

CUMBERLAND County History

Winter 2007

Volume Twenty-four
Number Two

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2007

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Manuscripts should be typed double-spaced. Citations should also be double-spaced; they should be placed at the end of the text. Electronic submissions should be in Word format with any suggested graphics digitized.

Authors should follow the rules set out in the *Chicago Manual of Style*.

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CUMBERLAND COUNTY HISTORY

Cumberland County Historical
Society and Hamilton Library
Association: Carlisle



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Contributors

Kristen Otto is a 2006 graduate of Lycoming College with a degree in Communication-Media Writing and History. While a graduate student in Applied History at Shippensburg University in 2007 she completed an internship at the Hamilton Library. Her primary project was to compile, organize and catalog the Richard C. and Paul C. Reed Architectural Archives. As an outgrowth of that work, she developed the paper presented here on the history of both Reeds.

Merri Lou Schaumann is a well known and respected historian and a past contributor to this Journal. She has served as president of the Cumberland County Historical Society and currently serves on the Library Committee and volunteers in both the library and the photo archives. Two of her books on local history, "*A History and Genealogy of Carlisle, Pennsylvania 1751–1835*," and "*Taverns of Cumberland County Pennsylvania, 1750–1840*," are well known.

Janet Taylor is originally from Michigan. Her avid interest in local history has led to her active membership in CCHS and the Perry Historians where she serves on the Board of Directors. This is her first submission to the Journal.

Susan E. Meehan is making her second contribution to this Journal. Her research and writing efforts are well known and include "*The New Way: Greeks Come to Carlisle, Pennsylvania*," "*Carlisle Band, an Ornament to the Community*," and her recently published work, "*The Carlisle Hospital: The Most Important Building in Town*."

John P. Bland is a retired military and commercial aviator. His interest in local history has led to his becoming a frequent contributor to this journal. The society recently published his research on the Prisoner of War Camp at Pine Grove, entitled *Secret War at Home*. He has been a regular volunteer at the Hamilton Library and continues research on a variety of local history topics.

Richard C. and Paul C. Reed Architectural Collection

By Kristen Otto

Paul Chambers Reed and his son Richard Crandall Reed were architects in Carlisle from the 1930s until the late 1990s. During this time, they made their mark on Cumberland County through the many functional buildings they designed in addition to their dedication to serving the community.

Paul Chambers Reed was born in Jefferson Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on June 28, 1897, the son of Francis M. and Jessie Reed.¹ He graduated from a five-year program at Carnegie Institute of Technology with a Bachelor of Arts in Architecture in 1923, and shortly thereafter he married Mary Elizabeth Thomas in Cleveland, Ohio.² Paul's career took him to Florida where he designed many residences in the Spanish Colonial style as well as other buildings, including hotels and the First Church of Christ, Scientist in St. Petersburg, until the Depression hit. During the Depression, the Reeds were



Paul Reed's home in Gulfport, Florida
Reed Family Photos

forced to sell their home at a loss and return to Pennsylvania where Paul's father, Francis, (known as Frank), was a State Representative from Allegheny County.³ Frank Reed was able to find his son state employment designing State Department of Highways garages. During this time Paul Reed worked on designs for garages in Milford, Pike County; Tunkhannoch, Wyoming County; and Carlisle as part of the Works Progress Administration. He supplemented his work in Harrisburg by designing apartments and homes, and he eventually settled in Carlisle when his father bought him and his family a home on Orange Hill in 1939.⁴

Paul Reed opened his architectural office in Carlisle at 32 West High Street Room 208; in 1942, his business moved to Room 210 at the same address.⁵ During the 1940s, he designed a number of buildings in the Carlisle area. In 1939, he began work on a design for the Carlisle Shoe Company factory annex building at North Bedford and Elm Streets, Carlisle.⁶ In 1944, Reed designed renovations to Penn Elementary, Wilson Elementary, and Lamberton High Schools in Carlisle. His work in 1947 included the Beauford Inn at Carlisle Pike and Country Club Road near Carlisle and a factory building in Newville for Uwana Wash Frocks, Inc. Throughout the 1940s, he worked on designs for an addition to Second Presbyterian Church at 109 South Hanover Street.

In the 1950s, Richard Reed joined his father in his Carlisle office.⁷ The two worked on designs for the YMCA at South West, Walnut, and Arch Streets; the Carlisle office of the Dauphin Deposit Trust Company at 2 West High Street; and an addition to First Presbyterian Church on the square. The Reeds also



The former Beauford Inn, now (2007) a Ramada Inn.

Photo by Mary Draisey



Aircraft-Marine Products, Inc. building in Carlisle in 2007.

Photo by Mary Draisey

designed many buildings for Aircraft-Marine Products, Inc. (AMP), and the Giant Food store on the corner of West Louthier and North Hanover Streets.⁸ In 1957, Paul Reed moved his office to 213 South Hanover Street, where he remained until his retirement.⁹

Paul Reed remained active with his architectural design work until his retirement in 1969.¹⁰ He designed a warehouse for C.H. Masland and Sons at 50 Spring Road in 1964, continuing a relationship with the Maslands that included designing renovations to the Masland guesthouse at Kings Gap in 1951. Reed also remained active in the community, and in 1960 he served as the Secretary of the Parking Authority for the Borough of Carlisle.¹¹ Other examples of Reed's community service are demonstrated by his design for the first permanent home of the Carlisle Band in 1948¹² and his donation of the Jim Thorpe monument located on the Square in Carlisle in 1951.

Paul Reed was known as an uncompromising man with a generous heart. He returned to Florida in the 1970s following his retirement and lived in Long Boat Key. Many friends from Carlisle spent their retirements in Florida as well. Paul's wife Mary died in 1975, and he remarried in the late 1970s.¹³ Paul Reed died in 1982.¹⁴

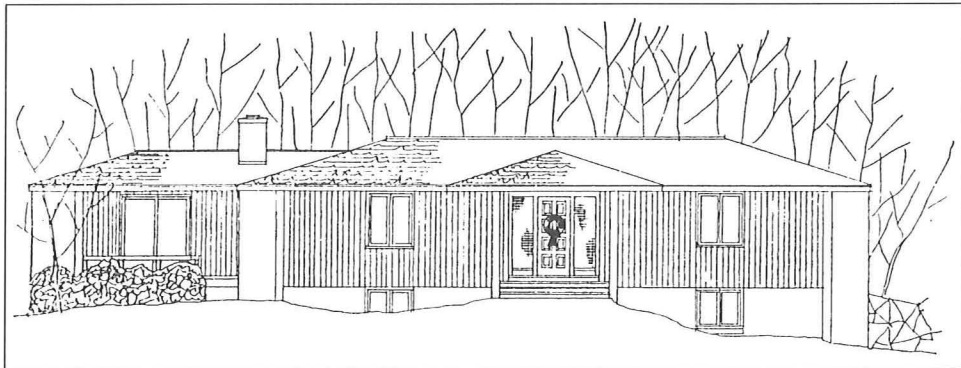
Paul Reed's influence on Carlisle can be seen in the schools, churches, and public buildings he designed in addition to his community contributions. He passed on his positive attributes to his son, Richard. Richard Reed made his mark in Carlisle with his designs for many buildings and his work for the good

of the community. He was committed to working for planning and zoning and securing proper parking and drainage.¹⁵

Richard Crandall Reed was born on April 15, 1928, in St. Petersburg, Florida.¹⁶ He moved to Pennsylvania with his family during the 1930s and graduated from Carlisle High School in 1946. He then graduated from Perkiomen Preparatory School in 1948 and earned his bachelor's degree in architecture at the University of Pennsylvania in 1953 where he was awarded a Schenk Woodman Travel Scholarship. The funds provided allowed him to purchase a car and tour Europe in it.¹⁷ After his graduation, Reed was drafted into the U.S. Army. He served as a military policeman in Germany during the Korean War.¹⁸ Following his tour of duty, Reed earned his master's degree in architecture from Harvard University's Graduate School of Design in 1955.¹⁹

Reed followed in the path of the family business, which was common during the 1950s.²⁰ While completing his education, he worked alongside his father for Paul C. Reed Architecture. The two cooperated on many projects in Carlisle. Although Reed dreamed of designing contemporary buildings for clients in California, he stayed in Carlisle to help his father.²¹ He continued to work with Paul Reed until he opened his own office in 1959 at 25 South Hanover Street.²²

The year 1960 marked the beginning of a busy and prosperous time for Richard Reed. He married Maureen Joan Pickering on December 31, 1960, and they had three children over the next four years: John Paul was born December 2, 1961; Carol Beth was born November 12, 1962; and Bennett Thomas was born July 12, 1964.²³ Not only was home life busy but business was booming. During this time Richard Reed designed his family's home at 908 Glendale Court, Carlisle, in addition to a home for his brother and his wife,



Richard and Maureen Reed's home, Carlisle, PA
as shown on a 1960s Christmas card designed by Richard Reed.

Reed family



Home designed for the Paul Dutrey family.

Photo by Mary Draisey

Paul T. and Suzanne H. Reed, in Camp Hill. In 1953, while still working from his father's office he had designed a home for Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dutrey at 331 Belvedere Street. He also designed homes for Mr. and Mrs. William S. Masland at Glendale Street and Yorkshire Drive, Dr. and Mrs. John Harris at 909 Glendale Court, and Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie C. George at 162 H Street. Reed's own home and others he designed reflected the unique, contemporary style popular at the time in the United States.²⁴

To Reed, the client's needs were most important. He created designs that met their functional and esthetic requirements. His goals included providing the customer with a functional design at acceptable cost. Initially, Reed took whatever jobs were available, but as his business grew, he was able to choose jobs. Reed did not only design residential homes. He was a good businessman who knew how to put out bids and get good prices for clients. This allowed him to be successful with commercial projects as well.²⁵

Richard Reed worked on many commercial jobs during the 1960s in Cumberland County and the surrounding area. He designed a number of Kinney Shoe Corporation factory additions both in Carlisle and in Millersburg. Reed also designed a series of offices including those for Dr. John T. Ziegler on Belvedere Street, a renovation for George B. Faller at 8-12 West High Street, L.M. Berry and Company in Wormleysburg, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Brown Fry in Mifflintown. Other additions to Reed's resume included the Peppermill Inn

Restaurant in Mifflin County and a field station and custodian's home for the Florence Jones Reineman Wildlife Sanctuary in Perry County, both designed in the 1960s. Also during this time, Reed designed the church and education building for the Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church of Greater Harrisburg in Wormleysburg.



Greek Orthodox Church of Greater Harrisburg, Wormleysburg.

Photo by Mary Draisey



Florence Jones Reineman Wildlife Sanctuary, Perry County.

Photo by Mary Draisey

The 1970s was a period of continued prosperity for Reed, with a focus on community buildings. Reed designed an addition to the Salvation Army building at the corner of East Pomfret and South Hanover Streets, as well as a library addition and cosmetology addition for the Carlisle Senior High School. He



Former Super Donuts, now (2007) Dunkin' Donuts, Summerdale Plaza, Enola.

