recommended that Hitchler arrive in town no later than 24 September. Dean William Trickett to Hitchler, 14 September 1906.
12. Emory Hall was located at the northeast corner of Pomfret and West Streets. Grace United Methodist Church occupies the site today.
13. *Dickinson College Bulletin*, 2 (February 1907), 137. The law school did not require that its students possess a college degree at that time, and many of the students were straight out of high school. In 1915 Hitchler published an article in which he wrote that "the Dickinson School of Law has decided that it will not require college graduation as a condition for entrance." Walter Harrison Hitchler, "College Graduation as an Entrance Requirement to Law Schools," *Law Notes* (January 1915), 192. The law school continued to admit students who did not possess an undergraduate degree until the 1960s.
14. *Ibid.*, 91-2.
15. *Ibid.*
16. *Ibid.*
17. *Ibid.*
18. *Ibid.*
19. "Scholarship and Portrait Honor Dean Hitchler."
20. "Junior History," *The Microcosm* (1916), 257.
21. *Ibid.*
22. Pat Magarick, "Reminiscences of a Septuagenarian," *Bill of Particulars* (Dickinson School of Law), May 1977, p. 2.
23. *Ibid.*
24. "Class History," *Res Ipsa Loquitur* (1956).
25. *Ibid.*
26. Harold W. Swope, Esq., Interview by the author and Deborah C. Ryerson, Spring 1995, Interview 1, Transcript, Oral History Collection.
27. *Ibid.*
28. *The Law of Crimes* was to have been the first volume in a multi-volume set, however no additional volumes were ever published. The treatise received several favorable reviews, including one prepared by the Honorable Armistead M. Dobie, United States Circuit Court Judge, who wrote that "Dean Hitchler has wasted no space in 'weasel words.' His text is clear, concise and meaty. He has aptly qualified (as many writers in this field have utterly failed to do) general statements, when such qualifications were needed. He has been exceedingly careful to indicate the nature and extent of exceptions to broad rules. Dobie, "Book Review: *The Law of Crimes*," *Dickinson Law Review*, XLIV (1940), 241.
29. "Eulogy Delivered by Hon. Daniel J. Flood," *Dickinson Law Review*, LXIV (1959), 5.
30. The Act of June 24, 1939, known as "The Penal Code," repealed 317 special acts of Assembly, subject to numerous exceptions. Charles H. Stoddard and Theodore L. Reimel, *The Penal Code of Pennsylvania and Laws Relating to Criminal Procedure* (Philadelphia: Court Press, 1940), 4.
31. Hitchler headed an advisory committee that included law school deans from Duquesne University, Temple University, the University of Pennsylvania and the

- University of Pittsburgh, along with judges, district attorneys and practitioners. Among those on the committee were the Honorable Robert E. Woodside, one of Hitchler's former students, and the Honorable Burton R. Laub, who later served as dean of the Dickinson School of Law. *Penal Laws: A Report of the Joint State Government Commission to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg: Joint State Government Commission, 1949).
32. Hitchler was appointed to the Liquor Control Board in 1939 and resigned in 1940. When park owner John Derigo was denied a liquor license by the board on the grounds that he already held one full-time job, he filed suit in the Somerset Court of Common Pleas. In his opinion the judge, Norman T. Boose, noting that Hitchler also held two jobs, wrote "I can see no reason why any subordinate or licensee should not be given the same right." Newspaper/Article Clippings, Record Group 4/1, File Folder 23, Hitchler Papers.
 33. "Eulogy," 5.
 34. Dean William Trickett to an unnamed individual, December 22, 1913, Record Group 4/1, File Folder 1, Trickett Papers.
 35. W[ilbur] F[isk] Sadler to an unnamed individual, December 18, 1913, Record Group 4/1, File Folder 14, Hitchler Papers.
 36. "Eulogy," 3.
 37. Gordon Jost, "Sunday Patriot-News Salutes: Walter H. Hitchler," *Sunday Patriot-News*, 29 Nov. 1953, p. 20.
 38. *Ibid.*
 39. Christopher T. Liartis, "The Spanish Flu in Cumberland County, 1918," *Cumberland County History*, XIII (Summer 1996), 19.
 40. Burton R. Laub, *The Dickinson School of Law: Proud and Independent* (Carlisle: Dickinson School of Law, 1983), 57.
 41. Dean William Trickett to Professor Walter H. Hitchler, 15 July 1928. This letter is kept in Dean Hitchler's roll-top desk, now located in the office of law school Vice-Dean Michael Navin.
 42. "Prof. Hitchler Becomes Dean of Law School," *Dickinson Alumnus*, VII (August 1930), 7.
 43. Laub, 57.
 44. "To Direct Law School," *Dickinson Alumnus*, V (August 1928), 8.
 45. "Prof. Hitchler Becomes Dean," 7.
 46. The Honorable Robert E. Woodside, Interview by Mark W. Podvia, August 1995, Interview 3, Transcript. Oral History Collection.
 47. "Memoria," *Dickinson Law Review* LXIII(1959), 183.
 48. Paul Walker, "Reminiscences of a Law School Dean are Shared," *Sunday Patriot-News*, 23 December 1984, sec. E, p. 7.
 49. *Ibid.*
 50. In a 1953 newspaper article it was noted that Hitchler "is a bachelor and as such was a challenge for years to many determined matchmakers in town." Jost, "Walter H. Hitchler." Like Dean Trickett before him, Hitchler chose to devote his life to the law school and to his students, leaving no room for a spouse.
 51. District Attorney John F. Cherry explained that "I suppose in this day and age somebody might be insulted if someone would call him 'boy.' But to the dean it was a term of endearment."
 52. John F. Cherry, Interview.
 53. *Ibid.*
 54. George Ebner, "The Men Up Front: F. Eugene Reader," *Bill of Particulars*, 22 February 1961, p. 2.
 55. Hitchler to Lt. Gerst G. Buyer, 14 April 1942, Record Group 4/1, File Folder 15, Hitchler Papers.
 56. "Law Student Killed in Italy," *Dickinson Alumnus*, XXII (September 1944), 17.
 57. "Accelerated Wartime Program," *Dickinson School of Law Catalogue* (1942-1943), 8.

58. *Ibid.* This is not meant to imply that the school's curriculum had remained static prior to the war. A course in legal psychology was added in 1932, labor law was added in 1933 and legal bibliography in 1934. However, many of the courses required for first year law students today are the same ones required when Hitchler arrived at the Law School: criminal law, property, torts, contracts and moot court.
59. Ebner, "F. Eugene Reader."
60. "Dean Hitchler Retires," *Dickinson School of Law Alumni News*, IV (September 1954), 1.
61. "New Dickinson School of Law Dormitory Nearing Completion," *Ibid.*, I (10 September 1951), 3.
62. "Dormitories Dedicated: 1500 Alumni and Friends Tour Sadler Curtilage," *Dickinson School of Law Alumni News*, II (15 September 1952), 1.
63. *Ibid.*
64. The rooms are now numbered 145, 147 and 149. "Mystery Haunts Law School," *Bill of Particulars*, 30 October 1968, p. 1.
65. Among the schools against whom the law students played as members the Dickinson College football team was the Pennsylvania State University. In 1997 the Dickinson School of Law became a part of that university.
66. John S. Steckbeck, *D Club Presents a Handbook of Sports Records 1873-1949* (Carlisle: Dickinson College, 1950), 9.
67. *Dickinson College 17th Annual Hall of Fame Weekend* (Carlisle: Dickinson College, 1985), 3.
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74. John F. Cherry, Interview.
75. Honorable Robert E. Woodside, Interview.
76. Honorable Dale F. Shughart, Interview by the author and Deborah Ryerson, Spring 1995, Interview 2, Transcript. Oral History Collection.
77. *Ibid.*
78. John F. Cherry, Interview.
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80. Professor Donald Farage, Interview by the author, July 1, 1996, Interview 5, Transcript. Oral History Collection.
81. *Ibid.*
82. Dean Benjamin D. James, Interview by the author and Deborah Ryerson, Spring 1995, Interview 2, Transcript. Oral History Collection.
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88. The Hitchler portrait, painted by P.W. Muncy, currently hangs just inside the front door of Trickett Hall.
89. Honorable W.C. Sheeley's remarks in announcing the Hitchler Scholarship, Record Group 4/1, File Folder 21, Hitchler Papers.
90. "Dedication," *Res Ipsa Loquitur* (1955).
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94. Laub, op. cit., 77.
95. *Ibid.*

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A Past Standing Outside Time: The Election of 1912 according to Cumberland County Newspapers

Jack R. Spooner

In his book, *The True and Only Heaven: Progress and Its Critics*, Christopher Lasch cautions that “Nostalgia appeals to the feeling that the past offered delights no longer attainable...,” a past that “stands outside time, frozen in unchanging perfection.” “The hallmark of nostalgia,” he writes, “is a dependency on the disparagement of the present.” Maybe so, but how can one read the editorial in the October 25, 1912 issue of the *Shippensburg News* without experiencing a feeling that something is lost, delights no longer attainable, outside of time? And, one might add, disparagement of our present day.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC RALLY

On Saturday night last the Woodrow Wilson Club gave the most magnificent display in the political line that has ever been witnessed here.

For the opening of this monstrous Wilson demonstration, the Edward Shippen Military Band, rendering selections on the square, marched under the glare of red fire to the residence of Harry A. Raum, corner of Orange and Earl streets, and escorted the speakers of the evening, the Hon. William. H. Berry, candidate for State Treasurer, and Hon. H.L. Kaufman, candidate for Congress in the eighteenth district, to the platform erected in front of the post office on which sat the Executive Committee of the local organization. Never in the history of this community has there ever been such an intelligent body of men enmassed at a function of this nature.

It must have been an impressive demonstration for a newspaper of opposing political opinion to have reported it in such glowing terms. A few months earlier the *News* editorialized : “Governor Wilson will not think of resigning until after November 5. Very wise decision, Governor; you might not think it necessary then.”

Except where otherwise noted, the following newspapers for the period November 1911 through November 1912 are the source material for this paper:

The *Shippensburg News*, published every Friday morning by J.C. Fleming. \$1.25 per year in advance.

The *Carlisle Evening Herald*, published every evening at 53 W. High St., Carlisle. \$3 per year, 25 cents a month by mail. Delivered to town subscribers at 6 cents per week. Caleb B. Brinton, president, Guy H. Davies, secretary and treasurer, and Wilbur F. Harris, editor.

The *Carlisle Evening Sentinel*, published every weekday evening. \$3 per year, a semi-weekly edition at \$1.50 per year. D.R. Thompson, editor and proprietor; A.D. Thompson, managing editor; and Charles H. Kutz, city editor.

Farmer's Friend - Grange Trade Bulletin, Mechanicsburg. R.H. Thomas, Jr., and Leonard Rhone, editors. Weekly at 75 cents per year.

The *Sentinel*, the *Herald* and the *News* were unabashedly partisan in their reporting and editorials; the *Herald* bed-rock Republican, its president, Caleb B. Brinton, a major figure in the Republican Party county organization; and the *Sentinel* lodged solidly in the Democratic camp. The *News*, like the *Herald*, was strongly Republican. The *Farmer's Friend*, its co-editor, Robert H. Thomas, host to the Woodrow Wilson party at his cottage in Williams Grove on August 29, 1912, displayed little partisan loyalty, its coverage being principally of news and self-help items useful to its rural readers.¹

This paper does not analyze the background of the 1912 election of New Jersey Governor Woodrow Wilson to the office of president of the United States. The story of the 1912 campaign and its reporting in county newspapers is far too sweeping and complex to be told here. It is a story of party bosses (Colonel James M. Guffey [D], William Flynn [R], Boies Penrose [R], and A. Mitchell Palmer [D] for examples), the stunning resurgence of the Democratic party in Cumberland County and the fracturing of the Republican Party, campaign finance scandals (two simultaneous independent Senate investigations during the year),² multiple "third" parties, and the hint of major historical events yet to unfold in the next quarter century (World War I, Prohibition, woman's suffrage, and New Deal social legislation).

Rather, the paper is like a series of snapshots from around the county captured through the lens of newspaper accounts and editorials. Wilson, himself, does not figure prominently. It is a report of people, events and the times in the election year 1912 in Cumberland County.

Data compiled by Professor Robert W. Pepper, clerk to the County Commissioners, showed that in 1912 there were 21,677 "taxables" in the county, along with 9,769 horses and mules over four years of age, assessed at \$634,038 for

taxation, an average of \$64.90 per head. The value of all real estate was \$26,937,356 with an “aggregate amount of county tax assessed” of \$79,150.50.³ (Cook Township citizens were spared school and road taxes by courtesy of the South Mountain Mining Company, which paid both.)

Despite 160,000 miners on strike in the Pennsylvania hard coal fields, across the Commonwealth employment was high. In the Pittsburgh area local jails were scoured for men willing to trade jail time for work in the mills. Locally, the scene was set by the September 12, 1912 *Herald* headline: “Prosperity Shown By Crying Need Of Men For Work In County.” The article described how in vain higher wages were offered in an attempt to obtain employees. Work on the state road near Mooresdale was delayed and progress at the Standard Chair Company in Carlisle impeded by the lack of workers. Laying a double track to Gettysburg was delayed and the mills at Hunter’s Run were in need of men.

But lessons of Economics 101 were illustrated. Fourteen out of fifteen food prices had increased in the past year: 18.6 percent increase in round steak, 11.2 percent for pork chops, 3.8 percent for hens and 2.4 percent for fresh milk. Pennsylvania anthracite increased 11.9 percent in the same period. A *Sentinel* editorial charged that “despite the make-believe prosperity of the present day the county has not been enjoying good times. Labor recently has been plentiful, but prices of necessities have risen so much that even with plenty of work, a man finds himself worse off than in former times when wages were better adjusted to prices.”⁴

On the other hand, the *Herald* heralded the continuing prosperity. Its July 26 editorial titled “WHY PENNSYLVANIA IS A REPUBLICAN STATE” confidently stated that “Pennsylvania is primarily a State of industries; therefore Pennsylvania has been a State that favors the policy of protection for these industries.” It went on to say, “There is no sentiment about it. With the voter it is merely a matter of business. Call it selfish, if you will. The Keystone voter thinks of the industry that pays his salary or daily wages when he marks his ballot.”

Though rising prices of necessities would be a major campaign issue in 1912 and in spite of the arguments over “make believe” or “real” prosperity, in rural Cumberland County progress was a signal hallmark of the times.

The *Shippensburg News* was running schedules for the Newburg to Shippensburg stage, two trips each way daily, taking an hour and a half one way, at the same time the *Herald* reported that “construction of a trolley line between Newville and Chambersburg, through Shippensburg, is an assured fact.” While the west end of the county still maintained a stage line and looked forward to a new trolley line, the Pennsylvania Railroad was advertising “Personally Conducted Excursions to Niagara Falls” at \$9.75 round trip from Shippensburg. If you were commuting from Carlisle to Harrisburg you had 12

choices daily on the Cumberland Valley Railroad or seven choices if traveling to Newville, Shippensburg, Chambersburg or Hagerstown, Maryland.

