

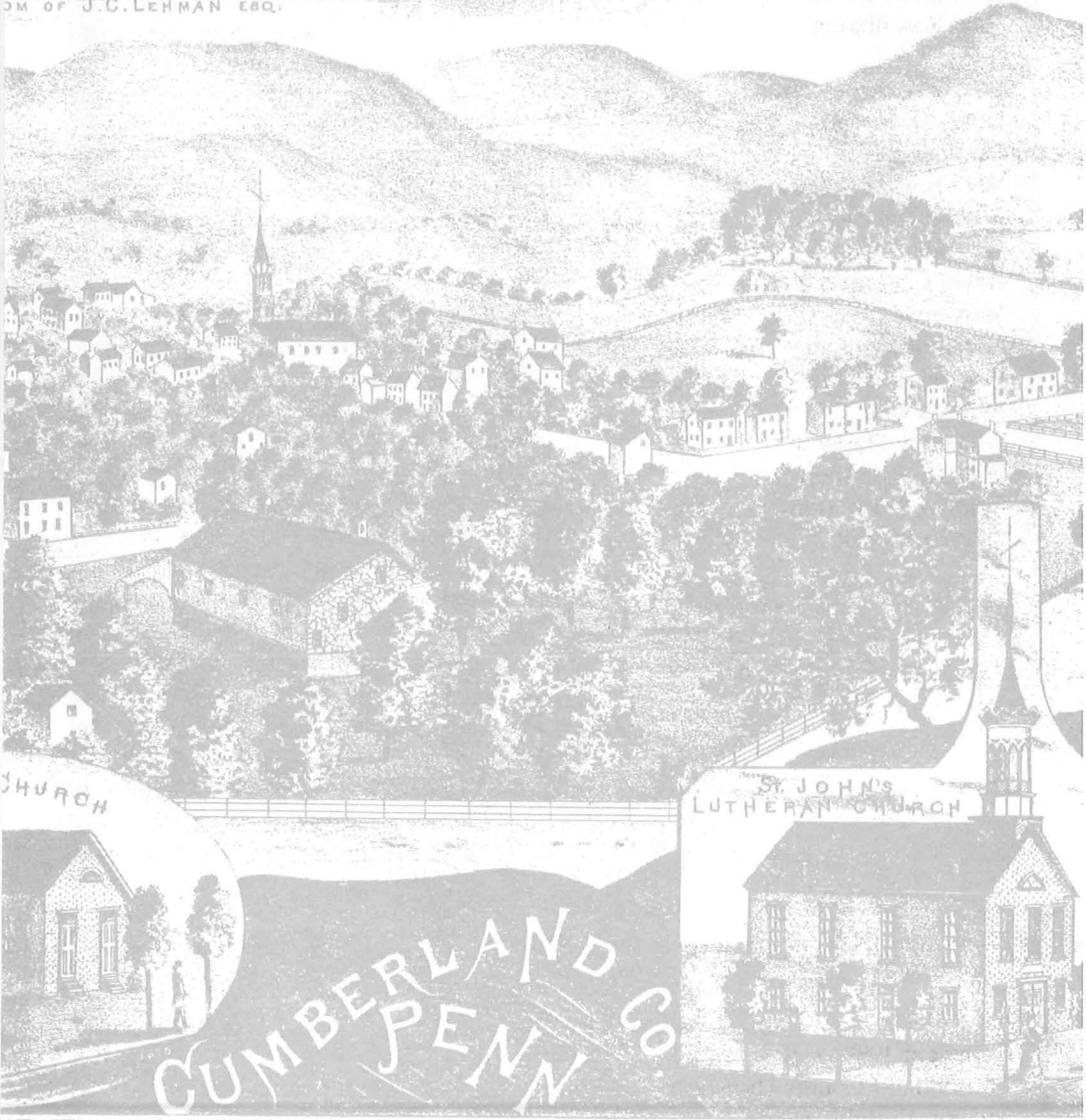
Cumberland County History



Winter 1988
Volume 5
Number 2

...OM OF J.C. LEHMAN ESQ.