Photo by Mary Draisey

also designed bakeries for Super Donuts, Inc. on High Street, Carlisle, and in Summerdale Plaza in Enola, and he designed many Giant Food stores and shopping centers throughout the area. Reed worked on additions and renovations to the Hamilton Library at the Cumberland County Historical Society, and he designed an addition for the expansion of the Bosler Free Library. Reed's design for the Bosler Library was probably the work for which he received the most criticism due to the design's striking contrast to the original building. However, Reed's original design was deemed to be too expensive for the library, even with his multi-phase plan. So, holding true to his policy of giving the client what was needed and could be afforded, he presented the current, less expensive design for the addition to the library.²⁶

Also during this decade, Reed once again changed the location of his office. In 1976, he designed renovations for and moved to 7 Market House Avenue in Carlisle. He stayed there until he bought and renovated 4-12 Liberty Avenue in 1978. His architectural firm remained there until his retirement in the late 1990s. Reed's office had at least five employees including four architects and a secretary.²⁷

Reed continued his work into the 1980s and 1990s. He designed one of his most memorable buildings, the Dauphin Deposit Bank and Trust Company branch bank at 812½ West High Street, in 1984.

The bank's modern style was one of Reed's favorites.²⁸ Also during this time, Reed lost his right leg to soft tissue cancer. The trauma of this illness and its aftermath had a negative impact on his business for a time.²⁹ He continued designing buildings into the 1990s, including additions to the Cumberland County Historical Society, and renovations to his office building on Liberty Avenue. The date of Reed's retirement is debatable, but he closed his office in 1998.³⁰



Dauphin Deposit Bank, now M&T Bank.
Photo by Mary Draisey



Cumberland County Historical Society showing
 1965 and 1997 additions to the building.
Photo by Mary Draisey

Richard Reed preferred to design in the contemporary style. His designs reflected many influences from both his education and his contemporaries. Both Paul and Richard Reed were trained in the modern international styles in addition to earlier traditional styles. Richard's contemporary designs for many buildings included low pitched and hipped roofs, strong horizontal lines with vertical masonry piers and vertical wood siding. However, he could adapt to other styles if preferred by the client. The colonial revival design for the Dauphin Deposit Bank at 2 West High Street is a good example of this. It includes colonial, federal, and Greek details with an Egyptian influence.



Former Dauphin Deposit Bank in downtown Carlisle.

Photo by Mary Draisey

The Giant Food at West Louther and North Hanover Streets and the AMP buildings that the Reeds designed together serve as examples of the international style. Reed's interest in international and modern styles of design stemmed from the influence of Walter Gropius, a professor and chairman of the Department of Architecture at Harvard's Graduate School of Design shortly before Reed studied there, and Josep Lluís Sert, who was a dean there while Reed was a student.³¹ Another architect of the time, Louis I. Kahn, also influenced Reed with his modern style. Reed's designs for both the Dauphin Deposit Bank at 812½ West High Street and the Pleasant Inn, on the Carlisle Pike, reflect Kahn's contemporary influence.³²

The first hotel designed by Richard C. Reed was the Starlight Motel on the Carlisle Pike. Subsequently, in 1973, a group of businessmen including Jimmie C. George and Charles A. B. Heinz had Reed design another hotel. This plan was proposed to be the prototype for a chain of hotels. Although this part of the plan never developed, The Pleasant Inn (now the Super 8 Motel) on Carlisle Pike was built using Reed's plans. The plan also shows Richard Reed's concern for the environment. The modular hotel is an example of Reed's use of heat pumps and large overhangs to conserve energy. Reed also tried to place buildings in positions to maximize available solar energy.³³

Reed was not only concerned about the environment; he was concerned about the community. In the midst of a demanding design schedule, he continuously made time for community service. Reed served on the boards of a number of organizations including the Chamber of Commerce, Cumberland County Historical Society, Red Cross, Salvation Army, United Way, and YMCA.³⁴ He was also a member of Carlisle Borough's Historical and Architectural Review Board.³⁵ In 1961, Reed was a member of Project 61, an early effort by the Carlisle community to preserve the historical architectural history of the town by modifying building facades to present a character more in keeping with that history. Reed completed sketches for remodeling the facades of a number of buildings throughout Carlisle to assist with this effort. Throughout the 1960s, Reed also served as a member of the Carlisle Borough Planning and Zoning Commission.³⁶

Perhaps Reed's biggest impact on the community came during his service on the Carlisle Borough Council from 1972 to 1975. Jimmie George encouraged Reed to run for Council. Reed agreed to run if George would also run. Reed ran for council because he cared about what happened to the community in terms of zoning and a comprehensive plan for the borough. He had high standards for himself and others, and he was committed to his principles and morals.³⁷ His first action on the council was to address growing community concern about the borough's public rest rooms adjacent to the Court House. The facilities were not in good condition and they were increasingly becoming sites for inappropriate activities. On January 13, 1972, at his first borough council meeting he moved that the Comfort Station be closed and the building turned over to the county. The motion passed, and the Comfort Station was closed. Reed also exercised his expertise at this meeting and proposed that a consulting engineer do a master plan for all the storm sewers in the borough of Carlisle. He then suggested that the council develop an overall plan for storm sewers in the borough and appoint a storm sewer committee.³⁸ Later, Reed was appointed chairman of the Storm Sewer Committee, and he gave regular updates at borough council meetings.

Reed and the council made many contributions to bettering the community through drainage improvement as well as parking improvements. Reed was a member of the council in 1973 when the former Church of God building was demolished so that a public parking lot could be built on West Louther Street. His comments to the owners of rights-of-way through the proposed site helped convince them to sign right-of-way agreements so the council could move forward on the purchase of the lot.³⁹ Reed was a firm, honest man of conviction. These qualities helped him defend what was good for growth.⁴⁰ He was honored with other surviving Borough Council members at the Carlisle Theatre on May 19, 2001, as part of Carlisle's 250th anniversary celebration.⁴¹

Richard Reed's quiet, firm nature sometimes made him hard to read, but his generosity is demonstrated by the occasional pro bono work that he never publicized.⁴² Reed would create complimentary designs for homes. One particular design for a home for two teachers inspired a heartfelt thank you note that Reed's wife discovered after his death in 2005.⁴³ Reed's impact on the community was particularly felt after his death when his wife received an outpouring of condolences from people whose lives Reed had positively affected.⁴⁴ The Cumberland County Historical Society now holds an archive of both Richard C. and Paul C. Reed's architectural drawings.

Paul and Richard Reed lived and worked in Carlisle during a time when there was much open land and opportunities for growth.⁴⁵ As architects, they used the growth of this time period to give clients unique and functional designs. The high demand for their services made them respected and prominent members of the community, and they used these roles to give back to the community through service. This impact through design and service makes Paul C. Reed and Richard C. Reed important Cumberland County citizens to remember.

ENDNOTES

1. Birth Certificate for Paul Chambers Reed, Reed family.
2. Diploma from Carnegie Institute of Technology; Wedding Announcement, Reed family.
3. *The Pennsylvania Manual*, 1931, 1134.
4. Reed, Maureen. Interview by author, Carlisle, PA, 1 November 2007.
5. *Polk's Carlisle Directory*, 1940–41 and 1942.
6. All references to buildings come from the finding aid for the Richard C. and Paul C. Reed Architectural Collection at the Cumberland County Historical Society.
7. Family information provided by Maureen Reed.
8. Reed, Maureen. Interview.
9. *Polk's Carlisle Directory*, 1957.
10. *Polk's Carlisle Directory*, 1969.

11. *Polk's Carlisle Directory*, 1960.
12. Meehan, Susan Eyster. *The Carlisle Band: An Ornament to the Community* (Carlisle, PA: Carlisle Band, 2006) 53.
13. Reed, Maureen. Interview.
14. Hoffer, Ann Kramer. *Twentieth Century Thoughts, Carlisle: The Past Hundred Years* (Carlisle, PA: Cumberland County Historical Society, 2001) 69.
15. George, Jimmie. Interview by author, 1 November 2007.
16. Family information provided by Maureen Reed.
17. Miller, Dan. "Lasting Legacy: Architect Reed's eclectic designs reshaped Carlisle." *Harrisburg Patriot-News*, 27 March 2005, sec. C, p. 1. Page of information from Maureen Reed; Hoffer, 69.
18. Miller, C8.
19. Family information provided by Maureen Reed.
20. George, Jimmie. Interview.
21. Reed, Maureen. Interview.
22. *Polk's Carlisle Directory*, 1960.
23. Family information provided by Maureen Reed.
24. Miller, C8.
25. Reed, Maureen. Interview.
26. Miller, C8.
27. Reed, Maureen. Interview.
28. Miller, C8.
29. George, Jimmie. Interview.
30. Hoffer, 69.
31. Harvard Graduate School of Design. "Catalog: A Tradition of Excellence." <<http://www.gsd.harvard.edu/inside/registrar/register/introduction/tradition.html>>.
32. Reed, Maureen. Interview.
33. Ibid.
34. Ibid.
35. *Polk's Carlisle Directory*, 1978.
36. George, Jimmie. Interview.
37. Reed, Maureen. Interview.
38. Carlisle Borough Council Meeting Minutes, January 3, 1972.
39. Carlisle Borough Council Meeting Minutes, September 27, 1973.
40. George, Jimmie. Interview.
41. Carlisle Borough 250th Anniversary Celebration Memoirs: David Wenner. "Officials to honor living history: 250th celebration to begin in May."
42. George, Jimmie. Interview.
43. Reed, Maureen. Interview; Miller, C1.
44. Reed, Maureen. Interview.
45. Miller, C8.

Churchtown Perspectives, 1875

by Merri Lou Schaumann

When John Bratton, editor of the *American Volunteer* newspaper, paid a visit to the village of Churchtown in April 1875, and then wrote about it in his newspaper, little did he know he would rile up the editor of a competing newspaper and send him off on his own trip to Churchtown.

Why was Oliver Haddock, the editor of the *Carlisle Herald*, so annoyed by several remarks in the *American Volunteer* article? Newspapers have always had a political affiliation. The *Carlisle Herald* was decidedly Republican while the *American Volunteer* was Democratic. The editor of the *Herald* claimed that the *Volunteer's* story was "grossly exaggerated" in two instances, but it was the conversation that the editor of the *Volunteer* had with Mr. Devinney, the post master of Churchtown, that angered the editor of the *Herald* the most. Mr. Devinney, the article in the *Volunteer* claimed, said that "the *Volunteer* had more subscribers at the Allen post office [Churchtown] than any other paper in the county. Mr. D., the article said, "is a Republican in politics, but thinks it would not be doing the "square thing" to give Ulysess a third term."

So, during the first week of May, the editor of the *Herald* left Carlisle in the company of his friend William Bretz, the livery proprietor, to make his own visit to Churchtown and talk to Mr. Devinney the post master. The account of his visit appeared in the May 6 edition of his newspaper.

Taken together, these accounts of the places and people of Churchtown in 1875 provide today's readers with a vivid picture of village life in a bygone era.

American Volunteer April 15, 1875

"A Visit to Churchtown and Boiling Springs"

Taking advantage of the delightful spring weather on Saturday afternoon, we procured one of Sterner's fine teams and determined on a trip to the "South Side." Accompanied by a friend, we started for that quiet little village in Monroe Township, Churchtown...