The Daniel A. March farm, three miles south of Carlisle, was featured in the September 11, 1912 *Herald* for introducing clean and efficient mechanical milking of his cows. "Dairying Without Drudgery" was March's slogan using the Sharpless Mechanical Milker.

On Saturday night of July 20 the townspeople of New Kingston celebrated the community's initial electric lighting service with a parade followed by a public gathering featuring speakers Assemblyman Thomas J. Ferguson of Silver Spring and A. R. Rupley, of Carlisle, Republican candidate for congressman-at-large. Also speaking was the Reverend Mr. Robb, pastor of the local Lutheran Church. (One has to believe that the Reverend Mr. Robb at least once in his speech referred to Genesis 1:3, "Let there be light.")

Enola, on the other hand, did not subscribe as well to the idea of street lighting. The *Sentinel* reported on May 2, 1912 that the committee appointed to raise by subscription the \$800 necessary for lighting the town, reported that the capital would be entirely subscribed, with every householder (of which there were 276 residences) giving approximately \$3. Less than two months later, because of the committee's inability to raise the necessary amount, the contract for 50 lights was reduced to 47.

Meanwhile, the citizens of Shippensburg were discussing the advisability of prohibiting the hitching of horses along the streets. The *Sentinel* of September 17 reported the dilemma faced in making the decision: "To peremptorily refuse to allow horses to be hitched along the streets would be resented by merchants and farmers alike, while to permit it to continue means a constant source of annoyance and inconvenience, also unsanitary conditions to residents in the vicinity and to the public in general."

D.S. Wagner at 204 North Hanover Street, Carlisle, advertised Overland Model 59T, five-passenger automobiles, "complete" with tools, and the Overland Model 59R, two-passenger Torpedo Roadster for the identical price of \$975, while a Ford Model T, two-passenger runabout sold for the modest price of \$615.

Men's blue serge suits were on sale in October 1912 for \$10 (down from \$15) at the Imperial Department Store company in Carlisle. Ladies' suits were going for \$9.48, boys' knickerbocker pants for 75 cents, and women's semi-made dresses of gingham or percale with all the trimmings ready to put together, for 50 cents. Sheaffer's on West High Street in Carlisle was advertising Victrolas from \$15 to \$200.

With mid-January temperatures as low as 34 degrees below zero, the United Ice & Coal Company of Carlisle was able to harvest 23,500 tons of ice from the

ice dam at Laurel, enabling C.W. Cleaver to advertise "Laurel Ice 'Pure and Clean'" in the *Shippensburg News* as late as August 9. If escape from the traditional "spring tonic" of castor oil is deemed progress, then the advertisement for Castoria in the July 2 *Herald* said it well: "...harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant...destroys Worms and allays Feverishness...relief of constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhorea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowls... The Children's Panacea-The Mother's Friend."

On the not-so-progressive side the financial statement of the Shippensburg school district recorded 13 schools and 622 students in the community with the three male teachers earning an average of \$91.67 per month, while the 13 female teachers averaged a monthly salary of \$51.34.

To be sure, culture was not slighted. In Shippensburg the Lyric Theater, promoted on November 3, 1911 the "Famous Juvenile Sketch Artists," Kitty and Jack Martin. Their advertisement in the *News* promised "Everything new, high-class song and dance acts, beautiful Indian playlet, real Tepee and Campfire, finest all western comedy playlets, 'A Cowboy's Roundup,' breaking all records in vaudeville, the only act of its kind." Admission, five cents. The Carlisle Opera House ran "The Coming of Columbus," three reels, a cast of 350 people, made at a cost of over \$50,000. Admission was five cents for the matinee and ten cents for the evening showing.

Politically, Democrats were on a roll in 1912. In May the State Democratic party had reorganized itself out of an era of bossism under Colonel James M. Guffey, causing even the *Herald* to state that "The Democratic convention was a real convention. No boss rule there. Congressman [A. Mitchell] Palmer, Vance McCormick and ex-Mayor [George W.] Guthrie are the kind of leaders the Democracy wants and needs."⁵ Barely six months earlier Cumberland County Democrats had wrested control of the Court House in the 1911 elections despite the *Herald's* page one prediction that "Victory Will Perch Upon Republican Banner Tuesday." "Harmony," touted the sub-headline, "reigns in the Republican fold."⁶ Democrats Charles H. Strohm and William F. Gardner formed the majority in the office of County Commissioners, with their minority Republican colleague, Andrew G. Bear. Jasper Alexander gained the office of district attorney. The offices of clerk of courts and recorder of deeds, prothonotary and register of wills were now held by Democrats J.E. Carothers, Peter S. Stuart and James W. Dougherty respectively. The lone Republican holding a row-office in the Court House was Jesse B. Asper, treasurer.

Unfortunately for the Republicans, the harmony touted by the *Herald* was about to disintegrate big time. Theodore Roosevelt, described by William T. Berry, Democratic candidate for Pennsylvania state treasurer, in his speech at

the August 29 Democratic rally at Williams Grove, as “the most dangerous Socialist on the face of God’s green earth...,”⁷ was already rallying his political roughriders to contest incumbent President William Howard Taft for the Republican nomination, a move eventually splitting the party into contentious factions. (The ballot in Cumberland County for the 1912 general election offered Republican partisans the option of voting a straight ticket for the Republican, Bull Moose, Progressive, Roosevelt Progressive and Washington parties.)

The election campaign of 1912 opened early for Republicans, foretelling a season of down-and-dirty maneuvering for political positions felt necessary to assure victory not only for a favorite presidential nominee (Taft or Roosevelt) but also, and just as bitterly fought, for the retention of party machine power (in Pennsylvania, controlled by Boies Penrose) or the establishing of a new state power regime (the William Flinn bunch). Locally, the “old guard” regular Republican forces led by county chairman, E. Mode Vale and referred to in the *Sentinel* as the (Lewis S.) Sadler-(Caleb B.) Brinton machine, were committed to Taft and the support of the Penrose machine for retention of their power.

The ensuing struggle for key positions in county Republican ranks was furious, one that reveals the destruction of any hope of a Republican victory in November. A fight of major proportions erupted early in the election of delegates to the national convention from the 18th Congressional district (comprised of Lebanon, Dauphin and Cumberland counties) between the “old guard” choice, Lewis Sadler, president of the Carlisle Trust Company, and the former clerk of courts and recorder of deeds in Cumberland County, Harry Hertzler, an announced supporter of Colonel Roosevelt.

An editorial comment in the *Sentinel* of March 5, 1912 accurately described the national Republican situation, which was reflected as well, at this early date, in county Republican ranks: “Delegates are what count in getting a presidential nomination. Roosevelt may have the sentiment, but if Taft gets the votes he will be the nominee. This seems to us is the situation in the Republican party at present. The Taft federal machine has been at work and has been corralling the delegates, while Roosevelt has been getting the popular sentiment.”

In Pennsylvania’s pre-convention scene the Roosevelt wave was reaching tsunami proportions. The Flinn forces could not be stemmed. By the time of the Republican National Convention in Chicago Roosevelt had corralled 70 out of 76 state delegates.

In Cumberland County the Sadler-Brinton “old guard” regular Republican organization was irretrievably split into competing, if also confusing, factions. A May 1 comment in the *Sentinel* shed light on the darker side of the split, reporting that Arthur R. Rupley, Carlisle borough council solicitor, about “2 a.m. in the morning” was selected by the Flinn caucus as the Republican candi-

date for Congress from the 18th district, “and it is expected that the convention will ratify this choice.” Rupley did win but without any support from the Republican leaders of his own county and district. Cumberland County delegates to the state convention (held in the Majestic Theater, Harrisburg), Samuel Bentz, D.T. Ramsey and another delegate by the name of Reiff, who absented themselves from the floor denying Rupley their support, were quoted in the *Sentinel* as saying that “they would have voted for him but that they were worn out by the long session and left to get something to eat, and that unfortunately in their absence the vote was taken.” According to the *Sentinel*, the *Valley Times* of Newville called their absence “political cowardice.”

The next day the *Sentinel* observed, “So now it is Boss Flinn instead of Boss Penrose,” adding Rupley’s “victory in securing the nomination, without the backing of old Republican leaders in this district, is, with his carrying of the district for Roosevelt national delegates, another indication of his sagacious political leadership.”

All this rancorous maneuvering was but a prelude to the 1912 national Republican convention, at which the Pennsylvania delegation, including those from Cumberland County, were fervent Roosevelt supporters. Nonetheless, the regular Republican forces carried the day, winning the nomination for Taft and his running mate, the incumbent vice-president, James S. Sherman. The Colonel walked out of the convention and the Republican Party. Flinn resigned his seat on the Republican National Committee, leading his Pennsylvania followers into the soon-to-be-formed Washington Party, and into factional parties such as the Bull Moose, Progressive, and Roosevelt Progressive parties.

Meanwhile, despite a bitter fight at the Democratic National convention for the presidential nomination, party harmony existed among the Democrats. In Cumberland County support for Woodrow Wilson emerged early and strong. Except for D.H. Heller, a prominent businessman from Newville who pledged himself for Speaker of the House, Champ Clark, all of the other candidates to the national convention were firmly in the Wilson camp. County sheriff W. Frank Walter’s remarks in the *Sentinel* summed up local preferences: “If elected I pledge myself to use all honorable efforts to bring about the nomination of Woodrow Wilson,” adding a pitch for the emerging state party leadership, “I will also vote for a National committeeman who stands for reorganization as now being carried out under the leadership of Hon. George W. Guthrie, State Chairman, Hon. Vance McCormick and congressman (sic) A. Mitchell Palmer.”⁸ The harmony was exemplified in Heller who, though pledged to Clark for the presidential nod, was nonetheless in stride with the move to reorganize the state organization.

The transition from Guffey’s machine to the reforming reorganization under

Guthrie apparently went smooth enough-or politically efficiently enough-to allow the *Sentinel* to comment, as if with relief too long delayed, in their July 2 issue that “No, the Democratic donkey did not make an ass of himself this time.”

Granted that reading the past allows one the luxury of 100% hindsight, it is noteworthy that little was said in the campaign of 1912 by any of the candidates about the ominous signs of imminent problems otherwise reported in county newspapers. On the foreign front, for example, the following headlines held prominence:

<i>Sentinel</i> , May 23	“May Send Warship To Cuba”
May 28	“No Intervention Taft Tells Cuba”
May 29	“US Will Send Force Into Cuba”
June 6	“4 Battleships Ordered To Cuba”
	“Marines Go To Interior”
June 7	“Marines To Police Island”
June 8	“5,000 Soldiers To Go To Cuba”
<i>Herald</i> , July 31	“Knox Warns Mexican Rebels”
<i>Sentinel</i> , Aug. 3	“Orders Warship To Nicaragua”
<i>Herald</i> , Aug. 6	“Marines Land In Nicaragua”
<i>Sentinel</i> , Aug. 7	“More US Marines To Go To Nicaragua”
Sept., 9	“Won’t Declare War On Mexico”
<i>Herald</i> , Sept., 10	“May Intervene To Pacify Mexico”
<i>Sentinel</i> , Sept., 14	“US Warships Ordered To Santo Domingo”
Sept. 25	“750 Marines To Santo Domingo”
Oct 31	“Two More Warships Ordered to Santo Domingo”

All this, of course, was said officially by the federal government and the United States military, to protect American interests and assure stability in the hemisphere. Two county newspapers, however, editorialized with refreshing skepticism:

Sentinel, June 7 - “United States marines are in Cuba and four battleships are hovering near, so that if this country has not intervened it has nevertheless taken very practical steps to put the Cubans under that impression.”

The *Shippensburg News*, June 14 - “The revolt in Cuba seems to be steadily growing and if we are not at present head-over-heels in the heat of political battle of our own,...we would see the American press filled with all sorts of plans as to what ‘we’ are going to do about it.”

Sentinel, Sept. 4 - “The internal troubles in Nicaragua in which the US

seems to be taking a hand are blamed upon the “dollar diplomacy’ policy of the present administration...the policy of the State Department seeking to advance by government aid and protection through its foreign ambassadors and counsels the business interests of US individuals or corporations.”

Sentinel, Sept. 10 - “The talk of war with Mexico is another outgrowth of ‘dollar diplomacy’. Why should this nation go to war to guarantee American capital its dividends on foreign investments?”

United States imperialism aside, the most ominous signs were to be found in the *Herald's* July 22 and October 3 issues. The former ran the headline: “ENGLAND SCARED BY KAISER’S PLANS,” adding as sub-heading: “Churchill Asks \$5,000,000 to Strengthen Naval Forces.” The October headline read “Watching The Balkan States; Europe Discussing Participants’ Chances in Event of War.” Part of the story read: “All eyes are turned to the frontier, where troops are assembling in hundred of thousands. The neglected demand by the Balkan kingdoms that Turkey improve the conditions prevailing among her Christians in Macedonia and Albania, which was the cause of the present tense situation, has almost been lost sight of in the distraction of gathering armies.”

Election year 1912 was full of big stories, stories that generated considerable shock, enthusiastic celebration, conversation and conjecture. “WIRELESS FLASHES BRING LITTLE HOPE OF DECREASING TITANIC’S DEATH ROLL” headlined the April 16 *Herald*. Again, the *Herald*: “THOUSANDS GIVE A ROUSING WELCOME TO INDIAN VICTORS,” referring to Jim Thorpe’s and his fellow Indian student and marathon runner, Tewanima’s, return to Carlisle after their victories in the Stockholm Olympics. (The Chocolate Shop of Carlisle ran an ad in the July 29 *Sentinel* advertising “A Winner As Its Name Implies ‘Thorpe Sundae’ A Perfect Blending Of Fresh Fruits.”) Theodore Roosevelt was wounded by an assassin’s bullet. Vice-president James S. Sherman, Taft’s running mate for a second term, died from kidney failure just days before the November 5 election.

In Cumberland County, Fred S. Mumma of Mechanicsburg, the county prothonotary at the time, was reelected Democratic county chairman. E. Mode Vale of Carlisle, listed in the 1912 *Carlisle Residence and Business Directory* as a State employee and in 1917 as an attorney, was reelected for the third term as chairman of the county Republican organization. Vale was a major in Co. G, National Guard of Pennsylvania at the time.

In a July 2, 1912 column describing Wilson’s nomination on the 46th ballot, the *Herald* lets us in on another piece of time, “frozen,” as Christopher Lasch would say, “in unchanging perfection”:

Bulletins announcing the nomination of Governor Woodrow Wilson for President at the Democratic National Committee in session at Baltimore, were in the window of The Herald office at 3.15 o’clock this afternoon.

Editions with the same news were on the street at 3.45, two hours before another newspaper announced the nomination....