MEMORANCE OF A. J. WEBBER



...CHURCH

ST. JOHN'S
LUTHERAN CHURCH

CUMBERLAND
PENN CO

Editor

Dr. Robert G. Crist

Editorial Board

Dr. William Cornell, Chairman

Dr. Whitfield J. Bell

Dr. Robert G. Crist

Dr. Warren J. Gates

Mary Rosenbaum

Board of Directors

James D. Flower, Jr., President

Dr. William Cornell, Vice President

Mary B. Caverly

Roselie George

Dr. Paul E. Gill

David C. Gority, Treasurer

Mary Snyder Hertzler

Ann Kramer Hoffer

Virginia A. LaFond, Secretary

Ann Markley

William S. Masland

Edward Rosenberry

Colonel Ralph Tierno

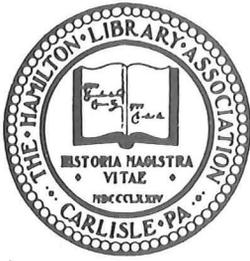
Lincoln Warrell

Contributions Solicited

The editor invites the submission of articles or notes on the history of Cumberland County and on its people. Such writing can investigate new areas of research or may reflect past scholarship. Manuscripts should conform to Kate Turabian's *Manual for Writers*, 5th edition. Running copy, as well as citations, should be typed and doubled spaced. Notes may be gathered together and will be placed at the end of the article. Press times are 15 April and 15 November. Please send manuscripts to 1915 Walnut Street. Camp Hill 17011.

Membership and Subscription

Cumberland County History is published semi-annually. All members of the Cumberland County Historical Society receive a copy of the journal as part of regular membership. The regular membership fee is \$20.00 annually. Members receive other benefits, including a quarterly newsletter, special invitations to programs and exhibits, and the satisfaction of joining with others to preserve county history. Correspondence regarding membership should be addressed to the Executive Director, Cumberland County Historical Society, 21 North Pitt Street, P.O. Box 626, Carlisle, PA 17013.



Cumberland County History

Volume V, No. 2
Winter 1988

Published by the
Cumberland County Historical Society
and Hamilton Library Association
27 North Pitt Street
Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17013

In This Issue

- Bridges: A Photographic Essay
Into Cumberland County 63
In Cumberland County 78
by Robert G. Crist
- Charles Lochman, Cumberland's County's
"First Premium" Photographer 90
by Linda A. Ries
- Pictographic Drawings from the
Carlisle Indian Industrial School 100
by Linda Franklin Smith
- Boiling Springs 108
by Richard Tritt
- Index to Volumes I through V, 1984-1988 111
by Warren Gates, Sue Erdman, Mary Rosenbaum, Merri Lou Schaubmann, Jean Thompson and Joseph Thompson

COVER: Oblique aerial view of Boiling Springs from a lithograph in the collection of the Association.

C o n t r i b u t o r s

Robert G. Crist is a graduate of Dickinson and of Penn State where he teaches history.

Linda Ries is the archivist responsible for the photography collections at the Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg. She previously published in this journal articles on Samuel Kuhnert and on the Ironcutter Affair, the subject of her master's degree thesis.

Linda Franklin Smith is the executive director of the Cumberland County Historical Society. She earned her bachelor's degree at Shippensburg and her M.A. at Penn State.

Richard Tritt is a French teacher at Susquehanna Township High School. He earned his baccalaureate degree at Shippensburg and his M.A. in French at Millersville. He is the Associations' photo curator.

Bridges: A Photographic Essay

Into Cumberland County

Robert G. Crist

Most of the white settlers who invaded the Indian land which became Cumberland County had to negotiate a stream. For the first century arriving was a matter of rafting or fording the Susquehanna River or the Yellow Breeches (Callapatscink or Shawnee) Creek.

As the result of a spate of road and bridge-building that had followed the restrictions on sea travel inherent in the British blockades of American port cities during the War of 1812-15, one could on 16 October 1816 first cross the River dryshod. The Harrisburg toll bridge replaced Harris's Ferry as the crossing of choice. It linked the Philadelphia to Harrisburg roads with (1) "the Old Wagon Road to the Potomac" (re-named the Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburgh Turnpike" in 1816) which has coursed across Cumberland County from the 1730's and (2) the state road from Cumberland County to Pittsburgh that had been completed as far as Bedford by 1787.