We arrived in Churchtown in due time and pulled up at the "Monroe House," kept by that clever fellow and staunch Democrat, Mr. A. L. Hursh. After we had unclosed our "bandanna trunk," we set out for a stroll "around town," having previously arranged our toilet simultaneously with our friend. As we were about moving down the principal thoroughfare or avenue, we noticed our genial friend, Dr. Hartzel, on t'other side of the street. The Doctor has been eminently successful as an M.D., and we are pleased to learn that he is highly esteemed by the citizens of Monroe Township. We next met our good old friend, Mr. James Burtnett, one of the oldest citizens of the village, and for twelve years the efficient and accommodating mail carrier from Carlisle to Churchtown. Mr. B., we regret to say, has been physically indisposed for some time past.



Map of Churchtown showing locations and property owners mentioned in the two articles, from *Atlas of Cumberland Co. Pennsylvania* by F. W. Beers, 1872.

Hamilton Library

The exterior of the “Monroe House” is undergoing some desirable improvements at the present time, which when completed will greatly enhance its former appearance. An additional half story is being put to the building.

We made a flying visit to the post office while in town, and found the village postmaster, Mr. David Devinney—not in. After thumping until our fingers began to break into chinks, the proprietor of the establishment—grocery store and post office combined—appeared and waited upon us in his usual urbane manner. Mr. D. informed us that the Volunteer had more subscribers at the Allen [Churchtown] post office than any other paper in the county. Mr. D. is a Republican in politics, but thinks it would not be doing the “square thing” to give Ulysess a third term.

That celebrated agricultural implement, Plank’s plow, is manufactured at Churchtown, and one of the employees of the establishment tells us that the sale of this plow has greatly increased lately, and that the establishment is running its full complement of hands to supply the demand. The Harrisburg and Potomac railroad is a mile distant from the village.

Churchtown also has a well-organized band of music under the leadership of Prof. Morrett. The boys expect to attend the Band Convention in Carlisle on the 20th of next month.

We were also introduced to one of Churchtown’s noted characters, who, on account of his towering form and coarse features, most indelibly impresses upon the mind of a stranger the features of the late President Lincoln; and, in consideration of this fact, he is known by the title of “Abe Lincoln.” “Abe” is an industrious laborer, and served with distinction in the Pennsylvania Reserves during the war. He is always full of merriment and sport, and his lineament always attracts the attention of strangers.

The political cauldron in Monroe Township has already commenced to boil. The township, which usually gives a Republican majority of from forty to fifty on National and State issues, often gives a majority for a popular man on the opposition ticket. Messrs. David M. Karns and Martin Berkheimer, two good Democrats of this township, have announced themselves as candidates for Register.

It was getting late, and as we were anxious to be off for Boiling Springs, we had to sacrifice several other intended visits around the village on that account.”

Carlisle Herald May 6, 1875

“Churchtown and Boiling Springs: A Trip to These Thriving Villages—
What We Learned Relative to the Business Interests
of Our Neighbors to the South of Us.”

The lands of Mr. Cyrus Brindle run up to the limits of the village, and join the National Cemetery, which lie to the right of the road. [Intersection of 74 & 174] These grounds are tastefully laid out and it is about 15 years since this “beautiful city of the dead” was first used for burial purposes. A new tenant house has just been erected for the accommodation of the keeper of grounds, Mr. Jacob Fink.

We left the York road at this point, and making a sharp turn to the left, in a few moments we halted at the Monroe House, kept by Mr. A. L. Hursh, an accommodating gentleman, and one who spares no efforts to render his guests comfortable. After having the team carefully stabled, we started on our tour of inspection, and the first object that attracted our attention was the improvements in progress at the Monroe House. Mrs. Liggett, the owner of the building, is having it improved—not with an additional half-story—but with an entire new end and the entire front remodeled. The work is under the supervision of Major John Messinger, a splendid workman, and who enjoys a good run of business.

We next called upon our esteemed friend, Mr. David Devenney, the postmaster, who cordially invited us in, and we had the pleasure of a few moments interesting conversation and obtained much valuable information from him. Mr. D. has a drug store, confectionery and ice cream saloon. He also has an ice-house, the only one in town, stored with a superior quality of ice. The last load was hauled on the 10th of April, and averaged 12 inches in thickness. A great many publications are received at this office, including several religious newspapers. He said he had been misrepresented by the *Volunteer* man in the following reference:

“Mr. D. informed us that the *Volunteer* had more subscribers at Allen post office than any other paper in the county. Mr. D. is a Republican in politics but thinks it would not be doing the ‘square thing’ to give Ulysses a third term.”

Mr. Devenney informs us most emphatically that no such conversation ever took place. The remark was made that the *Volunteer* was a good paper, to which Mr. D. assented; but nothing relative to the number of subscribers was even suggested. Just here we would remark that our information assures us in venturing the assertion that the *Herald* has not less than a baker’s dozen more subscribers at Allen post office than the *Volunteer*, and three times as many as any other paper in the county. This is no idle boast, but we are willing to compare books or lists. With reference to the “third term” business, which is such a terrible bugaboo, not only to the *Volunteer* man, but the ‘unterrified’ throughout the country, not a word was mentioned. It will thus be seen, however, that

our political opponents are ever on the alert with their misrepresentations, and are always endeavoring to gull their readers with this sort of reading matter, which never had any existence, outside of the imagination of our contemporary.

CHURCHTOWN, (See also Allen P. O.) PA.

Anderson W. W., barber	Hertzel F., physician
Brunner A. L., hotel	Hoffman Charles, cooper
Burgard Michael, broommaker	Kline Alice, dressmaker
DEVINY DAVID S. , drug-	KUNTZ PHILIP , physician
gist, postmaster, &c.	Landis George, undertaker
Devinney William, auctioneer	Moist Frank, general store
Enck Levi, butcher	Murtdorff William, carpenter
Gates Levi, saddler	PLANK A. W. , plow manfr, &c.
Gates —, shoemaker	Plank George, agricultural ma-
Herman G. T. B. & Son, general	chinery
store	Reigher Thomas F., tailor

Churchtown businesses, including many of the names mentioned in the articles,
from *Boyd's Chambersburg, Carlisle and Hagerstown Directory, 1882, 1883.*
Hamilton Library

Mr. Devenney is one of the staunch old Republicans of the town, having resided there for the past 21 years, and is the head and front in the Republican ranks during political campaigns.

We next looked in upon our young friend, Mr. A. W. Plank, the proprietor of the celebrated plow works, who carries on the business very extensively. Who has not heard of the "Plank plow?" Was there ever a sale bill printed which the person making sale did not mention one of these indispensable farming implements? He was not pleased with the report published in several of the county papers, in which it was stated that the Grangers were purchasing the Plank plow at \$7, when the ironing of each implement costs \$10. His latest improvement is a shifting-beam plow, which is rapidly growing in popular favor. He reports business as having improved very much in the past few months. He also manufactures grain cradles, and builds and repairs spring wagons. A number of men are employed at this establishment the greater portion of the year. The proprietor escorted us through the establishment, and furnished us with much desirable information.

Levi Gates, saddler, turns out No. 1 work, and enjoys a good trade, both home and foreign, a great deal of it coming from York county. He is a splendid workman, and manufactures fine harness and saddles.

The firm of Landis & Goodyear, tobacconists and cigar manufacturers, who have been doing a heavy trade in this business, and have always furnished the citizens with excellent cigars, are about dissolving partnership. The first named,

Mr. Harry Landis, intends selling the patent bag-holder, a very ingenious patent, and one that is invaluable to farmers. He is a clever young gentleman, and placed us under obligation for favors received. Jacob Goodyear, the other member of the firm, is agent for Kauffman's patent iron fence and gate, which have been introduced, and thus far have given good satisfaction. A number have been sold in this and adjoining townships, and Mr. Goodyear, we were informed, has sold the right for Monroe township to a company of gentlemen. For the satisfaction of our readers who wish to see the gate and fence, we will inform them that we noticed one on the farm of Mr. John Stammel, on the York road, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west of Churchtown. Also, while on our way to Boiling Springs we saw a number of gates on the farm of our old friend, Mr. John Lutz, Sr; one in particular, is a large one on the right hand side of the Forge road, between Mr. Lutz's residence and the school house.

Mr. Goodyear intends to travel through Cumberland and Adams counties this season, and as he is a clever and well-informed gentleman, he will no doubt be well received.

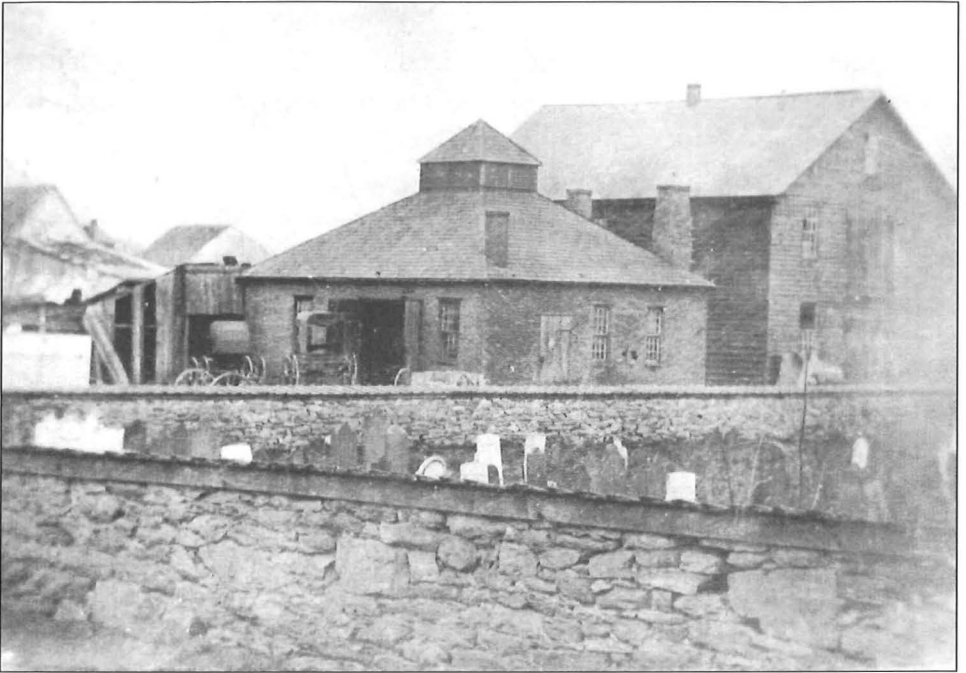
The boot and shoe trade is well represented by Messrs. Adam Gensler and John Stammel, both clever gentlemen, and fully prepared to attend to the *soles* of the Churchtown folks at panic prices.

The mercantile business is represented by J. Frank Moist, who enjoys a splendid trade, and he is deserving of it for he is an excellent businessman. George T. B. Herman also carries on the mercantile business extensively.

The village blacksmith is represented by Daniel Harris, who is considered a skilled mechanic, and carries on smithing in all branches and drives a good trade. He makes all of the Plank plow bars, and is also the manufacturer of a new cultivator.