From a group of Democrats who were watching the bulletins in The Herald window, there arose a cheer as soon as the nomination was certain....

Democrat office holders at the court house started to ring the bell in the tower of the county building.

This issue opened with the *Shippensburg News* story on a Democratic rally. Rallies were not uncommon-except, perhaps, those with uncommon enthusiasm on the part of Democrats. The *Sentinel's* editorial column of September 30 took note of a rally to begin a series of campaign mass meetings of Prohibitionists on the following evening at the Court House. The same newspaper reported under an October 21 headline. "OLD-TIME DEMOCRATIC ENTHUSIASM MARKS CARLISLE RALLY HELD SATURDAY NIGHT," that "At 7:30 the 8th Regiment Band arrived followed by the Dickinson College Wilson and Marshall Club....A parade was formed to escort the speakers...from the hotel to the Court House....about 300 men in line, with two bands and plenty of redfire. ...Thousands lined the sidewalks to see it."

Another rally deserving mention was reported on October 26, again by the *Sentinel*. Headlined "NEGROES GIVE A TAFT DEMONSTRATION," it read,

The colored Progressive Club, a Republican organization of colored men held a Taft parade...George Foulke, driver for the Indian school, was chief marshal. He was mounted as was also President W.H. Brown and the other marshals. Boys carried an illuminated banner that read "May the wheels of progress still turn." The Progressive Club, a lot of boys, several Civil War veterans in a carriage, women in a carriage and a boy's drum corps made up the procession, headed by the 8th Regiment Band. Among the speakers, J. Stuart Davis, of Harrisburg, a student of Dickinson School of Law, made a good speech, barring some erratic statements about Woodrow Wilson.

The *Herald* reported on a gathering of "Progressives" saying, "About 700 people crowded the Court House of Saturday night...at the mass meeting held by the Washington Party of Cumberland County. Professor Charles F. Himes, who presided outlined the policies of the new party. The first speaker, T.A.H. Hay, reviewed the Republican National convention at Chicago and the causes which led to the formation of the new party.

One rally, if it may be termed such, did not turn out so well for its supporters, as the *Sentinel* reported on September 21: "As was expected the Socialist party spell-binder who spoke from the court house steps recently is trying to make capital out of his refusal to obey a police order to 'move on' and not draw a crowd. The right of free speech does not mean the right to blockade a sidewalk and make decent citizens walk in the street."

But the greatest of all demonstrations occurred August 29, Thursday of the five-day Grangers' Picnic at Williams Grove. It began early, the *Sentinel* reporting that between 700 and 800 automobiles traveled through Mechanicsburg on their way to the Grove, and the Cumberland Valley railroad bringing 6,288 people from Harrisburg.⁹ The Republican *Herald* reported a crowd of 25,000;

the Democratic *Sentinel*, “probably 40,000.” New Jersey Governor Woodrow Wilson was to open his Pennsylvania campaign in Cumberland County.

Prior to the governor and his party’s arrival at the Grove’s railroad station that day, there was a demonstration of another sort. Led by the Singer Band of Mechanicsburg, a “large band of suffragettes” paraded about the grounds and settled-in to hear speeches favoring their cause. Among the suffragettes who, according to a front page article in the *Sentinel*, “scattered these suffragette arguments printed on paper of as many colors as there are in the spectrum,” were Mrs. Alice Starr Hauck, Mrs. Starr Hauck, Jr., Mrs. Charles Brindle, Dr. Ruth Deeter, Mrs. M.M. Dougherty and Miss Edith Mumma, all of Mechanicsburg.

All this marching, scattering of arguments on pretty paper, and speech-making, did not go unnoticed by the (male) planners for the great day. The three leading ladies of the suffragettes “were given the honor of waiting on the table at the luncheon given Governor Wilson and his party...” A dubious honor to be sure, another delight (for the males), as Christopher Lasch would say, no longer attainable.

When the train bearing Wilson arrived, the Wilson and Marshall Club of Mechanicsburg escorted the candidate and other prominent Democrats to the Robert H. Thomas cottage in the Grove.¹⁰ Speaking to the crowd in the auditorium and immediately afterwards to the overflow waiting outside, Wilson reiterated his opposition to the tariff as the principal reason for the growing high cost of living and the assault on the livelihood of farmers. The *Farmer’s Friend* reported that he “also scored the Republicans of the state for their misrule; of the corrupt influences used in every department to further the interest of party.” The crowd, enormous by local standards, according to the *Sentinel* “was not demonstrative for farmers seldom make much noise over campaign speeches.”

The charge of Republican corruption by Governor Wilson may have resonated among the local populace, especially Democrats, inasmuch as the *Sentinel* repeatedly challenged voting irregularities and political corruption in one particular precinct in Carlisle. In its November 2, 1911 issue, the *Sentinel* reported that “A lot of Carlisle Negroes have been organized into a Carlisle Republican Club. It would be well to watch for a corruption fund.” Five months later, following the primary election it reminded its readers that

When 65 voters, one-third the total number, in one precinct, asked for and are granted assistance, it is an evidence of gross fraud. When twice the number of party ballots are cast in any precinct than are to be found on the poll books of that party, it is an evidence of corruption and fraud. When assistance is granted for another than physical disability it is a gross failure on the part of election boards to enforce the law in its true spirit. These and other indications are reported from Saturday’s election, and stamp it as one of the most flagrant instances of corruption to be found anywhere.

Fast forward now to another editorial in the *Sentinel* just two days after its October 26, 1912 article describing the above “Negro” demonstration for Taft:

There has been a tendency in recent years among the election judges and inspectors in Carlisle to enforce the law in regard to assistance to voters more rigidly. It must be admitted that in nine cases out of ten where a voter asks for assistance in marking his ballot it is evidence that his vote has been bought....It is not enough for a voter to declare that he wants assistance, and to have it granted upon his unsupported declaration....if it is inability to read and write, that should not be regarded as a sufficient basis for assistance. That is ignorance, not disability....We have stated it before and have often been taken to task by the Republican Machine...

According to the *Sentinel* of April 15, 1912, Republican Arthur R. Rupley, at the time campaign manager for the Roosevelt interests, accused the Penrose organization of spending between \$10,000 and \$15,000 in the 18th Congressional district to aid in the election of the machine’s candidates.

While the charges of corruption appear to have been directed at the black community of Carlisle, it would be unfair to charge the *Sentinel* with racism, given the mathematical evidence it cites and the accompanying charges by Republican candidate, Arthur R. Rupley. However, racism and ethnicity, not always subtle in their application, were factors in 1912, no less or no more, perhaps, than today. Early on Governor Wilson was charged with having made disparaging remarks about southern European immigrants. The charges, apparently first made by opponents to Wilson’s nomination from within his own party, were carried over into the presidential race by Republicans. The charges stemmed from Wilson’s *History of the American People*, in which he was said to have written that immigrants from Poland, Italy and Hungary were undesirable additions to our population and were, as citizens, inferior to the immigrants from China. Roosevelt, bowing to pressures from southern Republicans, announced that his was a white man’s party in the South and that he would not permit Negroes to take part in his convention. He was making his appeal, according to the *Herald*, to the “best white men of the South.”

The politics of the day did provid for some good humor. Under the *Herald* headline of October 11, “I AM A BULL MOOSE; Turtle With a Piece of Paper Bearing This Inscription Leaves Holly Headed for Carlisle,” the story ran,

Much amusement was offered when persons passing along the streets of the mountain town noticed a white slip of paper floating in the air and a huge shell conveyed by four stout legs tied to the end of it. The above inscription was written on the paper and people in Holly were firmly convinced that it was coming to Carlisle to consult Colonel [W.F.] Pasco concerning the chances of T.R. in the coming election.

The same paper ran the following column by a writer identified only by the initials A.M.G. in its September 17 issue:

CAUSE OF POLITICAL AGONY IS DISCOVERED AFTER INVESTIGATION
Disclosures Show That Citizens Are Attempting to Ride Too Many Animals
Bull Moose Isn't a Steady Pacer And the Mule is Light Heeled

Do you know what causes the Agony? Why, some fellows think they can carry all three and add a little Socialism to make the stuff froth....

There are three animals in the circus-ring this year...the Elephant, the Bull Moose and the donkey.

You can ride any one of the three, if you have taken lessons out in the pasture lot; but you can't ride all three at once. Don't try it.

The reach from the elephant to the Jack is to [sic] great, the Bull Moose isn't a steady runner and you don't know what instant the jack will reverse his engines and withdraw his support. If you learn to ride an entire season and not break your neck, you will do well.

Learn to ride. Every man ought to learn to ride. Every man and wo-. No, no-hold a little-wait a thousand years of so and then let her enter the ring, if she wants to. You might let her enter now, if you have a grudge against her. When once they use only white Arabian steeds in the political circus and have them move to the steady music of the band, the equestriennes can have the ring and the men will occupy the tent seats and applaud; but when it comes to riding the untamed elephant, the Bull Moose and the high-heeled mule, it will be safer and less agonizing to let the cow-boy with the bull neck and heavy life insurance try the experiment.

Two issues receiving some play which were to be made manifest later in Wilson's administration should be noted. The first was the growing sentiment for regulating the traffic in liquor. According to available news accounts, the issue seemed to be whether to promote local options or nothing at all in the way of regulation. Wilson was on record as favoring local option.

"Prohibitionist voters of the 17th, 18th and 20th Congressional districts," a brief announcement in the August 28, 1912 *Sentinel* stated, "are planning an all-day picnic at Boiling Springs...In the afternoon the 'Prohibition Battle Hymn' will be sung for the first time."

George H. Stewart of Shippensburg, described as "one of the most prominent men of the State," is quoted in the July 23 *Sentinel* as saying: "Not a few families have located here because they know that no liquor was allowed to be sold. Our town is full of business, is lively, but at all times orderly, even on Saturday nights when the crowds are densely packed on our main street."

Despite the growing sentiment for controlling the traffic in liquor, the Prohibition Party itself was not a significant factor in county politics at the time. The *Herald* of July 10, 1912 reported that the platform adopted by the Prohibition Party state convention deemed local option a "flat failure" and called for the

complete abolition of liquor traffic. Otherwise, its platform was very progressive, calling for the direct election of United States senators, the abolition of "white slave traffic," the abolition of child labor, also advocating universal suffrage, a "properly graduated income tax" and old age insurance. (A democratic society should never underestimate the value of minority parties in shaping public policies.)

If suppression of the liquor traffic was a sign of the times, so too was women's suffrage. The Progressive, Socialist and Prohibition platforms all had planks advocating women's suffrage. It seemed as if the major contenders assumed universal suffrage was on its way. Although neither the Democratic nor the Republican party officially endorsed women's suffrage, one local candidate, Arthur R. Rupley, Republican candidate for congressman-at-large, placed himself squarely in support. According to the September 3 *Herald*, at the Farmers' Picnic near Shippensburg Rupley said in part: "When I was invited to address this assemblage I was glad to know that it would be attended by the ladies, many of whom today are desirous to possess the right of suffrage. We men who have this right lose by comparison when we consider the thought and the sacrifice, as well as special study, many great women have given to the subject. I take it that no intelligent person now denies the justice of the claim."

At the end of 1911 and the beginning of 1912 two competing factions organized in Cumberland County to further the cause of women's right to vote. The January 11, 1912 *Herald* reported on the "second faction" organizing in Mechanicsburg under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Women's Suffrage Association, which advocated "unlimited" suffrage. Two weeks earlier, according to the same press, a movement to organize "limited" suffrage clubs in the county was begun in Carlisle.¹¹

On March 1 refusal of the coeds at Dickinson College, who wanted immediate suffrage, to participate in a "straw vote" following chapel services, earned them the status of "militant suffragists" by the *Herald*. The November 5 *Sentinel* reported that "Carlisle is to have its first mass meeting in the interest of votes for women Friday night in the Court House....held under the auspices of the Woman's Suffrage Party of Pennsylvania."¹² Mentioned earlier was the "Wilson Day" at the Grange Picnic, which also featured a demonstration and speakers favoring women's suffrage.

Among the newspapers, the *Sentinel* showed its reluctance in regard to the right to vote for women. A May 23, 1912 editorial had this snide comment: "The trouble about women voting is that elections are always held on Tuesday, and Tuesday is ironing day."

November 5, election day, finally arrived. If one had voted early he could have taken in the show at the Carlisle Opera House featuring three dramas,

“The Laird’s Daughter,” “A Double Danger,” and “The Little Wanderer,” plus the comedy, “Mr. Grouch at the Seashore.” An added feature was a piano overture, “Prelude, C Minor” by Rachmaninoff. How better to spend five cents?

Wilson and Marshall carried the county 5,023 votes to 3,507 for Roosevelt and Johnson.¹³ Taft trailed both with 2,566. Socialist Eugene Debs received 354 votes, while the Prohibition Party candidate, Chafin, received 210. The *Sentinel* reported that this election was the second time in 50 years that Mechanicsburg had a Democratic majority; the last time “was [in 1876] when Tilden, for President, carried it by a plurality of one.” Roosevelt carried Pennsylvania by less than 20,000. The United States Congress came under the control of Democrats. The state Assembly remained Republican. Let no one say otherwise, Wilson’s election in 1912 hinged on Roosevelt’s split of the established Republican Party. Had it not been for this, history might have been written differently.

The *Shippensburg News*, a Taft supporter throughout, said it best for losing: “Good-bye to politics for a season. Three cheers for President Wilson. He is everybody’s president ...Instead of being at Armageddon, he was playing the part of Samson in between the pillars of the temple.”

POSTSCRIPT

A front page story in the Monday, December 28, 1925, *Sentinel* reads in part:

A group of admirers of the late President Woodrow Wilson paid glowing tribute to his memory at noon today, on the occasion of his birthday at a banquet at the Molly Pitcher Hotel. Following the dinner the “Woodrow Wilson Birthday Club” was organized to perpetuate the custom of meeting annually on his birthday...

Over 30 guests attended the banquet. Prothonotary G. Lawrence Strock, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County Democratic Chairman, presided.

Speakers included: Robert W. Peifer, Boiling Springs, former District Attorney George E. Lloyd, Mechanicsburg, Assistant Superintendent W.M. Rife, Burgess Jasper Alexander, Carlisle, Addison M. Bowman, Camp Hill, Dr. W.T. Phillipy, G. Frank Wetzel, John D. Faller, Esq., C.A. Shambaugh, Esq., Rippey T. Shearer, retiring Sheriff & World War veteran, J. Vance Thompson, T. Ralph Jacobs, Esq., and John E. Myers, Esq..

Officers for the Club were: G. Lawrence Strock, president, Mrs. J. W. Wetzel, vice-president, Allan D. Thompson, secretary, and W.M. Rife, treasurer.

The *Sentinel* reported that over 500 cities across the United States held similar observances on this date in 1925. From what can be learned the Cumberland County Woodrow Wilson Birthday Society is the sole such organization remaining in the United States that still holds an annual meeting.