The popular stage-driver Peter Miller, has a fine tract of land near the town, containing 69 acres, under a good state of cultivation.

Having thus noticed all the business places of the town, we next visited the Union Fire Company's hall. The company was organized about 13 years ago and we are pleased to say in a flourishing condition. There are about 70 names on the roll, including active, contributing and honorary. The company owns a fine two story frame building and also still has in its possession the old hand engine formerly the property of the Union Fire Company of Carlisle. They own in addition, another engine, hose carriage, and about 300 feet of hose in tip top condition. The company had already done efficient service and has become and indispensable institution of the place. As many of the members reside in the surrounding country, engine practice is not indulged in as frequently as desired. Quarterly meetings are held regularly.



1875 photo of Churchtown.
CCHS Photo Archives

The order of Knights of Pythias meet every Saturday evening, in the second floor of the fire company's hall. Tis said that this lodge is in better circumstances, financially, than any other Knights of Pythias lodge in the county. The hall is handsomely furnished.

The Patrons of Husbandry have also an organization in this place, which meets semi monthly on Saturday afternoons.

The Monroe Cornet Band of Churchtown is one of the young institutions of the place. Owing to the absence of several members during the winter, band practice was dispensed with, but will be held regularly hereafter. Mr. Mountz, pump maker, having recently removed from Mechanicsburg to Churchtown, and an old musician, has joined the band and will 'spheel' with the Cornet on the approaching 20th day of May—Band Convention day.

The good people of the village are not unmindful of the education of the youth. There are two pay schools in session at the present time. The one is a graded school, taught by Samuel Beitzel, a graduate of the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, who has upwards of 35 scholars. This school was formerly under the supervision of Mr. S. K. Goodyear, one of the prominent educators of the county, who had many warm friends in this neighborhood and

who has been a school-teacher all of his life. The school under the control of Mr. Beitzel is prospering finely. A primary school taught by Miss Carrie Quigley, who has had several years experience in this profession, numbers 25 scholars.

The health of the citizens is carefully guarded by the following medical gentlemen: Dr. F. Hartzell, who resides nearly opposite the "Monroe House," has been very successful as a practitioner of medicine, and stands high in the community, and is an agreeable and polished gentleman. His pills of various sizes will cure all aches, bruises and pains. Dr. Gibson is a new comer to the town this Spring and has already obtained considerable practice. Dr. John A. Morrett, a young gentleman who represents homeopathy, has also flung his shingle to the breeze and desires to serve the sick and afflicted.

There are three churches in the place, which are all well attended. The Mount Zion Lutheran is a brick edifice, Rev. Still is the pastor and services every Sabbath. The Rev. Cooper is pastor of the Bethel, and services are held every three weeks. Rev. Waidler is pastor of the United Brethren, and services every other Sabbath. The Reformed congregation worships in Mt. Zion church every fourth Sabbath. There are two Sabbath schools, the Mt. Zion Union and United Brethren.

The principal streets on Saturday evening are thronged with gay promenaders, and Churchtown can justly lay claim to as many handsome and fashionably dressed young ladies as any town of its size in the State. The people are about going into a 'spell'—that is they are seriously agitating the propriety of having a 'spelling bee.' If it really does take place, we opine Mr. George Sollenberger, the young gentleman who was No. 11 on the ladies' side at the second spelling bee in Rheem's hall, and who is a resident of this township, will come off victorious. By the way, we learned that Mr. Bowman, of Churchtown, carried off the first prize at the spelling bee in Harrisburg on the evening of the 30th of April.

On Saturday morning last, Mr. Joseph Goodyear, residing on the farm of Joseph Strickler, near by Churchtown, died of consumption. He was about 35 years of age and leaves a widow and several children to mourn his death. The little town was startled on Friday evening by the intelligence that Mr. Jacob Stine, a poor but worthy citizen had been instantly killed by the caving in of one of the ore banks worked by the Philadelphia & Reading Company. He leaves a widow and 5 children, the eldest of whom is but 16 years of age.

Having thus noticed all items of interest in the vicinity of Churchtown, we left for Carlisle via Boiling Springs."

The Cow Pens

By Janet Taylor

There is a rugged knot of mountains where Cumberland, Franklin, and Perry Counties come together, crossed now by roads with odd names such as "Cow Pen Road" or "Three Square Hollow Road". It is lovely in the Fall with the foliage in bright color and again in the late spring when the mountain laurel froths in sunlit openings. The Tuscarora Trail and other roads and trails make it accessible to the casual driver or serious hiker. Here and there occasional clearings hint at some long forgotten mountaintop farm.

This area, stretching from above Roxbury to Henry Valley on the Laurel Run Road, was once more than a hunter or hikers' paradise. It was a vital part of the agrarian economy of the area for nearly a hundred and fifty years. From the late 1700's until 1908 this was "open range" for the local farmers' livestock.

After the danger from attack by Indian raiders on the frontier during the 1750's and 60's ended, settlers began to establish the townships at the foot of the Blue Mountain in Cumberland County and Sherman's and Scheaffer Valley in Perry County. The townships of Upper and Lower Mifflin, and Hopewell in Cumberland County; Jackson and Toboyne in Perry; and Lurgan and Fannett in Franklin were settled and cleared.

Following the centuries-old pattern from Europe, herds were taken up to the high pastures in late spring. They were rounded up and sorted out in early fall. These mountain pastures were not as treeless as the ones Germanic settlers were accustomed to in the Black Forest, Jura, or Vosges area of central Europe, nor the open moorland of Dartmoor, Yorkshire, and Scotland in Britain, but woods pasturage was used all over Europe. In Europe, a few herders stayed with the herds all summer, and used the milk to make cheeses. This was done on the Welsh "*bafods*" or mountain farms, and the "*sennereis*" of the Germanic areas.

The North Mountain provided a large, easily accessible area to use for pasturing. Native Americans had used periodic fires to keep down the underbrush and promote grazing by animals they hunted, such as deer, elk, and woods



Geographic area mentioned in this article, *Tuscarora State Forest Map*,
Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of Forestry, 1999.

bison. There remains only the faintest hint of what may have been done in the mountain pastures in this area. A valley not too far from Fowler Hollow State Park was used to access the flats and was formerly called “Cheese Hollow” according to the memories of former residents of the area who also recall shacks, cabins, and a few hermits living in the area.

Cattle, sheep, and hogs were driven up the ridges in late May and left for the summer. At first, wolves may have been a problem, especially for the sheep. This only gave the settlers a further incentive to eradicate them. There was little or no competition for grass from grazing wild animals. Unchecked hunting had reduced the deer and elk herds to insignificant numbers. Only the name “Elk Hill” (near Col. Denning State Park) remains. A Perry County man in the late 1800’s said the first deer he ever saw was one his father shot while they were

out hunting. The boy was horrified, thinking his father had shot a calf belonging to the mountain herds. There is some evidence turkeys might also have been pastured on the mountains. There is an area called the “Turkey Pens” on the north side of Bower Mountain, and turkeys were known to have been driven to markets by drovers.

There were no roads to the mountain flats for many years. The Three Square Hollow road followed an Indian trail. Farmers drove their herds by foot, carrying salt for them on their backs. The open woodland made for easy hiking up to the pastures.

The Old Salting Place was located near the present intersection of the Tuscarora Trail, the Old Ramp Road (now a trail) and Three Square Hollow Road. In the early days of the mountain pasturage salt did not come in blocks, so the herdsmen carried bags of salt up the trails. Selecting a boggy spot such as the head spring of the south branch of Laurel Run, a tree could be felled and holes bored into it. Loose salt could be poured into the holes, and perhaps watered to get the salting process started. The natural leaching of salt through the tree and into the damp soil could create a “salt lick”.



Modern day photograph of Tuscarora Trail sign.

Photo by author

In late September, it was time to round up and sort out the herds. Farmers and stockmen from as far as New Germantown and Blain, Henry and Sheaffer Valleys, Heberlig, Newville, Newburg, Roxbury and Amberson Valley converged on the ridges by foot or horseback. Another Perry County man recalls leaving home before daylight, meeting other cattlemen on the trails and lanes heading for the pastures. A captain for the drive was informally elected; the best choice was someone who knew the animals' habits and where they liked to congregate. It was a festive occasion for men and boys. The early start enabled them to gather up their animals in the morning when the livestock was more amenable. Once the cattle were penned (hence the name Cow Pens Road) they could be sorted and their condition assessed.

The cattlemen carried food for their noontime meal and made a picnic of it at the Old Salting Place. Women, of course, weren't invited. Their participation was limited to providing a sumptuous meal for husbands and sons. There must have been a lot of socializing among friends and relatives who rarely saw each other, as well as sampling jugs of homemade whiskey and applejack.

A holiday atmosphere prevailed, even though chasing after and gathering up semi-wild livestock on foot is hard work. It had to be done; the herds could not graze with deep snow covering the grasses. Farmers and cattlemen descended from emigrants from the Palatinate and Alsace believed in keeping their herds under cover in the winter.

This well-established way of raising livestock ended abruptly in 1908 when the state acquired 30,000 acres of mountain pastures, and banned grazing to allow the forest to regenerate. This seemed entirely logical to foresters in the early 20th century, who ignored the fact that Native Americans used fire to keep the deer and elk pastures open. In three years the chestnut blight hit the mountains (thus removing mast for the hogs). A few years later the big lumber companies moved in to remove the forest. Brush fires followed, but regrowth of trees and brush is relentless. Now the ridges and flats are covered with regrown vegetation, and only a handful of openings still remain.

Closing of mountain lands to common pasturage was a severe blow to local farmers up and down the Appalachians. In western Virginia after 1910, farmers hoped the state might reopen the lands to grazing. In 1914 a farmer in High Valley (a tiny community in the Seven Mountains of Centre County) complained they could no longer graze their animals on state land but the state had introduced elk into the area and the elk decimated their crops. Another folkway ended.

But the memories did not. In 1918 Clark Bower of Blain and J. Allie Brandt of Heberlig organized a reunion for all the families who had used the pastures.

These fondly-recalled gala occasions continued until World War II. At first, reunion goers walked up to the flats. The Old Ramp Road was built, allowing buggies and wagons to be used. Gradually lumber roads appeared, and it was possible to get to the Cattlemen's Reunion in your Model T or Model A Ford, sturdy little vehicles that could get to astonishing places. If the grade up the Old Ramp Road was too steep for a forward gear, one turned the vehicle around and backed up, the reverse gear being more powerful than the forward ones.

Haul roads for logging were cut through the woods to supply sawmills such as the Phoenix Mill on Blue Mountain. Bark haulers for the tanneries in Henry Valley and Back Hollow used large, high-sided wagons similar to Conestoga wagons, or the wagons for hauling charcoal from the mountains to the iron furnaces. Much later, the Civilian Conservation Corps built roads all over the mountains, giving much more access.

The Cattlemen's Reunion was a major social event in the area with up to two hundred and fifty people attending. Local parsons prayed before dinner, bands



Modern day photograph of Cow Pens Road sign.