Notes

1. A reference in the *Sentinel* spoke of the *Valley Times* of Newville as favoring Colonel Roosevelt. Microfilm copies of the *Valley Times* are not available at the Cumberland County Historical Society for the time period involved in this paper.
2. The most reported and obviously politically motivated investigation concerned campaign funds Theodore Roosevelt allegedly received from the major steel and railroad trusts. The October 21, 1912, *Sentinel* headlined "Election Probe Near End," reads in part, "...at the close of the meeting tomorrow the (Senate committee investigating political campaign financing) will suspend work until after election. In the view of the admitted fact that the investigation is practically over a good many are beginning to inquire what will become of it...It is the general opinion that this will make the close of the inquiry, for it is doubtful if interest in it survives after the election."
3. For comparison, as of September 1998, according to county records, the total tax assessed was \$781,993,010. The estimated value of all real estate was \$11,525,340,441.
4. Carlisle *Evening Sentinel*, Oct. 24, 1912.
5. Carlisle *Evening Herald*, May 7, 1912.
6. *Ibid.*, Nov. 3, 1911.
7. "The most dangerous Socialist..." description of Theodore Roosevelt by William T. Berry was elaborated on by an editorial in the Carlisle *Evening Sentinel*, September 2, 1912, in which Roosevelt was charged with "advocating dangerous policies, which alone, if we knew nothing of his character and record, should mean his certain defeat. Mr. Roosevelt," the editorial continued "is the leading champion of centralization. His platform contains the most radical proposals along this line: Government is to regulate wages, hours of work and days of rest. It is by 'social insurance' to protected [sic] home life against the hazards of sickness, accident, irregular employment and old age. It is to promote industrial and agricultural education, to engage in research and to reform and uplift farm life. It is to present a sure cure for bad crops, for the rush to the cities and for individual extravagance and folly. It is to regulate and preserve the public health. It is to make every farmer own his own land. "By means of a 'permanent commission' at Washington, Government is to control business and industry, regulating capitalization, competition and profits, assuring security for investors and the certainty of dividends. Government is to create more commerce and insure prosperity. It is to build good roads and perhaps furnish automobiles for use on them; and it is to provide a protective tariff the proceeds of which shall flow 'straight to the pay-envelopes of the wage earner.' "...The people are not yet ready to give up the old Democratic form of government for the Hamilton-style advocated by Mr. Roosevelt."
8. Carlisle *Evening Sentinel*, March 4, 1912.
9. *Ibid.*, Aug. 30, 1912.
10. In the archives of the Cumberland County Historical Society is a handwritten letter from Mary Thomas Brougher, daughter of Robert H. Thomas, luncheon host for Wilson and Democratic dignitaries, describing the memorable event and a family souvenir of the day. It reads in part: "My father & several rode with Mr. Wilson in an open car from the cottage where the luncheon was held to the auditorium. The handkerchief was dropped in the car, picked up and preserved."
11. "Limited" suffrage would have only men and women who were literate eligible to

vote. "Unlimited" suffrage would allow voting privileges for all adult citizens otherwise allowed to vote.

12. Local "patronesses" included: Mrs. E. W. Biddle, Mrs. Guy H. Davies, Mrs. M. Friedman, Mrs. John C. Hawthorne, Mrs. George M. Hays, Mrs. Raphael S. Hays, Mrs. S. R. Johnston, Dr. Hilda L. Lee, Mrs. Francis Lucas, Miss Mary Mahon, Mrs. B.O. McIntire, Mrs. M.

W. Moore, Mrs. Eugene A. Knoble, Miss Norcross, Miss E.W. Penrose, Mrs. J. W. Plank, Mrs. Robert Plank, Miss M. Sargent, Miss S. Sargent, Mrs. H. A. Spangler.

13. Roosevelt's total vote included 3,095 from the Washington Party, 210 from the Bull Moose Party, and 202 from the Republican Progressive Party.

TURKEY SHOOT THIS AFTERNOON

There was a turkey shoot at Faber's coal yard, East of town, this afternoon, at which between fifteen and twenty turkeys were disposed of. The shooters assembled at the Letort hotel at one o'clock and proceeded from there to the scene of action.

CHRISTMAS DINNERS

Seventy five turkeys will be masticated at the big Christmas dinner at the Indian School on Monday.

Carlisle Evening Sentinel, December 23, 1899.

John Lindner (1859-1942)

Daniel J. Heisey

He could be an unlikable man—loud, arrogant, vulgar; but he was also civic-minded and generous to his workers; and he deserves to be remembered. He was, from the last decade of the nineteenth to the third decade of the twentieth century, one of the most prominent businessmen in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. In any era he would have been a colorful character, a volatile yet romantic man who made his fortune from shoes and flowers. The only readily accessible account of him appears to have been written by himself, so balance in the community's memory requires a fresh paragraph or so.

John Lindner was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1859, son of German Lutheran immigrants.¹ His grandfather, Heinrich (anglicised to “Henry” in our source) had served in the post office in his native town of Reidenhausen, in the old state of Franken, and his son, Johannes (later “John”), the immigrant, served as a clerk in the post office before marrying Sophia Darmhurst in 1848 and leaving for America. The Lindners settled in Newark and never left. The elder John Lindner was a tailor, and he and his wife had three children, Frederick, Elizabeth, and John.

After attending New Jersey Business College, our subject joined the Newark shoe manufacturing firm of Banister & Tichner. There, he would say, he had “thoroughly equipped himself for a successful business career.”² By 1882 he was working in Utica, New York, for the shoe manufacturing Reynolds Brothers, in time becoming its manager. In 1888, at the age of 29, he moved to Carlisle, having accepted the position of superintendent of G. W. Neidich & Company, also shoe makers. He later said that there “he demonstrated his superior capability by, in three years’ time, increasing the output of the factory sevenfold.”³

His self-trumpeting may grate on some ears. Like many self-made men, however, he saw early that no one else had such a stake in promoting his career. He was a large man, older residents recalling that he equalled in size “Big Grizzly,”

United States Senator Boies Penrose, who topped six feet and weighed close to three hundred pounds. Lindner was noticeable, with his high cheek bones, prominent nose, handle bar mustache, thin dark hair neatly oiled and parted down the middle, his expensive suits, diamond tie tacks, and boutonnieres. Later photographs show him balding and wearing pince-nez, while maintaining his large mustache and dapper attire. As a retired haberdasher, the late James Wardecker, recalled, "He always wore a big cowboy hat." Perhaps related to this sartorial taste were the cattle horns mounted on his office wall.⁴

In 1891 he left Neidich and, with \$35,000, incorporated The Lindner Shoe Company.⁵ The factory building on West Louther Street still stands, and it is owned by Dickinson College. It is three stories, red brick with white trim, 430' long and 225' wide. Painted across the tin roof, if the old engravings can be trusted, used to be in large letters THE LINDNER SHOE COMPANY. By 1905, when Jeremiah Zeamer published his invaluable *Biographical Annals*, it was "a veritable hive of industry."⁶ It ran three shifts of some five hundred employees; at its peak it had nine hundred, men and women. It was "constructed and arranged to facilitate the output and at the same time conserve the health and comfort of its employees."⁷ Furthermore, it was in the words of the company's advertising, "America's largest factory making women's fine shoes."⁸ Milton E. Flower places production at "500,000 pairs of shoes annually."⁹ Advertisements in newspapers and city directories show Lindner shoes were high-topped with pointed toes and numerous tiny buttons.

It does not take too close a reading to see that these words in Zeamer's *Annals* abound with the superlatives of a press release. "America's largest factory" of "ladies fine shoes marketed to all parts of the country" was: "equipped with the best machinery known;" "complete in every department and detail;" "by far the largest manufacturing enterprise in Carlisle." The image is clear: The captain of industry pacing in his office, dictating his own praises in eager response to Zeamer's letter requesting information for his *Annals*.

In 1884 Lindner married Mathilde Bertha Metz. Her name is spelled "Matilda" in deeds and in Zeamer's *Annals*, but she is "Mathilde" in newspapers and on her tombstone. Regardless of orthography, her husband and friends called her "Tillie." Three years his junior, she was a native of Utica, New York. She was the daughter of Charles W. Metz, listed in the *Utica City Directory* for 1884 as a "builder," a term today connoting a contractor. The Lindners were wed in Utica, where they lived until his move to Carlisle.¹⁰ In 1892 they had a daughter, Edith Louise, victim of the high infant mortality of the day, and in 1895 they had a son, John Austin, known commonly as Austin. Both children were baptised in Carlisle's First Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Mrs. Lindner seems to have been a formidable lady in her own right. In



JOHN LINDNER. Cumberland County Historical Society.

February 1906, she shot at a prowler outside her house.¹¹ The house had been burglarized seven times within a year, and Mrs. Lindner took to practicing with a revolver. On this occasion Mr. Lindner was in New York City, and Mrs. Lindner “happened to be awake” around 4:00 a. m. She saw “a colored man” enter the gate and approach the house. She woke the maid and got her side arm. Mrs. Lindner waited for the intruder to climb the balcony, then shot at him five times. The man fell and ran. He got a bloody nose in the fall, and spots of blood amongst his footprints gave the mistaken impression Mrs. Lindner had hit her target. *The Evening Sentinel* said her only regret being she did not kill the man.¹² Clearly, no wall flower she. She was active in the Civic Club, and, given the appearance of her name as godmother in her church’s baptismal registry, she attended the church with some frequency as well.

Mrs. Lindner died 11 November 1908, in the University of Pennsylvania Hospital after surgery for a brain tumor.¹³ She had undergone two similar operations in 1907, and they had relieved her pain. The doctors had warned that this third operation might be fatal, but she bravely faced the risks. Her funeral was well-attended and marked by “floral tributes,” as the newspapers called them. “Prominent among them,” noted the *Carlisle Daily Herald*, “was a magnificent bouquet of North American roses, forty-seven in number, one for each year of her age, contributed by her husband.”¹⁴ Other wreaths and sprays—composed almost exclusively of roses—came from Alonzo Bedford, Frank C. Bosler, W. O. Smith, and Glenn “Pop” Warner. Also adding to the “room full” of flowers were those from the Civic Club, Phi Delta Theta fraternity of Dickinson (neighbors to the Lindners), and “each of the departments of Mr. Lindner’s big shoe factory.”¹⁵ With surely unintentional humor, the *Herald* noted, “Violets were Mrs. Lindner’s favorite flower.”¹⁶

Mrs. Lindner is buried in Ashland Cemetery in Carlisle. Her husband commissioned a large granite monument, inspired by Hellenistic tombs, with a statue of a woman holding a wreath of myrtle. She rests her right elbow on the large stone; the wreath hangs at her left side. Her manner is one of serene, yet sad contemplation. On the front and the back of the monument, in letters six inches high, is LINDNER. Marking Mrs. Lindner’s grave is a slab of a tombstone incised with the basic statistics of her life.¹⁷

The Lindners lived on the northeast corner of North College and West Louthier streets. Directly across Louthier Street was Dickinson College and its Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and on the northwest corner was the manse of the late Reverend Conway P. Wing. On the southwest corner of the intersection was the lofty gray home of Judge Wilbur F. Sadler. The Lindners’ red brick Victorian mansion was “conspicuous by reason of its shrubbery and flowers and generally attractive surroundings.”¹⁸ (Lindner claimed to have introduced to Carlisle the

ornamental hedge.¹⁹) It was two stories and had a deep front porch, a round tower, numerous gables, and much gingerbread. The front lawn was adorned with Japanese maples, since transplanted to the garden of the President's House at Dickinson College. The interior of the Lindner house was, it seems, richly adorned, even by Victorian standards, for "inside it is a model of comfort, culture, and refinement."²⁰ So spoke its owner; the repeated burglaries further indicate the home's opulence. From the Lindner home a walnut tall case clock by Tiffany survives in the Carlisle Elks Club, along with an oil portrait of a favorite house cat.

Austin Lindner was a means for his father's self-promotion. In late June 1910, a party for the boy made the paper. In a two-paragraph notice, written in the same grandiose style as the entry in *Biographical Annals*, Carlisle learned of the event. "The house, the porch, and the lawn," it said, "were beautifully illuminated."²¹ The boy's maternal grandparents came down from Utica, and also in attendance were Austin's classmates and the superintendent of the Indian School. The Germania Orchestra was hired and placed on the wide lawn, and a Mrs. Hartzell catered.

The story remains current that when Austin Lindner turned twenty-one, in 1916, his father settled on him the sum of \$75,000. This gift occurred while Austin was in training at the Virginia Military Institute. This gift of money may be what is meant by "other valuable consideration" included with "the sum of One Dollar...lawful money of the United States" in the transfer of a property between son and father.²² Mrs. Lindner's will had left to her son Austin a house at 28 North College Street, acquired by her from her brother-in-law, Charles J. Spiegelberg. In November 1916 Austin Lindner conveyed this place—a large square mansion with Ionic columns—to his father, and "crabbed age and youth" lived together, later joined by Austin's bride, a farmer's daughter from Oakville.

Austin Lindner did not complete his training at VMI but served as a sergeant in the American Expeditionary Force in the Great War.²³ He was part of Carlisle's Company G of Pennsylvania's Twenty-eighth Division, but he was assigned to an intelligence detail at the headquarters of Colonel George C. Rickards. Upon Austin Lindner's return from France, my grandmother used to recall, his father hired a brass band to stand on the platform of the railroad station and play patriotic music as Austin got off the train. The local newspapers simply noted his return, using the same terse front-page statement as with other veterans.²⁴

In 1902 a local florist, Jesse Robbins, touched off the quick temper of our subject, who vowed to put Robbins, whom he accused of bilking him, out of business. The result was the shoe-maker started his own floral business "on a scale characteristic of the man."²⁵ He owned a plot of land on the northwest

end of town, close by the factory, and “upon it he erected the largest and finest greenhouses ever built in this part of Pennsylvania.”²⁶ Moreover, these greenhouses were said to be “thoroughly modern in every part of their construction, and of magnificent size.”²⁷ In 1904 these greenhouses produced roses that won first prize at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis.²⁸ That world’s fair, with its concerts by John Philip Sousa and a bronze statue by Frederic Remington, was noted for its flowers. There was a Floral Clock “made entirely of living plants,”²⁹ and the Agricultural Palace boasted “the world’s largest rose garden.”³⁰

The shoe business and the flower business were related. To promote Lindner Shoes, our subject hired a magician. This man, now one of time’s nameless souls (as perhaps all fools in the Shakespearean sense ought to be), would travel around the country to conventions and expositions of shoe manufacturers. While other shoe companies had traditional displays of their wares, the Lindner Shoe Company had a magician. He would perform tricks and stunts, then, at the close of his show, toss carnations into the audience, carnations from the Lindner greenhouses, courtesy of Lindner Shoes.