Photo by author

played, speakers stood on a huge flat rock at the Old Salting Place and orated. Candidates for election probably worked the crowd as well, a precursor of those canned telephone calls we get now at election time. The Reunion was much anticipated by young people and a good deal of courting went on. At one reunion, a group of hyperactive teenage boys (who had already walked from home to the flats) took off on foot for New Germantown to inspect the railroad being built in that area.

The anxieties and gas rationing of the first years of WWII ended the reunion. The last one was held in 1941. The old people who had participated in the cattle drives were dying out and the young men were off to war. A few names can be found on area maps: Cow Pens, Wildcat Hollow, and the Ramp Road trail. But where are the “Seven Trees” and the Cold Spring? The only people in the area of the Old Salting Place are hunters in the fall and snowmobilers in the winter. What was once a good use of natural resources is now only a faint memory.

Information for this article was found at Perry Historians in the sources listed below.

1. *Perry County Times*, April 27, 1989 reprinted from an article entitled “Conococheague Cattleman” by C. M Bower, June 14, 1928.
2. “*Cattlemen’s Reunion*” by Frank P. Brandt, Newville, PA, May 1989. The original copy of this article was found in the Jackson Township file at Perry Historians.
3. *Generations*, Newsletter of the Penns Valley Area Historical Museum Association, Summer 2007.
4. Hosterman, O.D., interview by the author, January 2008.

In the following article, details surrounding the crime and the people involved are based on accounts in the *Carlisle Evening Sentinel*. Two reporters, Charles Stuart and C. H. Kutz conducted jail interviews, gave court testimony, and may be authors of the *Sentinel* articles.

A Murder in the James Hamilton House

by Susan E. Meehan

James Hamilton, Jr. (1793 – 1873), was born in and was a lifelong resident of Carlisle. His father was a wealthy attorney and James followed in his footsteps after graduating from Dickinson College. Beyond law, James was also interested in education, science, and history, and became an active philanthropist in support of those interests. His \$1,000 donation in 1871 was the first American bequest to the newly founded Smithsonian Institution; it was to endow a prize for ‘a contribution, paper or lecture on any scientific or useful subject.’¹ When he died in 1873, one of the provisions of his will was a \$2,000 bequest to Cumberland County for a library and the land on which to build it. The land was a vacant lot on Pitt Street just around the corner from Hamilton’s house and law office on High Street. Today his house is no longer standing and the lot on which it stood is part of Cumberland County Historical Society’s parking lot. The Society acquired the land during an expansion program in the late twentieth century.

The oldest part of Cumberland County Historical Society’s main building is the historical structure made possible by the Hamilton bequest. It is interesting and somewhat fitting that the land that is today part of the Society’s parking lot is also linked to James Hamilton. The section of the parking lot that is located behind the High Street entrance gate to the property and which is bounded to the east the wall of the adjacent building is a *palimpsest*, a place with layers of history – the pavement of the parking lot covers over what was once the basement of the Hamilton house but also holds a much more sinister history. The Hamilton house was a brick row house with two front doors, one of which was

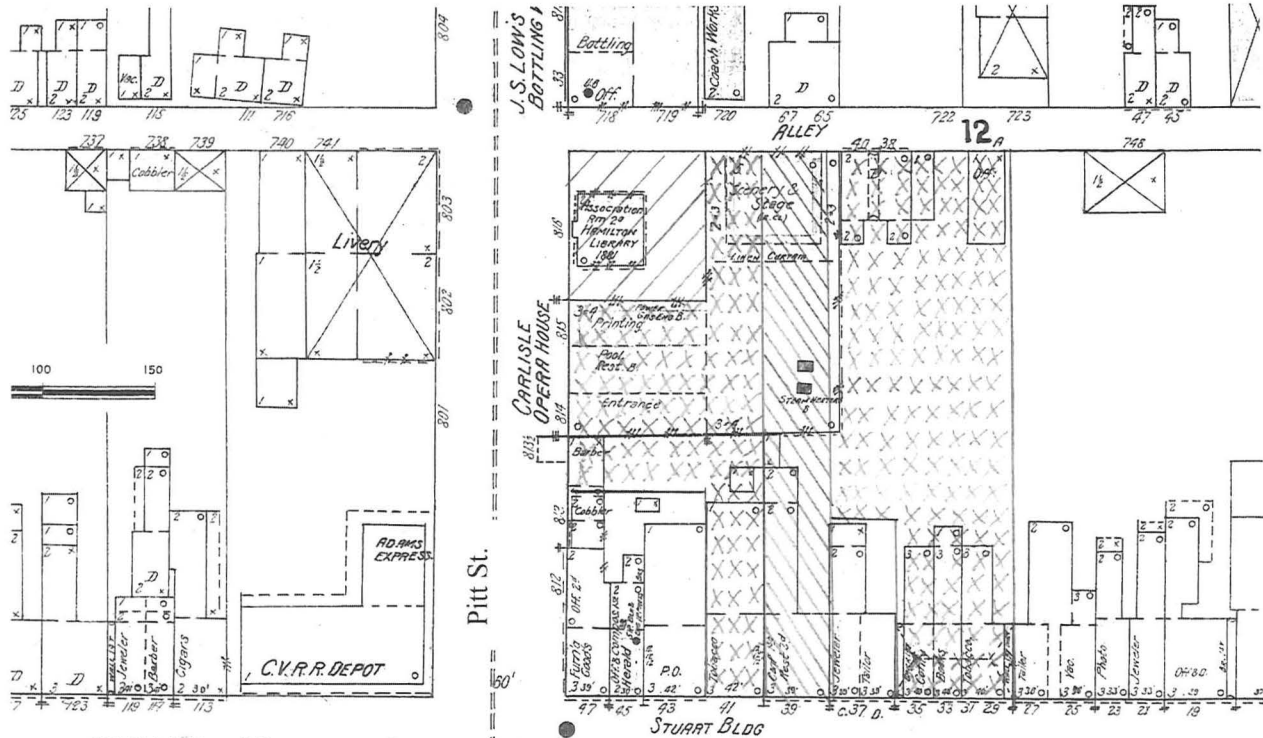
a separate street entrance to Hamilton's law office. The building was conveniently close to the courthouse and was located along a row of buildings that constituted, before and during his lifetime, a premiere address in town.




The houses in this row gradually became commercial properties as the population of Carlisle grew and there was an increased need for centrally located shop and office space. By the time of Hamilton's death in 1873, the original character of that first block of High Street was quite altered and with no heirs to claim it, the Hamilton house was soon converted to business purposes. By the turn of the century, part of the building had become "Monyer's Restaurant."



James Hamilton's home, High Street, Carlisle, late 19th century,
now site of CCHS High St. gate and parking lot.

CCHS Photo Archives



- CCHS Property in downtown Carlisle
-  Original Hamilton Library Building and Lot
 -  James Hamilton Home and Lot
 -  Additional Property owned by CCHS in 2007

1902 Sanborn Insurance Map annotated to show property owned by CCHS in 2007.
Hamilton Library

This was a great location for such an establishment, again because of its proximity to the courthouse, offices and businesses. The post office was just two doors away and the office of the *Carlisle Herald* newspaper just beyond that. After a meal – “served at all hours” – patrons could slip into the billiard parlor next door for a quick game and a cigar. From law office and home to a restaurant was quite a change; Carlisle was becoming more commercialized than in previous decades and the cachet of the Hamilton period had faded away. By 1909, the restaurant in the Hamilton house had been displaced by a confectioner-ice cream parlor, owned and operated by one of the many newcomers to Carlisle. The former home of one of Carlisle’s illustrious sons was to become the scene of a sensational crime.

MEET THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS

ANNIE TORNATORE PISHOTTA was the owner of the candy business located in the former Hamilton home. She had named it the Peerless Candy Company. The *Sentinel* reporter who later interviewed her in jail, states that she was about 50 years of age, was well-dressed and “rather prepossessing [i.e. attractive, engaging, appealing] in appearance.” Mrs. Pishotta had been born in Palermo, Italy on December 20, 1867.² She had been married at a young age, but came to the United States in December 1889, as a single woman, with at least one child, a daughter Jennie. She was part of a huge migration of Italians to this country. (In the 1880s, around 300,000 Italians immigrated to America and in the 1890s, this number doubled.)³ Annie settled in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, a town on the north side of the junction of the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, which was annexed to Pittsburgh in 1907 and is now known as the “Northside” area of Pittsburgh. Annie’s older brother Frank Tornatore (and possibly a younger brother ANGELO TORNATORE) was either already in Allegheny or may have immigrated with her. In November of 1890, within her first year in America, Annie married JOHN PISHOTTA, a man from her native area of Sicily. John worked in the shoemaking business, and Annie had a job tending a candy store. By 1903, the couple had relocated to Washington, Pennsylvania where Annie had a candy business and her husband was learning how to make candy. Life was apparently without incident for the couple until an unidentified man came to Washington looking for John. John’s brother was in trouble with the law in Cleveland because he had killed a policeman.

John went to Cleveland for his brother’s trial and during the trial paid money to the jury to set his brother free. The details of what happened next are not clear, but John disappeared and was a fugitive from the law on charges of bribing a jury. In his absence, Annie left Washington and returned to Palermo, Italy for six months or so. In October 1905, Annie moved to Carlisle and bought the Frank Farabelli confectioner business on High Street. She established the Peerless Candy Company identifying her husband as “George B. Pishotta” in legal documents. In addition, she rented the rest of the building in which the candy store was located from the owner, Mrs. Stuart.* This space provided a place for her to live as well as additional income from renting rooms. At some point, her husband John, who was using the alias “George” to elude the police, joined her.



The former James Hamilton residence after renovation as a business.
 Photo shows Monyer's Restaurant, later, Farabellis Confectioner,
 and subsequently the Peerless Candy Company.

CCHS Photo Archives

Based on subsequent newspaper accounts, John was apparently abusive to his wife, so Annie consulted a lawyer in Harrisburg, E.E. Beddleman, Esq., who she said was instructed to scold her husband as a deterrent to his behavior. (An informal restraining order of sorts?) According to *her* testimony, she did not want John (George) arrested because of his status as a fugitive. However, it is believed that she in fact tipped the police, via this attorney, because by the time she returned home, John had been arrested and put in jail. He was then remanded to Cleveland. Annie went to Cleveland and paid \$50.00 to an "Italian" lawyer to take up John's case. She remained in Cleveland for about a week, unsuccessfully pleading her husband's case with the District Attorney's Office. John was convicted and incarcerated in Columbus, Ohio for eighteen months.

Following his release from jail, John rejoined Annie in Carlisle. He was still attempting to get his convicted brother out of jail and asked Annie to provide

money so he could bribe a watchman. Annie declined and after that, John did not speak to her except when necessary. Annie went to see Carlisle's District Attorney about the way she was being treated by her husband, who was insisting that she change the ownership status of the store and the rental agreement for the building. As we have seen, John was not a paragon of virtue. In addition to bribery he had been accused of kidnapping his business partner's four-year old son in 1902 and taking him to the boy's mother in Italy. The case was never prosecuted because Pishotta had released the boy unharmed and had never attempted to collect any money. The kidnapping accusation might have stemmed from family custody issues as the charges were brought by the Greek grandmother of the child, who objected to the boy going to his mother in Italy.

From Carlisle, John apparently wrote to Annie's brother, ANGELO TORNATORE, who was 32 years old and living in Chicago, asking him to come to Carlisle. Perhaps John was hoping to get Angelo to convince his sister to do as John requested. Annie was Angelo's godmother and had raised him as a mother, she being ten years older than he. Angelo arrived in Carlisle just a few months before the murder. According to newspaper accounts, he was "rather good looking. He is exceptionally well versed in the English language. He wore good clothes, and did not apparently travel the streets much."⁴ Angelo may not have been "traveling the streets much" because he was married with a family of his own, and they were not with him.

Annie Pishotta's 25-year old daughter JENNIE DEMARAS was married to HARRY A. DEMARAS and lived in Hagerstown, Maryland with their three young children. Hagerstown was a quick train ride away from Carlisle via the Pennsylvania Railroad. In fact, the trains to and from Hagerstown passed right in front of the Pishotta's store. Harry DeMaras had a stepbrother, JAMES GARJULAKOS.



JOHN PISHOTTA.

From a Picture Taken at the Ohio Penitentiary. Copied by Hensel.

John Pishotta. Ohio police photo as printed in *Carlisle Sentinel* in 1909.

Hamilton Library

DeMaras and Garjulakos were of Greek origin. James spoke some English, but was apparently not fluent at this time, and he had not been naturalized. Garjulakos was born in Greece in 1884, had spent time in New York City, and then lived for a while in Lowell, Massachusetts, where he had been arrested for a serious but unspecified crime. He had moved to Hagerstown on March 10, 1909 and had worked briefly for his stepbrother before coming to Carlisle, where he was hired by Annie Pishotta to operate a shoeshine stand outside the candy shop, in exchange for reduced room rent (\$1.00 a week) and meals. He paid the Pishottas \$2.50 a week for the sidewalk space. This arrangement had commenced just two weeks prior to the murder. There had been an argument about the rent on Saturday April 11, and Annie had asked Garjulakos to leave. He did not come to meals the next day, but was present in the building at the time of the murder, in his room on the second floor, over the candy shop.

Another boarder present in the house was an “American lady” by the name of ANN SOUDERS, whose room was on the third floor, in the front of the building. Miss Souders was from near Churchtown, five miles southeast of Carlisle, worked at the Lockman Ribbon Factory in Carlisle, and had rented a room in town for convenience. She had come into the house about 8:00 p.m. on Monday evening and slept through the night, waking the next morning at 5:00 a.m., totally unaware that a murder had taken place in the rooms below her.

THE MURDER

On the evening of Monday, April 12, 1909, Annie and John Pishotta were in the store and must have been discussing the success of the Easter trade; the drawer receipts totaled about \$380 [the 2008 equivalent of \$8,933]. Having this amount of money at hand must have prompted John to once again ask Annie for money which she refused to give to him. A verbal disagreement ensued, and he said he was going to Ohio on the first train he could get. They closed the shop shortly after midnight and John retired to their room in the house. Annie followed fifteen minutes or so later, and the “warm discussion” resumed and escalated. The couple began yelling at each other in Italian and he began to beat her. When John threatened her at close range with a .32 caliber revolver, she called out for help and ran down the stairs into the kitchen screaming in Italian, “My Mother, he is going to kill me!” John followed her.

Her brother Angelo had been lying on his bed in his room and heard the yelling and his sister’s cries for help. He grabbed his trousers along with the only weapon he had on hand, his folding straight-edged razor. He ran down the stairs to the kitchen and found the door closed. Angelo opened the door and saw John with the gun; John wheeled around and Angelo closed the door just as John fired a shot, which hit the door. Angelo crouched down and tried opening



Crime scene photo of the basement of the former Hamilton home showing the “wine cellar” where John Pishotta’s body was found.

CCHS Photo Archives

the door again, but John was ready and shot again, hitting the door once more. Annie ran out into the back yard and Angelo could hear her cries. “Then he pushed open the door quick. John had his back toward him”. According to Angelo’s testimony at the trial, “he grabbed the barrel of John’s gun with his right hand, entwined John’s left arm in his, and meanwhile opened the razor, threatening Pishotta on the hopes John would let the gun go. That action did not deter John and the fight for the gun continued. John was trying to shoot backwards but Witness controlled the direction of the gun.” The two men struggled and Angelo slashed John several times with the razor, including one long cut across the front of the neck. When that happened, John dropped the gun and Angelo grabbed it and hit Pishotta in the head with it. Both men fell in the struggle. Pishotta’s head hit the sink and then the floor, fracturing his skull. “Realizing the danger [Angelo] ran upstairs to get some towels. He got many things and came back to John, putting something under his head. After doing so he realized that John was dead.”⁵

Meanwhile, in the backyard, Annie had fainted when she heard the gunshots. Angelo did not want his sister to know her husband was dead and felt too ashamed of what he had done to go to search for her. He dragged John's body to the basement stairs and then down the steps; in so doing, he lost his footing and he and Pishotta fell into a large sub-cellar or vault, a hole that Angelo had not known about.* Now the body was out of the kitchen, but Angelo was dirty and blood-covered, as were the stairs, the kitchen, and any surface he had touched. He tried to clean up everything so that his sister would not know what had happened; he scrubbed the floors, washed the walls in places, and even washed his clothes and the stained sheets and towels he had grabbed earlier to stem the blood flow.

In her third floor room at the front of the house, boarder Ann Souders heard nothing. In his room on the second floor, next door to Angelo's, James Garjulakos heard noises around 1:00 a.m. and was wide-awake and scared. He feared for his life and blocked his locked door with furniture. He stood at the door holding an unlit kerosene lamp as a weapon until 5:00 a.m. He was aware of Angelo's many trips up and down the stairs and the scrubbing. There was a small slit in the partition wall between his room and Angelo's, making it possible to see movement in the room, but no details.

THE MORNING AFTER

Annie, having apparently fallen asleep after fainting, awoke and came back into the building early in the morning. She went into the kitchen to prepare breakfast and found Angelo there. He told her that John had "gone away," but he did not know where. Garjulakos slipped out the back door at 6:00 a.m. and took his place at his bootblack stand. About 8 o'clock, Angelo and Annie asked Garjulakos to join them for coffee, but he feared that they would kill him if he entered the kitchen. He instead headed across High Street to the Mansion House, and tipped a "colored boy" there to go back to his room to get his coat. When he had his coat, he crossed the street to the Cumberland Valley Railroad Station, changed a dollar and used the public phone to call his stepbrother Harry DeMaras in Hagerstown. After informing him of the night's happenings, Garjulakos went down a back alley [Dickinson Alley] to the Presbyterian Church. He asked an electrician on the street about the location of the police station. Then he proceeded to a second confectionery business, located in the Y.M.C.A. building (several doors east of the Pishotta business) and owned by LEFTANI (ALEX) JANAVARIS, a Greek man who had lived in Carlisle for some time. Janavaris accompanied Garjulakos to the "Squire's Office," [the office of Justice WARREN

* This vault is believed to have been used by James Hamilton as a wine cellar.

G. HUGHES] where he related his story to the officers on duty. The police quickly went to the Peerless Candy Shop and apprehended Angelo and his sister Annie Pishotta, returning with them to the police station. The police then took James Garjulakos to the scene of the crime where they searched the premises and found evidence supporting the Garjulakos account, including a bloody knife and a razor. They found the gun in a trunk in the bathroom and John Pishotta's body in a large square hole in the basement, in a seated position, partially covered with stones and dirt.

Brother and sister were then arrested and jailed, as was Garjulakos, on the grounds that he was a material witness. (The lens of time permits one to question whether this might have been primarily because he was Greek.) He was released after paying "bond" and went to Massachusetts, where he remained until the trial. The Chief of Police, DANIEL FOUGHT, was proud to have made arrests in the case within two hours of the initial report.

Following the Coroner's Inquest at 3:00 p.m. on April 13th, Carlisle undertaker Osterhout removed the body to his morgue where Dr. J. C. Davis conducted an autopsy for the police. (At the trial, local physicians Drs. Van Camp and M. M. Dougherty also presented expert testimony for the state.) He described the victim as a dark-complexioned man weighing 160 pounds and 5'7" tall. Pishotta had a full set of teeth and had a slight black mustache. Davis found no marks of violence below the neck except a deep cut on the left hand between thumb and index finger and another finger that was cut to the bone. He also found a wound at the top of the skull and that the skull was fractured. The arteries on the right side of the neck were severed, as was the windpipe. Dr. Davis stated that the deep slash on the throat was the cause of death, which he said would have occurred within one minute. He found no bullet wounds.

The defense attorney, Sylvester B. Sadler, had an autopsy performed by two physicians of his own choosing, Dr. A. R. Allen and Dr. H. H. Longsdorf. These doctors also offered testimony during the trial. Dr. Allen said that in examining the head and neck, he had found a wound on the right side of the neck under the ear lobe that was $\frac{3}{8}$ " in circumference and 3" deep. There were powder burns in a circle the size of a quarter, which would have been caused by the revolver being held close to the site, but no bullet was found. Dr. Allen felt that the slash on the neck would have brought death within three or four minutes and that the victim would have had the ability to offer resistance for only a few seconds. Dr. Longsdorf testified that he could place his little finger in the hole under the earlobe and that they had found thirteen cuts on the face and neck but no stab wounds.

Undertaker Osterhout quietly buried the much-examined body of John Pishotta at seven o'clock on the morning of April 16, in the graveyard adjoining the Catholic Church on East Pomfret Street. REV. FATHER BRANDT, assistant rector, conducted the services at the grave. The widow covered the expenses for the burial and had requested to attend the services, but was refused permission because Father Brandt believed it would be too sensational.⁶

THE TRIALS

The September 1909 Cumberland County court docket was quite full, with thirty-one cases listed, including a robbery of the U.S. Express, several other high-profile robberies and a case of horse theft, in addition to the two separate trials for the murder of John Pishotta. The session opened on September 13th, in what is now called the "Old Courthouse," with the HONORABLE JUDGE WILBUR F. SADLER presiding. On September 16th, the lengthy process of jury selection began for the Tornatore trial. Many potential jurors were challenged because of "fixed opinions" about the case. Jurors had to be willing to convict on circumstantial evidence, could not be against capital punishment, had to be free of prejudice against foreigners, and could not belong to any secret society with an antipathy to foreigners. In order to find the twelve members needed, 119 men were examined. The twelve jurors chosen were Jonas Hart, farmer, South Middleton; D.W. Worst, merchant, Carlisle; John Craig, (the foreman,) gentleman, Shippensburg; S. B. Swigert, paper maker, Mt. Holly Springs; Henry Murray, farmer, Dickinson; C. S. Armstrong, laborer, Mechanicsburg; Daniel Morrett, merchant, Mechanicsburg; S. C. Jordan, cuttor [tailor], Shippensburg; S.C. Rhoads, merchant, Southampton; Abram Fink, gentleman, Carlisle; M. F. Robinson, merchant, Carlisle; and Philip Harman, agent, Mt. Holly Springs.