Directly in front of the Lindner greenhouses came Lindner Park. He created this park around the same time he began the floral trade. The park comprises about five acres between West Louthier and West North streets and bounded by East and West Park streets (each then enjoying the grander designation of “Avenue”). In 1907 he built a row of company houses on West Louthier Street; on the corner of West Park and West Louthier went the large shingled house of Lindner’s vice president, I. E. Greenwood.

At the end of 1910 Lindner deeded the park to the borough, “in consideration of certain trusts and uses.”³¹ The deed’s “trusts and uses” were five:

“First, that the said plot of ground shall be used as a public park, be open always as a place of public resort and recreation, and shall always be known as and called ‘Lindner Park.’

“Second, that no buildings or obstructions shall be erected thereon.

“Third, that should the said John Lindner die without having made due provision for the maintenance of said park, that the same is to be kept up for the purposes to which now dedicated, by the Borough of Carlisle, and its successors and assigns.

“Fourth, that should the said plot of ground ever be abandoned as a park, the purpose of this gift, then the title to said land shall revert to my next of kin surviving.

“Fifth, that this grant be accepted by the said Borough of Carlisle for itself and successors by due corporate action within sixty days of the date hereof...”

Lindner Park was a marvel. Twenty years after its creation, *The Evening Herald* spoke warmly of “a cornfield [that] was turned into a beautiful park which

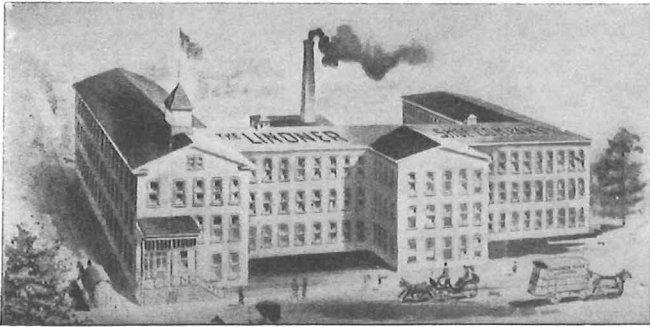
Carlisle's Largest Industry

THE LINDNER SHOE CO.



Makers of

LADIES' FINE SHOES



The Lindner Shoe

Known the World Over
Making Carlisle Famous



BRANCH OFFICES;

New York City

Washington, D. C.

Philadelphia

San Francisco

London



LINDNER SHOE CO. Reproduced from *Cumberland County Sesqui-Centennial Booklet*, 1901

was later given to the borough and forms the first municipal institution of this character."³² It contained a fountain, flowers, gravel walks, shrubs, and a band shell. Naval guns from the Spanish-American war, secured through the good offices of Congressman Arthur Rupley, stood guard at the park, and children delighted in climbing on them. Throughout the park was "planted every species of tree known to the Cumberland Valley."³³ Since its creator was a lover of music, there were free bi-weekly concerts during the summer. Or, to quote again: "Every two weeks during the past summer, Saturday evening band concerts, provided by the same liberal hand that donated the park, were here given for the benefit of the public."³⁴ Every Wednesday school children were invited to visit the park and the greenhouses. With an equal sense of show and regularity, every day at noon a dozen red roses were taken from the greenhouse to the main office of the shoe factory.

During this first decade of the twentieth century, this generous and ambitious citizen served on Carlisle's borough council and also on its school board. He donated money to the Cumberland Fire Company to buy a new engine from the American Steam Fire Engine Manufacturing Company, of Seneca Falls, New York. The firemen promptly named the new engine "John Lindner."³⁵

He regarded his greatest public service, though, to have taken place in 1896 in New York. There, as host of a luncheon "of manufacturers, political personages, and other prominent figures"³⁶ before the Republican National Convention, he raised a toast to New Jersey's Garret Hobart (1844-1899). The men took up the toast, and Hobart's praises resounded throughout the hall. In due course, Republican delegates convened in St. Louis, and they nominated Hobart to be William McKinley's vice president.

Record of this luncheon toast does not exist outside Lindner's obituary in the *Sentinel*. It is in keeping with Lindner's character to have made such a toast, especially of another New Jerseyan—whom Lindner may have known from youth. Still, it borders on the delusional to suggest that a toast got Hobart the nomination. Hobart was a successful corporate attorney in Paterson, New Jersey, and he had served that state as Speaker of the Assembly. Under Hobart's guidance, New Jersey became a stronghold of the Republican party. He had the girth and garrulity of William Howard Taft; the word most used by his biographer to describe Hobart is "genial." After the day's deals and debates, he would retire to his vast estate to enjoy his family and attend to his role of trustee of the Church of the Redeemer. Hobart later said, "I was as certain of my nomination before the Convention was organized as I was after the nomination was made."³⁷ United States Senator Matthew Quay of Pennsylvania had pledged the votes of the Commonwealth's delegation, which then "voted as a unit" for Hobart.³⁸

Twenty-three years after seeming to have sparked the nomination of a vice president, Lindner again served his country, opening his vast country seat, Forest Hills, to the army. From 1919 to 1920 it was part of the army's General Hospital 31, on the site of the old Indian School. By rotation soldiers went to Forest Hills (for the duration called "Camp Lindner") for a week of fresh air and light sport. Photographs show the convalescing soldiers neatly posed in garden chairs as sheep graze on the lawn.³⁹

Forest Hills came into existence in 1911 when Lindner bought five farms on a promontory north of the Conodoguinet Creek. He combined the five farms and called the resulting estate Forest Hills. (Today it is the Penn-Del Conference Center, administered by the Assemblies of God church.) Forest Hills was the summer retreat of the Lindner family, and it had a large "cottage" and numerous outbuildings, all gone now. Surviving is the nine-hole golf course, with its steep paths and rolling fairways, and in spring one sees along the bank of the promontory acres of narcissus, once cultivated and now wild.

Forest Hills served as a park for company picnics, and its house was the site of the annual company Christmas party. The summer picnic was held on the golf course, where employees and their families enjoyed free food and drink and games. There was always a contest to catch a greased pig, the winner of course getting to keep the pig. At the Christmas party the main dish was a "peanut ham," a ham decorated with peanuts. There would be a drawing, winners receiving a ham to take home.

Regarding his florid character, it may do here to note two anecdotes still current in oral tradition. They seem to refer to Lindner's hey day, the early years of the twentieth century. Older residents of Carlisle recall primarily his appetite for alcohol. Apparently more than once he and his associates would hire the last trolley on the Russ Line, from Carlisle to Mount Holly Springs. (The trolley was built in 1901, and went out of business in 1930.) They would then ride it back and forth into the wee hours, drinking and singing to the bewildered cows under the summer moon.

One winter night after drinks and cards Lindner and a friend repaired from the Elks Club to his car, always a black Cadillac. In the brutal cold, the car sputtered but it would not start.

"Sounds like you have a few cylinders missing, John," his friend drawled.

"Wouldn't s'prise me a bit," Lindner grumbled. "People in this town'd steal anything."

With his drinking and his cynicism, however humorously expressed, went an explosive temper. He could vent his wrath at the least provocation, especially to defend his good name, his sense of honor having a peculiar fragility.

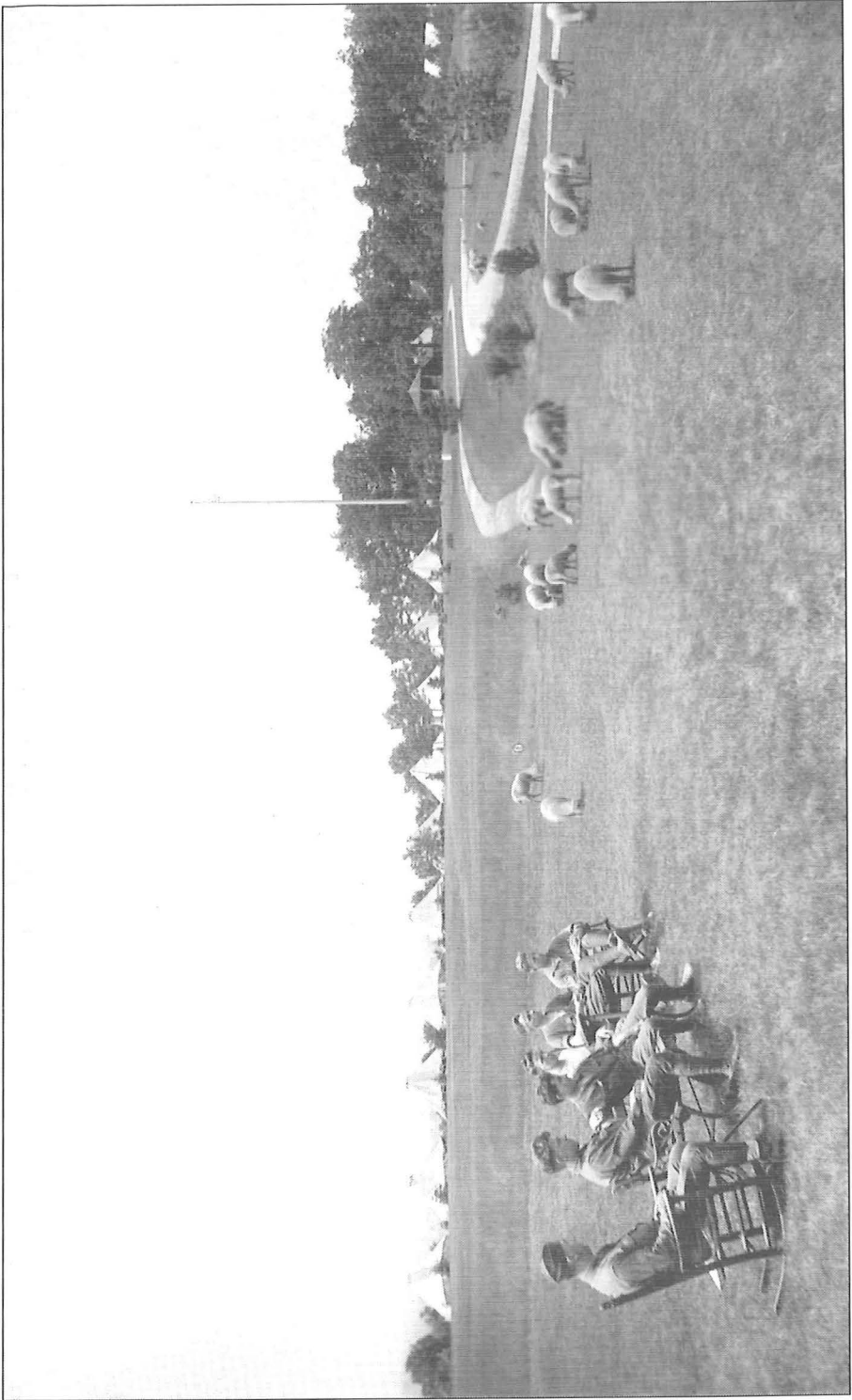
By the second decade of the twentieth century the Lindner Shoe Company and the Lindner Greenhouses had become local institutions. They joined such commercial landmarks as the hardware store of J. P. Bixler and Sons, established in 1882, and S. Kronenberg Clothing Store, opened by Samuel Kronenberg in 1866. By 1916 Kronenberg's had expanded, and Samuel Kronenberg's sons, William and Edward, razed the old store at the corner of South Hanover and Courthouse Alley and replaced it with "what was probably one of the first completely modern store, office, and apartment buildings in Cumberland County."⁴⁰ This was the era one sees now in sepia tones, when visitors chose to see Carlisle as "a picturesque town," where "so many old houses with beautiful doorsteps and porticoes are still to be found beside modern buildings."⁴¹ But faded photographs and rosy travelogues can distract the student of the past from seeing mud and soot and red-faced tycoons.

Of importance to our story is Edward S. Kronenberg (1875-1946). His father had come to America from Germany and, because the Union blockade forced his ship to land in Savannah, Georgia, Samuel Kronenberg was forced into the army of the Confederacy. After the war, he moved first to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, then to Carlisle.⁴² His younger son, Edward, was a dapper and bespectacled man, spare of build and precise in manner. In 1908 with Lindner and a host of other local notables, he signed the charter of the Carlisle Elks Club.⁴³ He and his wife, Helen, had twins, Edward and Elizabeth, baptised on 4 July, 1909, in Carlisle's First Evangelical Lutheran Church.

On 14 November 1919, two men entered the haberdashery of S. Kronenberg's Sons and asked to rent office space. They identified themselves as G. A. Bouter and N. T. Arvidson of New York City, and they wanted to hang a sign, "P. Kirkland and Co., United Oil and Drilling Co." Edward S. Kronenberg, proprietor, asked for references. One was John Lindner. Later, Kronenberg said he told the men he would "not take John Lindner for reference because I considered him a crook and that his word was no good with me."⁴⁴ The men said they would convey that assessment.

That evening Kronenberg received a telephone call at home asking him to come to the law office of Joseph P. McKeehan. It was at 6 North Hanover Street, "next to Hartzell's ice cream parlors."⁴⁵ McKeehan was a respected lawyer and professor at the Dickinson School of Law, and for the past eighteen months he had served as general counsel to the Lindner Shoe Company.⁴⁶ Kronenberg finished his supper and drove himself from his home on South College Street to McKeehan's law office.

Kronenberg found the building dark save for a light in McKeehan's office. Kronenberg entered the office and faced McKeehan and the two men who had sought to rent office space for their oil company. McKeehan said these men



CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS, WORLD WAR I, ON FOREST HILLS ESTATE OF JOHN LINDNER. CUMBERLAND COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

had reported to him Kronenberg's characterization of the shoe manufacturer; there would be a suit for slander, McKeehan said; so would Kronenberg sign a statement containing his comments about Lindner? Kronenberg refused.

Lindner burst forth from the darkened back office. As Kronenberg later recalled, "Mr. Lindner came at me with clenched fists. He was fiery red in the face and was in a fury. He called me a damned dirty—and a Bolshevik."⁴⁷ Thereupon Lindner punched Kronenberg, landing a right to the head, breaking Kronenberg's eyeglasses. A piece of the shattered lens lodged in his left eye.

Bouter (or Arvidson—events were confused) blocked the door as Lindner repeatedly punched Kronenberg, knocking him to the floor. All the while Kronenberg alternately cried for help and begged McKeehan to stop Lindner. McKeehan sat at his desk, Arvidson (or Bouter) standing behind him and telling him to stay put. McKeehan found himself in the frustrating position of being able only to say, "Mr. Lindner, you can't do that!," while Lindner beat up Kronenberg.⁴⁸ Lindner kicked Kronenberg about the head and ribs and hips, then told him to get out. Kronenberg fled, leaving his hat and coat behind.

Once on the sidewalk, Kronenberg saw a young man and told him to get help. The young man was one Charles Williams, an employee of Seven Star Garage hired to drive Lindner's Cadillac. He had heard Kronenberg's cries for help but did not understand what was happening. Kronenberg left Williams and went to his own car, driving to his doctor, but not before stopping by the haberdashery to get a hat.