Acting for the Commonwealth were DISTRICT ATTORNEY JOHN M. RHEY and FILMORE MAUST, ESQ.; counsel for the defense were SYLVESTER B. SADLER, ESQ., son of the presiding judge, and ARTHUR R. RUPLEY, ESQ. The trial proper began on Friday, September 17th, and continued the next day. When Judge Sadler adjourned court on Saturday afternoon, he said that the court would allow jurors to attend church the following day saying, "I think you better go to church, perhaps some of you have not been there for some time."⁷ Testimony resumed on Monday and continued on Tuesday; depositions from character witnesses Capitelli, Russo, Spedale, Pipitore and Dipietra of Chicago, and Salvatore Arrigo of Pittsburgh, were presented on behalf of Tornatore. The case closed at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, September 22.

The jury agreed on a verdict in about four hours and court reconvened the following day, at 9 o'clock in the morning. When the verdict, "not guilty," was pronounced,

Frank Tornatore threw his arms around the neck of [his brother] Angelo and kissed him repeatedly refusing to release his embrace. All at once he became hysterical, and threw his arms toward the jury and said, "Hurrah for American men"... All the women sobbed audibly and went up to Angelo, who was also sobbing. Angelo then arose and addressing the jury said between sobs, "I thank you for the sincere and judicious judgment you gave in my behalf in this supreme moment and I wish to shake hands with all of you." Several of the jury did then shake hands with him. Angelo again sat down while his attorneys and relatives surrounded him and talked. His brother continued to weep and came up and held Angelo's hand.⁸

Court was then adjourned for an hour, and then reconvened at 10 o'clock to begin Annie Pishotta's trial. The District Attorney then announced that he and his associates had consulted, and in view of the outcome of the Tornatore trial, and with no additional evidence to present, he would make a motion for *nolle prosequi* [the relinquishment by a prosecutor of all or part of a suit] for Mrs. Pishotta. A jury was called and under instructions from the Court rendered a verdict of not guilty. Ultimately, the Tornatore jury had been convinced that the defendant had acted out of self-defense and brotherly concern; Annie was considered totally innocent.

THE AFTERMATH

About a week after the trial, the *Sentinel* followed up with an article about the costs of the sensational trial. Some of the sequestered jurors had smoked \$22.00 worth of cigars at taxpayer expense. (Their favorites were King Oscars, which cost \$4.00 a box.) The hotel bill at the National Hotel for twelve jurors and the two tipstaves was \$169.00. Altogether the cost of the trial was given as \$3,000, which exceeded the average trial cost of \$2,500, mostly because of the difficulty in obtaining jurors. The trial occupied almost six days of court time – 38½ hours. Forty-eight witnesses gave testimony for the Commonwealth and twenty for the defense.

Annie Pishotta's son-in-law Harry DeMaras acted on her behalf while she was in jail, selling or disposing of perishable items from the store. Following the trials, Annie moved to Hagerstown and is listed as a widow in the 1910 census, living with Harry and Jennie DeMaras and their three children. She was forty-three.

Angelo Tornatore, thirty-three in 1910, moved back to Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and in the census of that year, is shown living there with his wife Rose, their two children, and his excitable brother Frank, aged forty-seven.



1936 photo of Orpheum Theater. The building was erected on the site of the James Hamilton home between the time of John Pishotta's death in the spring of 1909 and the trial in the fall of that same year.

CCHS Photo Archives

James Garjulakos returned to Lowell, Massachusetts and his family. In the 1920 census, his age is given as thirty-five, and he and his wife and one son were living with his in-laws. His occupation was listed as “ring fixer, cotton mill.”

The only other remaining tenant of the former Hamilton house, Ann Souders, had moved out of the house immediately following the murder. Because it was concluded that it would be impossible to rent rooms in the house following the incident and all the publicity, the Hamilton building was razed during the summer of 1909, in the time between the murder and the trials. In its place, the Orpheum Theater was erected. (It is interesting that John Pishotta had once held a five-cent theater in the room of the building that became the ice cream parlor of the Peerless Candy business. The Coroner’s Inquest was held in this same room.) The Orpheum Theater was a very popular entertainment forum until destroyed by fire in 1938. A small part of the imposing arch at the front of the Orpheum Theatre survives as a visible reminder of its presence at the corner of the Historical Society’s parking lot. Underneath the parking lot / theater site / commercial business / former-residence and law office is the filled-in hole of the sub-cellar vault that once held wine and later a murdered body. Perhaps fire cleansed the site?

ENDNOTES

1. *James Smithson’s Gift*. “A Tradition of Giving.” Smithsonian Institution website: <http://www.150.si.edu/smithexb/monetary.html>.
2. This was of interest to the *Sentinel* reporter as being within 200 miles of Messina, Italy where a horrific earthquake had occurred in December 1908. The quake and the tsunami that followed had caused widespread destruction and killed around 200,000 residents of the area. “Messina Earthquake,” PBS Online, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/learn/features/immig/italian3.html>.
3. Library of Congress webpage, Immigration, Italian, “The Great Arrival,” <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/learn/features/immig/italian3.html>.
4. *The Carlisle Sentinel* 4/13/1909
5. *Ibid.*, 9/21/1909
6. *Ibid.*, 4/16/1909
7. *Ibid.*, 9/20/1909
8. *Ibid.*, 9/23/1909

Basket Ball—Carlisle Indians Triumphant

John P. Bland

Winters in New England are lengthy and bitter, and the college-age students at the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) Training School (Springfield College today) in Springfield, Massachusetts in the early 1890s could become somewhat boisterous when weather conditions prohibited their going outside to participate in sports. Concerned not only with the students' unruliness but also with their physical fitness, Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, the school's head of physical education, challenged his employee, Canadian-born James Naismith, to invent a game that the students could play indoors. Gulick gave him two weeks to come up with something.

Born in 1861 near Almonte, Ontario, Naismith graduated from Montreal's McGill University with a Bachelor of Arts in Physical Education and while there was active in rugby, lacrosse, gymnastics, and football. He subsequently enrolled in McGill's Presbyterian College of Theology while serving his alma mater as an instructor of physical education. Upon graduation with a theological diploma in 1890, he departed for America for study and work at the Springfield YMCA Training School.

A scholar-athlete with an intense interest in philosophy, clean living, and sports physiology, Naismith sought to create for the Christian students a game of skill as well as one that provided exercise free of rough play and could be played in a relatively small indoor space. He remembered his elementary school days when he played a game called "Duck on a Rock," which combined tag with throwing, and involved attempting to knock a "duck" off the top of a large rock by throwing another rock at it. After procrastinating for most of his two-week time limit, Naismith invented a game with thirteen rules, hung two peach baskets to an overhead track ten feet high, found a soccer ball, and introduced the sport to the eager students who dubbed it, "basket ball."

YMCA Training Schools introduced Naismith's game to college campuses around America. The first college match was in 1894, when the Chicago YMCA

Training School lost to the University of Chicago squad, 19-11. The first inter-collegiate competition occurred the next year when the Minnesota State School of Agriculture defeated the “Porkers” of Hamline College, 9-3. As early as 1893, the world-wide YMCA movement was introducing the sport to nations overseas. At the 1936 Berlin Olympics, basketball became an official Olympic event when men from twenty-two nations competed. The seventy-four-year-old Naismith crossed the Atlantic to attend the games and watched as the USA beat his native Canada, 19-8, to win the gold medal in a game that was played outdoors on a tennis court in the rain. Women began competing in Olympic basketball in 1976. Today, Naismith’s game is played in over two hundred countries around the world.¹

The April 1896 issue of *The Red Man*, the monthly newspaper of the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, ran an article on page two entitled, “Basket Ball.” The article noted that basketball “is as exciting and interesting as football,” summarized the game’s rules (including, as the article’s illustration depicts, nine players per team on the court in three separate zones), and reported the story of a basketball contest between the Dickinsonians of Dickinson College and the Indians of the Industrial School. Further, the article opined, “For all around athletic training basketball is of inestimable value.” The article is on the following page.

The accompanying photographs from the Cumberland County Historical Society Photo Archives show early twentieth century men’s and women’s Carlisle Indian School student recreational basketball games “in action.” Note that each side has nine players and that the participants are dressed in their everyday school uniforms with the men having removed their jackets. These photographs probably depict two of the school’s physical education classes. By 1912 the



Left, men and, right, women students at the Carlisle Indian School in 1906 participate in a basketball game in the school’s gymnasium.

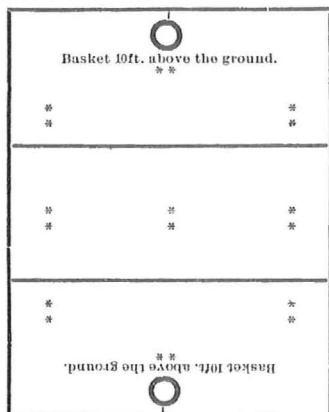
CCHS Photo Archives

BASKET BALL.

Basket Ball is a game to be played indoors or out. It has none of the objectionable features of some other athletic games but possesses all of their virtues. It is as exciting and interesting as football.

The field of play can be of any size. The larger the field the greater the number of players. In a playing space of 6000 square feet or over, nine men would constitute a team.

As we play it, the field is divided into three equal parts by lines running across it. There are two baskets one at each end of the field and ten feet above the ground.



The stars represent the players, there being a player and his opponent at each place.

Three men are assigned to each part of the field and are to defend their portion of it. Each player has an opponent. While one team by throwing the ball, rolling or batting it with open hand, is endeavoring to get it in the basket at one end of the field, the other team is by the same means endeavoring to prevent this and is trying to get the ball in the basket at the opposite end of the field.

The players are not permitted to carry the ball, nor are they allowed to run with it or kick it. Pushing, striking, tripping or unnecessarily rough play is called foul and is penalized by permitting one of the opposite team to stand fifteen feet from the basket and without interference to try to throw the ball into the basket. Each time the ball enters the basket counts one goal.

The team scoring the greater number of goals in a specified time of play, wins the game.

The referee puts the ball in play by throwing it in the air at the centre of the field when each team tries to make a goal as described. After each goal the ball is put in play at the centre.

For all around athletic training basketball is of inestimable value.

The Game with Dickinson College.

On the evening of Saturday the 28th of March, the gymnasium was thrown open to those who wished to see what promised to be the most interesting basket-ball game of the season. An admission fee of 25 cents was charged for the benefit of the Indian School Athletic Association.

By eight o'clock the galleries contained several hundred people including students of the school, students of Dickinson College and citizens of Carlisle.

The first of the players to put in an appearance were the Dickinsonians—Messrs. Heckman (Capt.), Sheets, Hubler, West, Louthier, Kriebel, Moses, Dyer, Houston—who came in bounding like young deer, and were dressed in considerable undress. Sleeveless and legless suits were the rule.

Sleeveless white sweaters inside, dark sweaters outside, white and dark sweaters inside and outside and union suits of white, were worn. The most becoming suits were the close-fitting dark blue.

The Indians—Jamison (Capt.), Shelafo, Rogers, Archiquette, Seneca, Wabooz, Spencer, Miller, Mitchell—who, according to tradition, might be expected, to have worn the least clothing, were completely covered, although the exposed legs and arms of bronze are not so conspicuous and seemingly out of place as the bare extremities of the white-skinned Anglo-Saxons.