Sore, bruised, nearly blinded, enraged and humiliated, Kronenberg hired William A. Kramer to file suit against Lindner, McKeehan, and the two "oil men." The lawsuit, filed both in the office of the prothonotary as an action in trespass and in the office of the clerk of court as a charge of conspiracy to extort,⁴⁹ became front page news in the *Carlisle Evening Herald* and page two news in *The Evening Sentinel*. The town was abuzz with the story, and McKeehan put an open letter in both papers asking "citizens of Carlisle and vicinity to withhold their judgement"⁵⁰ until the hearing.

McKeehan represented himself at his hearing before Justice of the Peace James W. Eckels. After testimony from Kronenberg and Williams, McKeehan gave his version. (Bouter and Arvidson were believed to have fled to Chicago.) After hearing these three accounts, Justice Eckels bound McKeehan for trial. Lindner's nephew posted bail, and Lindner waived his right to a hearing. Kronenberg sued for \$50,000; in February 1920, Lindner settled, Judge Sylvester Sadler ordering him to pay court costs.⁵¹ McKeehan was cleared and resumed his practice and position in Carlisle.

Twenty-two years later, Lindner's obituary said he had "retired" and "soon after the first World War he closed his plant."⁵² Older residents recall Lindner

in old age, rather decrepit, and the belief is that his attack on Kronenberg caused disgrace and ruin to befall Lindner. Other versions blame Lindner's managerial incompetence. Two of these local traditions will bear a closer look.

In early 1964 Carlisle bookseller and historian D. W. Thompson told a student at Carlisle High School about Lindner's financial embarrassment. Her paraphrase is revealing. "It was generally known," she said, "that Mr. Lindner was an adventurous man with a sometimes reckless spirit."⁵³ So far, so good. Mrs. Lindner "proved to be the balance wheel of his life [and] kept him from ruining his business." Perhaps, but not likely. "[T]herefore, when she died after World War I [she had died in 1908], he was not able to compensate for the loss, and through carelessness he brought upon himself financial pressure from his creditors. Finally, fearing bankruptcy, he sold out in 1920." All very tidy, and entirely wrong.

In 1951 Milton E. Flower gave an account ringing truer to the facts. He said "the company failed as quickly as it had arisen."⁵⁴ He blamed the death of the Lindner Shoe Company on a "lack of sufficient capital coupled with gross neglect of the concerns and details of the business." These reasons are plausible, but there is no way now to corroborate them. The dwindling funds and dulled interest in the operations may fit Thompson's recollection of pressure from creditors and fear of bankruptcy. A possible source of poor cash flow at the company could relate to Lindner's generous terms after the Armistice. On the first of June 1919, the Lindner Shoe Company, "in order to show the gratitude of Mr. Lindner to those who have so loyally and efficiently stood by the firm and the United States Government during the past year,"⁵⁵ reduced the employees' hours from ten hours a day to nine, yet with pay for ten hours. Such a gesture could have caused fiscal difficulty.

What is certain is that in November 1922, the Lindner Shoe Company was sold to the Bedford Shoe Company.⁵⁶ By then John Lindner was no longer president of the company but secretary; P. H. van Bloem was president. The factory had closed some months earlier—dealing Carlisle "a severe blow"⁵⁷—indicating that for whatever reason, Lindner had in fact retired, as his obituary later said. If inattention to detail and dissipation of capital were the causes of his retiring and closing the plant, they cannot now be proven.

In any case, the demise of the Lindner Shoe Company cannot be traced to the hot-headed attack on Edward Kronenberg. One wonders instead whether the once "thoroughly modern" shoe factory was by 1920 behind the times, its equipment obsolete and its shoes out of fashion. A contemporary survey of the shoe industry in America placed the center of production in Boston, home of Endicott-Johnson and other giants in the field. Pennsylvania ranked sixth among shoe manufacturing states.⁵⁸

After the Kronenberg affair life went on as before. The basketball team sponsored by the company still competed, and the employees of the company continued to enjoy social events.⁵⁹ In February 1920, the Lindner employees organized an evening of music and poetry. The Carlisle Band and the Dixie Jazz Combination performed a variety of tunes, the Band giving the debut of “Shoemakers on Parade,” an original composition (presumably a march) by Lindner employee Louis A. Schuch. Schuch also gave a “Shakesperian [*sic*] Reading,” and the evening rounded out with piano solos and clog dancing.⁶⁰

During the 1920s Lindner speculated in real estate and mortgaged his personal residences to do so. He had long bought and sold property, often mortgaging with a bank or an individual. In 1923 he sold his house at 28 North College to Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity of Dickinson, and by 1931 he had sold his home at College and Louther to Kappa Sigma fraternity. In May, 1925 Lindner laid out building lots along East and West Park Avenues,⁶¹ and that venture may explain a blanket mortgage of 1927 with the Carlisle Trust Company for \$10,000.⁶² That mortgage describes Lindner as “of Forest Hills, North Middleton Township,” giving evidence of his retirement from Carlisle. He had sold his greenhouses to W. O. Smith and given his gold medal from the St. Louis Exposition to the Carlisle Garden Club, of which he had been a founding member. The late Twenties and early Thirties seem to have been an Indian summer for Lindner, full of long hours gazing across the valley from his perch atop the narcissus banks of Forest Hills.

The dice landed unfavorably, though, and in 1935 Lindner lost all his land at sheriff’s sale.⁶³ He moved into rented rooms in the Wellington Hotel, despite its grand name a rather shabby place in the first block of East High Street. He was able to maintain his membership in the Elks, where he took his meals and watched other men play cards. This is the John Lindner most readily remembered by older residents: a large old man, frayed and broken. He once approached Phi Kappa Sigma for cash for the pool table he had left in his house; he claimed it had not been sold with the house and so money was due him. The man who toasted Garret Hobart and won a gold medal at the World’s Fair was reduced almost to begging. He died in April 1942 in Carlisle Hospital a few days after suffering a heart attack. The death was noticed, of course, by the *Sentinel* (the *Herald* having long since ceased publication), and also by *The New York Times*.⁶⁴ “He not only,” *The Sentinel* editorialized, “was a successful and hard-headed businessman, but a citizen of unusual vision and generosity.”⁶⁵

John Lindner was buried next to his wife in the plot he had adorned with a statuesque monument and her tombstone. His estate did not have enough money, though, to pay for his tombstone, so his grave went unmarked. His only surviving kin were his sister (in Brooklyn), his granddaughter (in Boston),

and his son. Perhaps it is uncharitable to observe that Austin Lindner, a businessman in New York City and an officer in the United States Army Reserves, did not provide funds for his father's burial.

As with the Sadlers and the Boslers, Lindner left no lasting mark on national life, despite his ambition and remarkable, if fleeting, success. Aside from the public park bearing his name, he has left no trace locally, either. He made a reputation and a fortune from making and selling expensive shoes for women, yet in such a seemingly stable market, his name and his empire have vanished. He was nearly coeval with Milton S. Hershey (1857-1945), who struggled for years to make his way in the candy business. For a brief time—two decades, perhaps—their prominence overlapped. The name of Lindner Shoes is now unknown, but the entire world has heard of Hershey Chocolate, although the world needs shoes more than it does chocolate.

Like Hershey, Lindner had his quirks and his ego. He also had a fierce temper and, in the end, a display of generosity he was unable to maintain or perpetuate. He was bombastic and outlandish, yet this bull of a man was essentially a German Romantic, with conspicuous exuberance for children, flowers, and music. He loved brass bands and red roses and assumed others would as well.

None of the current wealthy men who sing Lindner's praises to local historians seem to have given a thought to preparing a monument for this monumental man. Through his choices and his circumstances he has faded from memory, even his burial place going unnoticed. Perhaps, though, it is fitting that only a depression in the grass marks where repose his mortal remains; perhaps in death he reminds us that the paths of glory often lead but to an unmarked grave.

Notes

This paper is dedicated to Robert M. Frey, Esq., who suggested I write it and provided many anecdotes and insights.

A version of this paper was presented to the Mount Holly Springs Golden Age Club, 25 February 1999.

For recollections and observations, special thanks to: Jimmie George, Pierson K. Miller, Stephen O. Smith, C. Richard Stover, Henry L. Stuart, James T. Wardecker. Thanks also to John Slonaker of the U. S. Army Military History Institute (for guidance to relevant sources on Austin Lindner), Barbara Dunn of the

Hawaiian Historical Society (for Austin Lindner's obituary), and Bea White and Burke Galer, volunteers at the Oneida County Historical Society (for information on the Metz family).

1. Jeremiah Zeamer, ed., *Biographical Annals of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania* (Chicago: The Genealogical Publishing Co., 1905), 156. The records of Lindner's funeral director (once J. B. Shulenberg, succeeded by Hoffman-Roth) give Lindner's place of birth as Paterson, New Jersey.
2. *Biographical Annals*, 157.
3. *Ibid.*

4. See *Pictorial Souvenir of Carlisle, Penna.: Facts Thrown to the Surface by Pen and Camera* (Cincinnati: The Art Publishing Co., n. d.), 28.
5. *Biographical Annals*, 157.
6. *Ibid.*
7. *Ibid.*, By 1919 the factory had a dispensary and a nurse: "Lindner Factory on 9-Hour Day," *The Evening Sentinel* (May 19, 1919), 6.
8. *Biographical Annals*, 157.
9. Milton E. Flower, "A History of Cumberland County," in Albert Carriere, ed., *Book of the Centuries* (Carlisle: n. p., 1951), 35. Lindner's obituary said the factory "was geared to produce nearly 3,000,000 in fine shoes annually.": "John Lindner, 82, Dies; Former Shoe Manufacturer," *The Evening Sentinel* (April 14, 1942), 1.
10. Inquiries to the Oneida County Historical Society in Utica reveal no record of this wedding; the only Lindner in the *Utica City Directory* between 1877 and 1888 is in 1885, an Ernst Lindner.
11. "Carlisle Woman Shoots at a Burglar," *The Evening Sentinel* (February 13, 1906), 6. See also the editorial, *The Evening Sentinel* (February 14, 1906), 4, and "Personal," *Carlisle Daily Herald* (February 15, 1906), 1. The *Daily Herald* for February 13, 1906, is missing.
12. "Carlisle Woman Shoots at a Burglar," *The Evening Sentinel* (February 13, 1906), 6.
13. "Mrs. Matilda Lindner," *Carlisle Daily Herald* (November 12, 1908), 4; "Mrs. John Lindner Dead," *The Evening Sentinel* (November 12, 1908), 5—half of this obituary is obscured by an ink blot.
14. "Funeral of Mrs. Matilda Lindner," *Carlisle Daily Herald* (November 14, 1908), 1.
15. "Laid to Rest: Funeral of Mrs. John Lindner This Morning," *The Evening Sentinel* (November 14, 1908), 6.
16. "Funeral of Mrs. Matilda Lindner," *Carlisle Daily Herald* (November 14, 1908), 1.
17. See Henry J. Young, *Abstracts of Inscriptions in Ashland Cemetery* (Carlisle: n. p., 1976).
18. *Biographical Annals*, 158-9.
19. "John Lindner, 82, Dies; Former Shoe Manufacturer," *The Evening Sentinel* (April 14, 1942), 1.
20. *Biographical Annals*, 159.
21. "Austin Lindner Entertains," *The Evening Sentinel* (June 22, 1910), 6.
22. Cumberland County Deed Book 8P, page 55.
23. *Register of Former Cadets, Supplement to 1957 Register* (Lexington, Va.: Virginia Military Institute, 1970), 24; Austin Lindner later served as a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery: *Official Army Register, January 1, 1920* (Washington, D. C.: Adjutant General's Office, 1920) 1086; *Service Records: Cumberland County in the World War, 1917-1918* (Bound typescript, U. S. Army Military History Institute). See also "John Lindner, Hilo Hospital Chief, Dies," *Honolulu Advertiser* (January 6, 1950), 15.
24. "Sergeant J. A. Lindner Arrived Home From France," *Carlisle Evening Herald* (May 17, 1919), 1.
25. *Biographical Annals*, 157; cf. Cumberland County Deed Book 6I, page 493, a conveyance to the Carlisle Nursery Company, another of Lindner's holdings.
26. *Biographical Annals*, 157-8.
27. *Ibid.*, 158.
28. "John Lindner, 82, Dies; Former Shoe Manufacturer," *The Evening Sentinel* (April 14, 1942), 1.
29. Suzanne Hilton, *Here Today and Gone Tomorrow: The Story of World's Fairs and Expositions* (Philadelphia: The Westminster Press, 1978), 85.
30. *Ibid.*, 90.
31. Cumberland County Deed Book 7Q, page 235.

32. "Industries That Have Helped Carlisle Prosper," *Carlisle Evening Herald* (January 21, 1914), 1.
33. *Biographical Annals*, 158.
34. *Ibid.*
35. Charles H. Leeds, *Old Home Week Letters* (Carlisle, 1909), No. 31.
36. "John Lindner, 82, Dies; Former Shoe Manufacturer," *The Evening Sentinel* (April 14, 1942), 7.
37. David Magie, *Life of Garret Augustus Hobart* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910), 78. See also James A. Kehl, *Boss Rule in the Gilded Age: Matt Quay of Pennsylvania* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1981), 199-200; cf. Margaret Leech, *In the Days of McKinley* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1959), 83.
38. Magie, *Life of Garret Augustus Hobart*, 78.
39. Thomas G. Tousey, *Military History of Carlisle and Carlisle Barracks* (Richmond, Va.: The Dietz Press, 1939), 356-7; William J. Myers, Jr., *Carlisle Barracks and Army Medicine* (Carlisle: n. p., 1997), 21-22.
40. D. W. Thompson, ed., *Two Hundred Years in Cumberland County* (Carlisle: The Hamilton Library and Historical Association, 1951), 367.
41. Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, *In Old Pennsylvania Towns* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1920), 143.
42. See *Two Hundred Years in Cumberland County*, 366.
43. Cumberland County Miscellaneous Book 27, page 356; cf. *Two Hundred Years in Cumberland County*, 347.
44. "Attorney M'Keehan Held for Court," *The Evening Sentinel* (November 2, 1919), 4.
45. *Ibid.*
46. Burton R. Laub, *The Dickinson School of Law: Proud and Independent* (Carlisle: Dickinson School of Law, 1976) 60-61; "Attorney Must Answer in Court," *Carlisle Evening Herald* (November 22, 1919), 1.
47. "Attorney M'Keehan Held for Court," *The Evening Sentinel* (November 22, 1919), 4.
48. "Attorney Must Answer in Court," *Carlisle Evening Herald* (November 22, 1919), 1.
49. Court of Common Pleas, Appearance Docket, No. 134, December Term, 1919; Quarter Session Docket 33, page 179; Costs Docket 20, page 380.
50. "A Statement by Mr. McKeehan," *The Evening Sentinel* (November 20, 1919); "New Developments in Important Local Case," *Carlisle Evening Herald* (November 20, 1919), 1.
51. "Quarter Sessions Court Held Today," *Carlisle Evening Herald* (February 2, 1920), 1; "Lindner Cases Settled in Court," *The Evening Sentinel* (February 2, 1920), 4.
52. "John Lindner, 82, Dies; Former Shoe Manufacturer," *The Evening Sentinel* (April 14, 1942), 1.
53. Patricia Ann Beecher, "Success and Failure in a Small Town," *Hamilton and Lambertson Library Association Prize Essays, 1964-1972* (Carlisle, 1972), V, 11. She interviewed Thompson on February 13, 1964.
54. Flower, "A History of Cumberland County," in *Book of the Centuries*, 35.
55. "Lindner Factory on 9-Hour Day," *The Evening Sentinel* (May 19, 1919), 6.
56. Cumberland County Deed Book 90, page 470; for Alonzo Bedford, see "A. F. Bedford Dies From Heart Attack," *The Evening Sentinel* (September 27, 1926), 1, and George P. Donehoo, ed., *A History of the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg: The Susquehanna History Association, 1930), II, 35-36.
57. Editorial, *The Evening Sentinel* (December 4, 1922), 2.
58. Frederick J. Allen, *The Shoe Industry* (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1922),

24. Allen makes no mention of Lindner Shoe.
59. "Lindner Wins Over Carlisle Shoe Co.," *Carlisle Evening Herald* (February 6, 1920), 1.
60. "Lindner Company Entertains," *The Evening Sentinel* (February 13, 1920), 2.
61. See Cumberland County Plan Book 2, page 45.
62. Cumberland County Mortgage Book 127, page 248.
63. Cumberland County Sheriff's Deed Book 3, page 165; see also *ibid.*, page 172.
64. "John Lindner," *The New York Times* (April 15, 1942), 21.
65. "Useful Citizen Passes," *The Evening Sentinel* (April 14, 1942), 4.

THE FOX CHASE AT BOILING SPRINGS

The fox chase, which took place at Boiling Springs yesterday, came nearly being a fizzle, because the fox was too tame. Shortly after being started, he went into Bucher's barn, near Boiling Springs, and stayed there until caught and taken back for a new start. On the second trial, for one reason or another, the hounds failed to get the scent and the fox escaped.

About seven riders were present and ten or twelve hounds. The fox's strange conduct was due to the fact that he was partially tamed by his long confinement.

Carlisle Evening Sentinel, December 23, 1899

Hamilton Library Association Reports, 1881 and 1900.

To mark the 125th anniversary of the Hamilton Library Association *Cumberland County History* reprints here the Association's first annual report, for the year 1881, and a subsequent annual report, for 1900.

The first of these gives an account of the bequest of James Hamilton of 1873, the organization and charter of the board of directors of 1874, the rental of space for its library, consideration of the purchase of the "old stone church on South West street," and the construction of a hall of its own in 1882, "a very pretty and suitable structure of brick and two storied," at a cost of \$1789.85. To bring in some income, the Association rented rooms in the building to the Y.M.C.A. and the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity of Dickinson College.

The library collection grew slowly and erratically, mostly by gift, and was little used. Income remained low and inadequate. Even the directors missed meetings, and sometimes no one came at all. No minutes survive—perhaps none were kept—from 1884 to 1893. Things changed in 1900.

The opening of the J. Herman Bosler Memorial Library in Carlisle relieved the Association of its obligation to be a "town library," and permitted it instead to concentrate on county history. And Dr. Charles Francis Himes, retired professor of physics at Dickinson College, was elected president. He was a man with strong historical leanings, the author of several historical monographs, and the inheritor and custodian of a large mass of manuscripts of county, town, and college history as the son-in-law of Joseph A. Murray and secretary of the trustees of Dickinson College. As his report of 1900 indicates, Himes was energetic and far-seeing, and in this report he laid out a program for the Association. He called for repair and renovation of the Association's hall and for adequate security and preservation of its collections. Provision should be made for wider and easier access to the books. Public meetings should be scheduled, at which members would present papers of interest on local history; and these papers should be printed, thus to "accomplish permanent record and wider dissemination of facts." And, as always, there was concern about finances.

An account of these early years was presented by the late Dr. Milton E. Flower

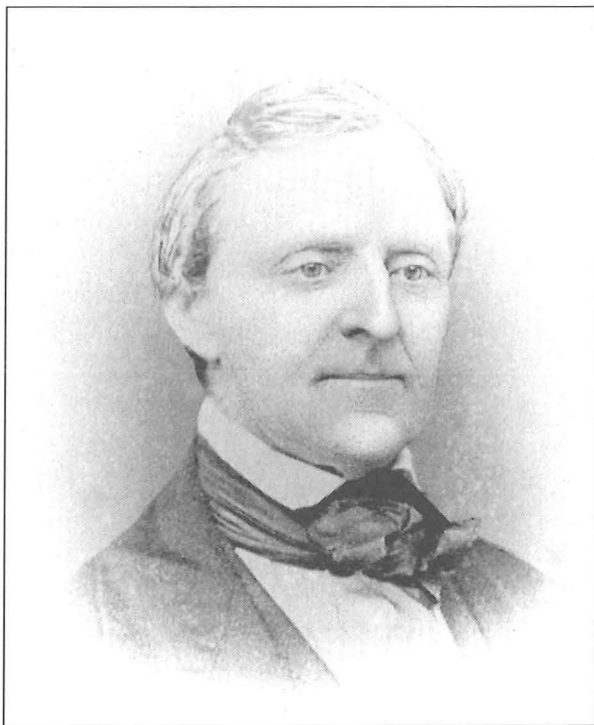
at the centennial dinner meeting of the Association on April 22, 1975; it is printed in the annual report for that year.

Report of the Secretary of the Hamilton Library Association
January 17, 1882

Our by-laws direct, that, at our annual meeting in January, "the Board of Directors shall present a statement of the affairs of the Association for the preceding year;" but as no formal statement has every yet been made, and as there is no law that indicates the person by whom it shall be done, your secretary now modestly ventures to do it, and he will be excused both in prefacing and closing it with some additional facts briefly and pertinently given.

As is known, our association is named in honor of that good man and useful citizen, Mr. James Hamilton, who died here in 1873, and who bequeathed \$2000 for the library, as well as gave a piece of ground 60 feet square at the intersection of Pitt street and Dickinson alley for the library building.

The association was organized in 1874. Soon afterwards a Charter of Incorporation was obtained by a committee appointed for said purpose, of which Mr. A. B. Sharpe, esq., was chairman.



JAMES HAMILTON. Cumberland County Historical Society.

The Constitution expressly declares the object of the association to be: "The establishment of a Public Library, the advancement of literature, and the elucidation and preservation of the History of Cumberland county."

In 1875 the money legacy was received from the estate of Mr. Hamilton, and, as we had no immediate use for it, the treasurer was directed to purchase 20 shares of Pennsylvania railroad stock and 18 shares of Philadelphia and Reading railroad stock, which, at the time was considered a very good investment.

As early as September, 1876, on motion of Judge Henderson, a committee was appointed by the board of directors to select a plan and enter into a contract for the erection of a library building, subject to the approval of the board. Soon afterwards, however, this business was suspended, in consequences of the sudden decline in the market value of our purchased stock, and the committee was required to proceed no further in the matter until instructed by the board.

In 1879 our treasurer, Captain Zug, was authorized to sell the Pennsylvania Railroad stock, as it again advanced in value; and, in the year following, he received similar instructions with regard to the other stock, and in the end we realized more than we had expected. Our funds were then invested at home for a limited time and at a small percentage, until needed for our contemplated improvement.

Since the organization of our association four of our twenty members have died: Dr. Wm. H. Cook, March 21, 1879, who had been all along our excellent president; our venerable citizen, Hon. George Metzgar, June 10, 1879, who had, by the payment of \$50, made himself a perpetual member; Mr. O. L. Haddock, Dec. 18, 1879, the gentlemanly editor of the Carlisle Herald; and Col. E. Beatty, March 8, 1880, who had been until his death our worthy secretary—of whom a suitable memorial was ordered to be made in the book of our transactions. For some time after the death of these gentlemen—occurring in rapid succession, among a very few members—and in consequence also of unexpected depreciation of our investments, the association was somewhat staggered and paralyzed. But work was again resumed with new zeal and increased energy.

During the past year the association held seven meetings: three in March, two in April, one in June, and one in November. Meetings had been duly called by the secretary at several other times, but in no instances was there a quorum, and hence no business was transacted.

At the meeting of March 9th, the Hon. M.C. Herman, J. B. Landis and J. T. Stuart, esq's., were proposed for membership and duly elected: Also, at the meeting of March 22nd, Mr. Wm. McClure Whitehead, of Chicago, was elected a member, and the life-membership fee of \$10 was paid for him.

At the meeting of March 9th, Messrs. J. Herman Bosler, J. B. Bratton and J. T. Zug were appointed a committee to obtain a suitable plan for a library build-

ing, to cost about \$2000; and, at the meeting of March 22nd, Mr. Johnston Moore was added to this committee.

At the meeting of April 5th, the plan for the building, drawn gratuitously by Mr. George Rice, was proposed, accepted, considered, and adopted—with a few changes—and the same committee continued, as the building committee, with instructions to invite proposals.

At the meeting of April 19th, proposals were received from six different parties, and the contract was awarded to Captain Brindle, with approved sureties, as his bid was the lowest, viz., \$1789.85. At the same meeting the building committee was authorized to appoint Mr. Rice inspector of the building at such compensation as might be agreed upon between them.

The library building—a very pretty and suitable structure of brick and two storied—would have been entirely finished in last October, but unforeseen circumstances prevented. It will now be ready very soon for occupancy, and we congratulate the association in the near prospect of a pleasant and permanent home of our own.

At the meeting of May 3d on motion of Mr. Murray, Messrs. Zug, Bosler, Hays, Humrich, Watts, Stuart and Landis were appointed a committee to make arrangements for a musical concert of home amateurs in behalf of our undertaking; and at the next stated meeting. June 7th, said committee reported \$203.51, as the net proceeds of the concert, held in the Sentinel opera house, May 26th, and the valuable services of all concerned were duly acknowledge and recorded.

At the meeting of Nov. 1st, the building committee was instructed to have the grounds about the library building put in proper condition, and suitably inclosed with an iron fence in front and a wooden fence on the alley; also the necessary gas fixtures introduced, and the library judiciously furnished, as far as our funds would permit; also, the building insured for \$1500, and the books for \$500.

During the year just ended your secretary has received, in behalf of our association, between fifty and a hundred catalogues, pamphlets, reports and circulars, from various parts of our own country and England; including also communications from historical societies in our country and one from the historical society of Prince Edward Island.

Also, two large volumes from the U.S. Interior department, being the reports of the Commissioner of Education for the years 1878 and 1879.

Also, a large volume from the Smithsonian institution, being the report of the U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries for the year 1878.

In answer to a letter addressed by your secretary to the proper person in Washington City, he only received for our library, five large and handsomely

illustrated volumes from the State Department being reports of the U.S. Commissioners to the Paris Universal exposition of 1878—all of which were duly acknowledged.

Your secretary also ventured to write to the State Librarian, at Harrisburg, and to the Congressional librarian, at Washington, for any books or charts or documents that could be legitimately given to our library association. The latter person promptly replied, by circular letter, that he had not anything of the kind at his disposal for distribution, and for such as could be procured application should be made through our member of congress. From the state librarian no answer was received, and we infer that probably he also had no right to distribute anything of the kind.

These books, &c., we have in our safe and careful keeping, to be transferred to the shelves of our library, whenever in proper condition to receive them.

Your secretary would also here state that he has in his possession about three hundred volumes of miscellaneous works, and some of them very valuable; though they are not his own, yet, he has the disposal of a large portion of them, and he has concluded, as a very proper disposition of them, to place them in our library whenever it is ready to receive them. The balance he will probably also place there. It is understood that Mr. S. K. Humrich has in his custody, as the property of our association, about two hundred volumes of government publications, the generous gift of General Todd. All these books, when brought together, will constitute the nucleus of a library which we fondly hope is destined to become a very large and valuable collection of books for the lasting benefit of our community; and we no less fondly hope that there are very many persons among us—men, women and children—who will from time to time have pride enough and pleasure to contribute one or more volumes to the stock on hand, or the money for such, and so assist in making it a library eminently worthy of the social and literary and educational character of our ancient borough.

It will be observed by the extract already made from our constitution, that, in addition to “the establishment of a public library,” the literary and *historical* element of our association is fully and prominently avowed and announced, so far as our *county* is concerned; and, besides this distinct utterance of our constitution, we have the following very comprehensive article among our by-laws:

“The board shall appoint a historical committee, consisting of three members, who shall collect documents, written or printed, and such traditional information as may be still obtainable, of the settlement and history of Cumberland county, including original letters, books, newspapers, journals or diaries, copies of records, proceedings of public bodies of a political, literary, religious, or other character, that have at any time existed in the county. Also, accounts of population, longevity, endemical and local dis-



HAMILTON LIBRARY ABOUT 1900. Cumberland County Historical Society.

eases, meteorology, peculiar customs, remarkable events, biographical notices or portraits of eminent persons, collections of coins, medals, arms, and all other historical matter, with a view to preserving the same, so that in due time a full and satisfactory history may be published.” (Article VII.)

As early as November 2nd, 1875, your present secretary with J. M. Weakley and Edward B. Watts, were appointed a historical committee, especially with reference to the preparation of a history of Cumberland county.” (Minutes, p. 19). Relative to this matter there appeared in the Carlisle Herald, of Nov. 18th, 1875, the following notice, furnished by the chairman:

“*Hamilton Library and Historical association of Cumberland county*—At a recent meeting of this association, Messrs. J. A. Murray, J. M. Weakley and E. B. Watts, were appointed a committee on the history of the county. It is exceedingly desirable at the earliest period to collect relating to the history of our county, and the best opportunity is now furnished. The material thus gathered will be most carefully preserved, as well as judiciously used; and any person, either within or without the county, who has any book, pamphlet, old newspaper, letter, manuscript, map, deed, survey, or anything else pertaining in any way to the history of ‘old mother Cumberland,’ will confer a great favor by giving them to the aforesaid committee, who will secure their permanent safe keeping among the archives of the association in Carlisle. Our contemporaries in this borough and county will confer a favor by copying this notice.”

We sincerely wish that this may be still practically remembered, and we hope, now, as we have a very suitable building erected for the purpose, that the foregoing *standing appeal* will receive a prompt and generous response. Certain it is, what we have thus publicly and earnestly solicited will be not only thankfully received and properly acknowledged, but most carefully preserved in our new building—otherwise these things may be irrecoverably lost, as already many have been.