The Indians wore suits of dark red making of themselves the veritable red men of the occasion.

Five minutes, perhaps, were spent in practice, as the band in the gallery discoursed popular airs.

The Indian practice was slow, and one could see from the wild leaps made for the ball by the Dickinsonians and the graceful skips from one side of the field to the other, that they meant to astound the "natives," if such a thing were possible.

The game consisted of two 15-minute halves with an interval of ten minutes between the halves, and was won by the Indians in a score of 5 to 4 goals.

The playing throughout was full of dash and determination.

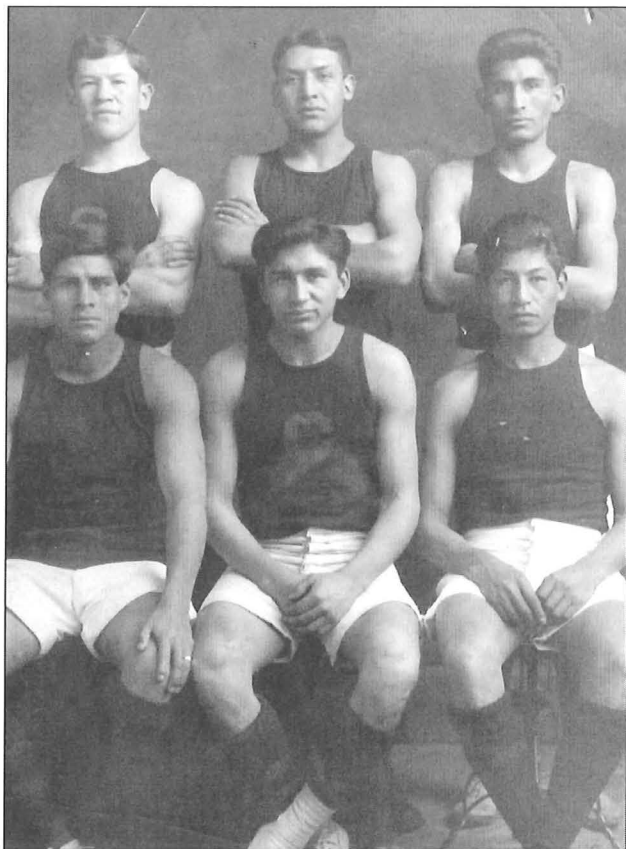
The visiting team were obliged to make long throws in order to get the ball away from their basket, while our boys by short passes and systematic work slowly but surely returned it.

The Dickinsonians made three of their four points on fouls, while we made but one. Of the other four goals to our credit, Archiquette and Rogers threw two each. None of the fouls were made intentionally.

Mr. Thompson of the Indian School acted as referee.

Messrs. Claudy, of the Indian School, and Stephens, of Dickinson College, were the umpires.

Carlisle Indian School's official basketball team, which included Jim Thorpe as its captain, was dressed in uniforms that had evolved to be more like present-day outfits. Since the team now consisted of only six players, apparently the number of players per side on the court during the game had shrunk from the original nine to five.



The 1912 Carlisle Indian School Basketball squad included Jim Thorpe as its captain. Members are: *first row, left to right*, Stanslaw "Possum" Powell (Cherokee), Joel Wheelock (Oneida), Bruce Goesback (Shoshone). *Second row, left to right*, James Thorpe (Sac and Fox), Henry Roberts, (Pawnee), Davis WoundedEye (Cheyenne).

CCHS Photo Archives

ENDNOTES

- 1 Naismith Museum & Hall of Fame. "Dr. James Naismith." N.d.http://www.naismithmuseum.com/naismith_drjamesnaismith/main_drjamesnaismith.htm (11 August 2007).

Book Review

WHITE MAN'S CLUB: Schools, Race, and the Struggle of Indian Acculturation, by Jacqueline Fear-Segal (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2007), 422 pp., \$55.00 hb.

Perhaps only once in a decade does a book come along that truly sets the standard for the rest of the field. *White Man's Club* is such a book. Beautifully written and superbly argued, it is replete with fresh insights and analysis of a subject that remains one of the most enduring and meaningful and often painful in the history of American Indian and white relations. Students of the Indian boarding school movement will be especially interested in the insights provided by Fear-Segal, particularly those that address how the dominant nineteenth century views of race played a major role in the creation and functioning of off-reservation boarding schools. Here the author juxtaposes the philosophies and attitudes of Samuel Chapman Armstrong with those of Richard Henry Pratt and their respective schools, Hampton and Carlisle. In searching for clues to help cast light on the boarding school experience, Fear-Segal places every available sliver of evidence under a detective's microscope. Pictures, maps, plats, blueprints, letters, student files, newspapers, cemetery design and headstones, campus entranceways and building layouts, and oral histories—all are laid here alongside the official federal record to produce a true tour de force. As just a single example of the level of Fear-Segal's investigative powers, standing barely visible and unnoticed on the bandstand in a photographic image of the Carlisle parade ground on page 271 is a little uniformed young man maybe four or five years of age. The author, utilizing student and family records, reveals the identity of this student and she constructs a history of his family and their importance to the school that otherwise would have been lost in the multigenerational ruptures that were produced by attendance in off-reservation boarding schools. In this way, this book has equally as much to say about how to do history as it does about the history it contains.

At an emotional Memorial Day gathering on the former grounds of Carlisle Indian School in 2000, the poet and writer N. Scott Momaday captured the spirit of that occasion with the poignant words: "generous, inclusive, and encompassing" (p. 307). For this remarkable book, those are a fitting tribute as well.

CARY C. COLLINS

Editor, *Assimilation's Agent: My Life as a Superintendent in the Indian Boarding School System* (University of Nebraska Press) Maple Valley, WA

Permission to reprint this review granted by the *Journal of the West*, Brian S. Collier, editor.

Notable Acquisitions July – December 2007

Descendants of John Dunlap Mains by Walter Mains given by the author.

First Families of Old Cumberland County, Chambersburg Quadrangle, by Hayes Eschenmann and Paul Barner.

Jim Thorpe letters, 1924–1926, gift of the Pierson K. Miller Trust.

Pennsylvania Civil War Trails by Tom Huntington purchased by the Society.

Collection of 21 books about the Civil War and other military topics given by Jim and Sandy Mader.

Local 1917-era business ledger given by Bob Rowe.

Archives of the Carlisle Musical Arts Club were transferred to the Society.

Marriages Recorded by the Cumberland County Register of Wills, 1885–1915 compiled by Michael Lau was purchased by the Society.

In the Heart of Pennsylvania: Symposium Papers given by Mary Duxbury.

Big Spring High School and Shippensburg State College Yearbooks given by David and Ann Smith

The Shelling of Carlisle by Eric J. Wittenburg, an article in *Blue and Gray Magazine* was given by Robert Schwartz.

The Real Pennsylvania Dutch American, Molly Pitcher by Robert Goodyear given by the author.

List of articles from the *Pennsylvania Gazette* 1749–1775 regarding news west of the Susquehanna River compiled by intern, Nathan Hoover.

List of articles from local newspapers regarding Prohibition and Temperance, 1870 – 1900 compiled by intern, John Castrelas.

Records in Stone, Vol. 5 given by Robert Highlands.

The Real All Americans, by Sally Jenkins given by Doubleday Publishers in exchange for use of CCHS photos.

Collection of architectural drawings by Richard Reed given by Maureen Reed.

White Man's Club: Schools, Race and the Struggle of Indian Acculturation by Jacqueline Fear-Segal given by the author.

Charles Stone donated a variety of items including: items related to the history of New Cumberland, items related to the genealogy of the Stone family, and a collection of Richard Reed architectural drawings.

A collection of photocopies of National Archives and Records Administration Student Files from the Carlisle Indian School were provided by the staff.

Jimmie George donated copies of Richard Reed architectural drawings.

Historic Site Report for Locust Grove Cemetery was donated by Dr. Steven Burg, Shippensburg University.

1786 Patent for land in West Pennsboro Township given by Henry and Charley Ann Rhoads.

Churchtown: An Architectural and Historical Walking Tour was given by Friends of the Rural and Historic Churchtown Area.

Three Plays, by Scott Momaday was given by the University of Oklahoma Press in exchange for use of CCHS photos.

Tribute to Bart A. Milano: Visionary, Teacher, Motivator, was given by Sue Meehan.

Helen Gulden donated a 1958 map of Mt. Holly Springs.

Alice and Thomas Brumbaugh donated their collection of Marianne Moore memorabilia including letters, clippings, and autographed published works.

Jean Thompson donated a collection including: items related to the life and work of David W. Thompson and items related to the Coyle family including diaries.

Slave Owners in 1790, 1800 in Pennsylvania by Mary Belle Lontz given by the author.

Revised notebook "Babes in the Woods" given by the compiler, Dan Daniels.

Cumberland County Medical Society Alliance Auxiliary records were given by Barbara Brazel.

Genealogy of General William Thompson of Carlisle by Larry R. Thompson and Trudi Thompson Ratican, given by Larry Thompson

Pennsylvania Street Railways Atlas, given by the author, Benson Rohrbeck.

Great Uncertainty: Pennsylvania's Defensive Measures in 1756, given by the author, Ben Scharff.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

AVAILABLE FOR SALE

THE COUNTY HERITAGE SERIES

The Bitter Fruits: The Civil War Comes to a Small Town in Pennsylvania, by David G. Colwell (1998). Hardcover, \$10.00.

In Pursuit of Pleasure: Leisure in Nineteenth Century Cumberland County, by Clarke Garrett (1997). Hardcover, \$10.00.

Past Receipts, Present Recipes by CCHS Cookbook Committee (1996). \$10.00.

The Indian Industrial School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania 1879–1918, by Linda F. Witmer (2000). Paperback, \$24.95.

“Drive the Road and Bridge the Ford”: Highway Bridges of Nineteenth Century Cumberland County, by Paul E. Gill (1992). Hardcover, \$24.95.

Twentieth Century Thoughts. Carlisle: The Past Hundred Years, by Ann Kramer Hoffer (2001). Paperback, \$29.95.

Recent Publications

The Secret War at Home: The Pine Grove Furnace Prisoner of War Interrogation Camp, by John Paul Bland (2006). Paperback, \$22.00.

The New Way: Greeks Come to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, by Susan E. Meehan (2003). Paperback, \$22.95.

Seven Lively Artists: Fifty Years of Art. (Exhibit catalog, 2006). Paperback, \$10.00.

Walking Guide to Historic Carlisle, PA. (2001). Paperback, \$5.00.

First Families of [Old] Cumberland County (maps and surname indexes to 18th century land records in Cumberland and Franklin counties), by Hayes Eschenmann and Paul Barner. Thirteen volumes, spiralbound paperback with map, \$15.00 each.

Recent volumes:

Vol. X – Chambersburg (Franklin County)

Vol. XI – Roxbury (Franklin County)

Vol. XII – Carlisle

A complete list of publications available at CCHS, as well as information concerning ordering, sales tax, and postage and handling fees, is available at www.historicalsociety.com.