Moreover, it is proposed that we shall commence, immediately, a Museum in our library building for all relics, works of art, and articles of interest or curiosity, that we may receive, and we hope to make it a very attractive and instructive feature of the establishment. We have ample room for it.

We also propose having social and public meetings, at which papers shall be read and addresses given, of a literary and historical character—having special reference to our dear old county, and we hope thus to furnish many agreeable evenings of instruction and entertainment.

The foregoing is a general statement of what we have done and intend doing. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Jan. 17, 1882.

J.A. Murray,
Secretary

Report of the President of the Hamilton Library Association
(from Carlisle *Evening Sentinel*, January 18, 1901)

According to a provision of the by-laws the following "statement of the affairs of the association" is made in behalf of the Board of Directors at this the regular annual meeting of the association.

Whilst the work of accumulation of material of local historical interest, begun at the organization of the association, has been continued without intermission, the possibility of rendering the historical collections and library more readily accessible to the public have been matters of earnest consideration by the board. At the last of a series of meetings held to consider plans proposed by a committee appointed for the purpose, at which it was hoped that final action might be taken, the cheering announcement was made that a public library was about to be erected, equipped and endowed. It was deemed wise and proper to defer action of any kind on the part of this association until after the full development of the plans of such a library. The J. Herman Bosler Memorial Library has more than met all the expectations created by the announcement. This noble gift to the town of a public library of which it may well be proud, and of a character and upon a scale that this association could have had no hope of, in any wise, approximating, may further incidentally benefit the town not only by permitting this association to continue its efforts exclusively along lines upon which it has already accomplished so much, but by encouraging and stimulating it to increased activity as well.

In the absence of any fund for the accumulation and maintenance of a library, the association has been dependent almost entirely upon the generosity of those interested in the work it has attempted. By the unflagging efforts, largely of a few connected with the association, the exceedingly valuable collection has been formed. This consists for the most part of matter of high historical value of great local interest. It includes files of newspapers, principally local, running back to the beginning of the past century, and measurably complete historical monographs, records published by the state, etc., etc. It is proper to state, however, that whilst many of these have been presented to the association, others of great value have only been deposited, by the owners, with the association, for safe keeping, with the privilege of such use, and such precautions, as the association allows of its own collection. There is every reason to believe that these will be allowed to remain as long as they are properly cared for. Such a collection, it is plain, from its very nature can not be made as readily accessible to the public as a library of books, and must be safeguarded by rules and regulations for its use, peculiar to and necessary for its unimpaired preservation. It has however been frequently used under such requirements as have seemed necessary and has been pronounced by experts highly creditable to the borough

and county. This work of the systematic collection and preservation of material of local historical interest, comparatively, neglected everywhere a few years ago, is today recognized as of the highest importance in fixing and verifying facts of local history; and it is a matter of congratulation that this association at its very organization recognized in its constitution the value to the community of efforts in this direction, and has thereby secured and preserved much that might otherwise have been destroyed. It is equally a matter of congratulation that the association has a building so well adapted to such purposes and so favorably located. It might be well to inquire in this connection and whilst soliciting further accessions to this portion of the library, whether the present regulations governing its use are as well adapted to its certain preservation as well as to convenience in use as they ought to be, and also whether some modification of the mode of storing parts if it, might not be advisable for the same reasons, especially if plans for freer access of the public should be adopted.

In addition to the historical collection there is a limited number of books of more general character upon shelves, also obtained by gift. Among these there are doubtless some that might be of general interest if some plan were devised by which they could be rendered more accessible or be put into circulation. But in view of what the association has already done in the direction alluded to, and of what may yet be done by it, and by no other agency at present organized, and with the full provision made by the J. Herman Bosler Memorial library for the general reader, to which it could hope to add nothing, it would seem unwise to adopt any plan for the use of the limited number of books of general character, that would in any way involve relaxation of safeguards necessary for the preservation of the other valuable material already secured or interfere with the further accumulation of such material naturally gravitating to it.

Among the plans suggested for increasing the usefulness of the library may be mentioned at this time:

First. Opening the library to the public one evening of the week, and permission to use the books under suitable regulations. This might be feasible, especially if members of the association would take charge in turn, and it would involve but little expense, and might be of considerable service for reference. It would not, however well carried out, promote the fullest utilization of the resources of the association, or make a just impression of its real work and character. It is, however, worth consideration.

Second. One of the most feasible and immediately available means of furnishing the public with some of the results of the work of the association is the public meeting, regularly, or from time to time, at which papers upon topics of local interest might be read and discussed and in suitable cases illustrated. Such public meetings seem to have been contemplated at the organization of the

association and they might be made highly instructive and entertaining and would certainly stimulate and encourage wider interest in our local history and direct and systematize historical investigation. There are many members of the association, who could with little trouble make valuable contributions to our local history for such occasions. Such papers would find ready publication and thus accomplish permanent record and wider dissemination of facts frequently of personal knowledge that might otherwise be lost. Ample provision could be made for such meetings in the upper room of the building, and if in some special cases interest should outgrow such room, the subjects could be brought before a larger public in the opera house. An evening in the latter with "Old Carlisle" illustrated, with nominal charge for admission would not only increase the usefulness of the association but bring it into closer touch with the citizens of our ancient borough. There are other directions in which the association may exert itself in the interest of the community and in which it should take the initiative, with the assurance that appreciative financial support will not be wanting for such purposes. The time indeed seems opportune for effective useful work on the part of the association in the community in directions almost altogether its own. The matters that seem to merit early consideration in this connection are in brief:

1. The cataloguing and classification of the library.
2. The rearrangement and modification of the cases, more especially those for storing the files of newspapers, as already authorized by the directors.
3. The careful revision of the rules regulating the use of the library with a view if possible to the greater security of the collection and increased convenience in use.
4. The formulations of details of plan for public meetings, and in that connection for the fitting up of the upper room of the building for that purpose.
5. The thorough repair of the building externally by repainting, etc.
6. The addition to the membership, by election, of persons actively interested in the association.
7. The advisability of a change of name of the association to the "Hamilton Library and Historical Association" as more in accord with the original constitution of the association and more completely expressive of its work.

The accounts of the treasurer show that all the usual bills have been paid, that the building is properly insured, that the bills of librarian for books, binding of newspaper files, etc, have been paid and that there is a balance on hand sufficient to meet all immediate demands.

Attention is especially called to the report of the librarian.

Respectfully submitted
Charles F. Himes

Report of the Librarian of Hamilton Library Association.

The following is the list of accessions to the library by purchase since last report:

The Fatherland (Sachse).
History of Big Spring Church.
History of Pennsylvania (Egle).
History of Cumberland County (Wing).
Notes and Queries—1888 (Egle).
Pennsylvania Pietists Vols. I and II (Sachse).
Notes and Queries—1889 (Egle).
History of Middle Spring Church (McSwope).
Costing in the aggregate \$34.40.

Donations have been received from Miss Jennie McPherson, Miss Annie B. Hantch, Albert H. Leonard, J. Zeamer and Samuel Seitz. Mr. J. Zeamer has supplied the volumes of the *American Volunteer* for several years past, unbound. I have kept up the files of the *Daily Herald* and *EVENING SENTINEL* for a number of years past and all are now bound, except those of 1900, which will be put in the binder's hands in a few days. The expenditure for binding since last report has been \$29.40.

(Signed) Respectfully Submitted,
C. P. Humrich

Recent Acquisitions

- Bird's Eye Views: Historic Lithographs of North American Cities, John W. Reps, 1998. 116 pp; hard cover. \$65.00. Princeton Architectural Press. 37 East 7th Street, New York, NY. 10003. Phone (800) 722-6657. Donated by Ann Kramer Hoffer in memory of Joseph Leburn Kramer.
- The Compass, vol. 1, compiled by Lawrence B. Bangerter, 1983. 171pp; paper. \$10.95. The Everton Publishers, Inc. P.O. Box 368, Logan, UT. 84321. Phone (800) 443-6325. Donated by Carolyn Ford.
- Dictionary of Pennsylvanianisms, Claudio R. Salvucci, 1997. 146pp; hard cover. \$39.00. Evolution Publishing and Manufacturing. 390 Pike Rd. Unit #3, Huntingdon Valley, PA. 19006. Phone (215) 953-5899. Donated by Harry Goldby.
- Exhibit Labels: An Interpretive Approach, Beverly Serrell, 1996. 261pp; paper. \$24.95. AltaMira Press, a Division of Sage Publications, Inc. 1630 North Main Street, Suite 367, Walnut Creek, CA. 94596. Phone (805) 499-9774. Society purchase.
- The First One Hundred Years: An Index of Publications of the Pennsylvania German Society, compiled by Earl C. Hagg, 1998. 140pp; paper. \$10.00. The Pennsylvania German Society. P.O. Box 244, Kutztown, PA. 19530-0244. Phone (610) 894-9551.
- Ghosts of Carlisle, Daniel J. Heisey, 1998. 17pp; paper. \$ 2.95. New Loudon Press. Available from Whistlestop Bookshop, 129 West High Street, Carlisle, PA. 17013. Phone (717) 243-4744. Donated by Daniel J. Heisey.
- Guide to Naturalization Records of the United States, Christina K. Schaefer, 1997. 394pp; hard cover. \$25.00. Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1001 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, MD. 21202. Phone (800) 296-6687. Donated by Dodie Wise in memory of Lois Minnich Stewart.

The (Help) I Don't Have Enough Time Guide to Volunteer Management, Katherine Noyes Campbell and Susan J. Ellis, 1995. 117pp; paper. \$15.00. ENERGIZE, Inc. 5450 Wissahickon Avenue, Philadelphia, PA. 19144. Phone (215) 438-8342. Society purchase.

Locating Your Revolutionary War Ancestor: a Guide to the Military Records, James C. Neagles and Lila L. Neagles, 1983. 236pp; paper. \$14.95. The Everton Publishers, Inc. P.O. Box 368, Logan, UT. 84321. Phone (800) 443-6325. Donated by Carolyn Ford.

Looking at Photographs: a Guide to Technical Terms, Gordon Baldwin, 1991. 88pp; paper. \$12.95. J. Paul Getty Museum in association with British Museum Press. 1200 Getty Center Drive, Suite 1000, Los Angeles, CA. 90049-1687. Phone (310) 440-7300. Society purchase.

Marriages and Deaths from the *American Democrat* (Carlisle, PA) Newspaper, 1851-1858, abstracted by Mary Anne Capell Wilson, 1998. 137pp; paper. \$15.00. Closson Press. 1935 Sampson Drive, Apollo, PA. 15613-9208. Phone (724) 337-4482. Donated by Jean Thompson in memory of Joseph V. Thompson, Jr.

Marriages and Deaths from the *American Volunteer* (Carlisle, PA) Newspaper, 1839-1848, abstracted by Mary Anne Capell Wilson, 1998. 81pp; paper. \$ 10.00. Closson Press. 1935 Sampson Drive, Apollo, PA. 15613-9208. Phone (724) 337-4482. Donated by Jean Thompson in memory of Joseph V. Thompson, Jr.

Marriages and Deaths from the *Carlisle Herald* (Carlisle, PA) Newspaper, 1866, 1868-1872, abstracted by Mary Anne Capell Wilson, 1998. 134pp; paper. \$15.00. Closson Press. 1935 Sampson Drive, Apollo, PA. 15613-9208. Phone (724) 337-4482. Donated by Jean Thompson in memory of Joseph V. Thompson, Jr.

Pennsylvania Marriages Prior to 1790: Names of Persons for Whom Marriage Licenses Were Issued in the Province of Pennsylvania Previous to 1790, compiled under the editorial supervision of John B. Linn and William H. Egle, 1994 (reprint) 376pp; hard cover. \$25.00. Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. 1001 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, MD. 21202. Phone (800) 296-6687. Donated by Wayne Tritt.

Rediscovering George Washington, Founding Father, Richard Brookhiser, 1996. 230pp; paper \$13.00. Free Press Paperbacks, A Division of Simon & Schuster

Inc. 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY. 10020. Phone (800) 223-2336. Donated by Richard Brookhiser.

Recently the Cumberland County Historical Society received two major archival/library collections which should receive special note. The Lear Collection contains articles, books, citations and miscellaneous paperwork from the late John Lear, who was originally from Cumberland County. Mr. Lear was editor for the *Daily Local News* (Mechanicsburg, Pa.), reporter for *The Patriot* (Harrisburg, Pa.), writer-editor for the Associated Press, was a free lance magazine correspondent, held editorial positions for *Steelways Magazine*, *Collier's Magazine*, IBM Corporation publications and was Science Editor for *The Saturday Review*. Mr. Lear received numerous awards including: a Westinghouse Award, the Albert Lasker Medical Journalism Award and an honorary Degree of Doctor of Science from Dickinson College. Mr. Lear completed much investigative reporting and his articles are a wonderful new addition to the collections.

Additionally, the Cumberland County Historical Society has received the archival records of the Carlisle YMCA. This collection of scrapbooks, legal papers, papers pertaining to Camp Thompson, newspaper clippings, and a variety of other publications and papers will be accessible to library patrons in Manuscript Group 039. Researchers will be able to learn about the early history of this organization, which has been a part of the Carlisle scene since its founding in 1859.

Christa Bassett, *Librarian*

Publications In Print

THE COUNTY HERITAGE SERIES

- The Bitter Fruits: The Civil War Comes to a Small Town in Pennsylvania.* (1998).
David G. Colwell \$39.95
- In Pursuit of Pleasure: Leisure in Nineteenth Century
Cumberland County* (1997). Clarke Garrett \$37.50
- Past Receipts, Present Recipes* (1996).
Members and Friends of the Cumberland County Historical Society. \$35.00
- Cloth and Costume, 1750–1800, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania* (1995).
Tandy and Charles M. Hersh \$34.95
- Taverns of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, 1750–1840* (1994).
Merri Lou Schaumann \$34.95
- The Indian Industrial School, 1879–1918* (1993). Linda F. Witmer \$29.95
- “...Drive the Road and Bridge the Ford...”. *Highway Bridges of Nineteenth
Century Cumberland County* (1992). Paul E. Gill \$24.95

Other Books

- Atlas of Cumberland County* (1858, reprint 1987).
H.F. Bridgens \$30.00

Add Pennsylvania State Sales Tax of 6% and \$4 for postage and handling.

Booklets and Pamphlets

- Archibald Loudon: Pioneer Historian.* William A. Hunter (1962) \$2.00
- Confederate Invasion of the West Shore, 1863.*
Robert G. Crist (1963, reprint 1995) \$6.50
- Three Cumberland County Woodcarvers.* Milton E. Flower (1986) \$5.00
- Made in Cumberland County: The First One Hundred Years.*
Cumberland County Historical Society (1991) \$5.00
- Cumberland County History.* Single issues, as available \$5.00

Pennsylvania State Sales Tax of 6% and \$2 for postage and handling.

A complete list of Society publications in print is available on request.