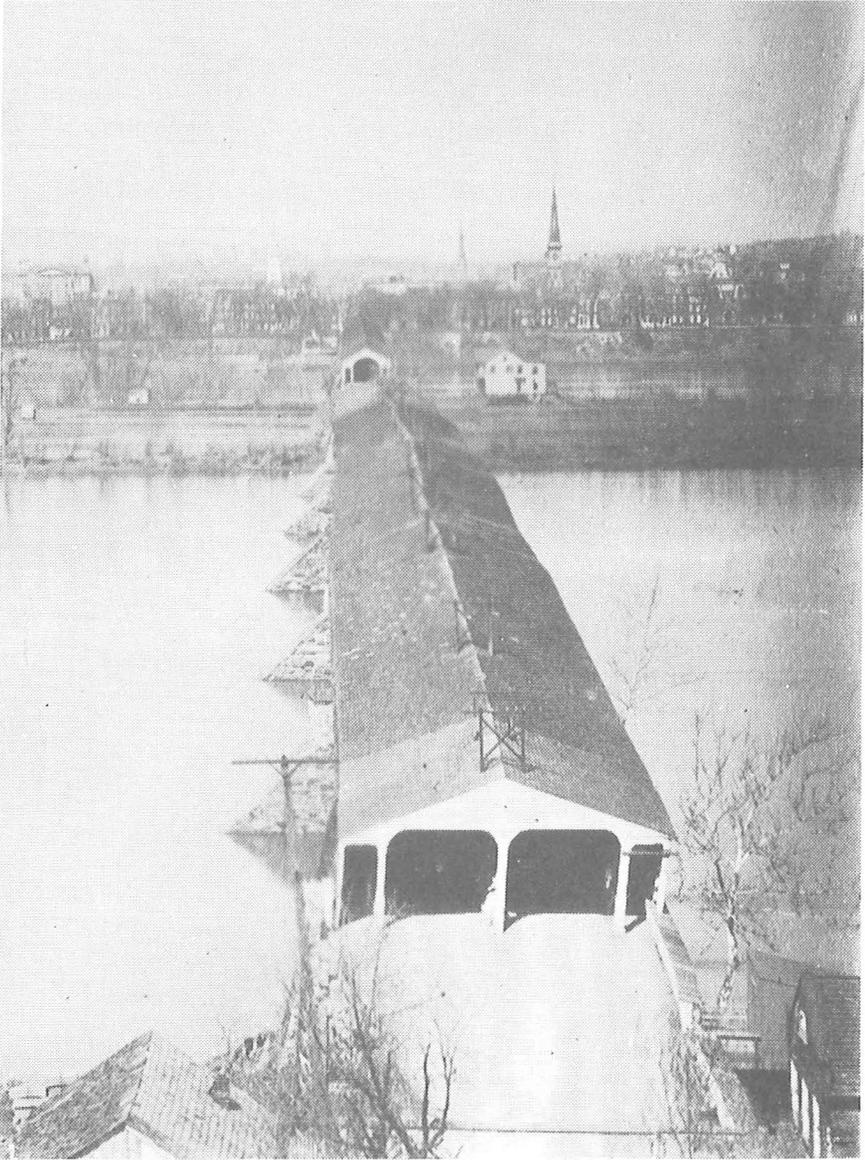
Work on a structure designed by Theodore Burr had started 2 December 1812. Termed "The Camel Back" bridge because of the undulation of the roadbed within the barnlike exterior, it cost \$192,138. The western section consisted of seven spans jumping out from a mid-river island to the West Shore. The eastern section of six spans had to be re-built after a flood in 1846 and again after a fire in 1866 but the western section remained intact until damaged by a flood in 1902 and razed.

In the pages that follow are photographs of that bridge and its successors in the area where Cumberland touches Dauphin and York counties.

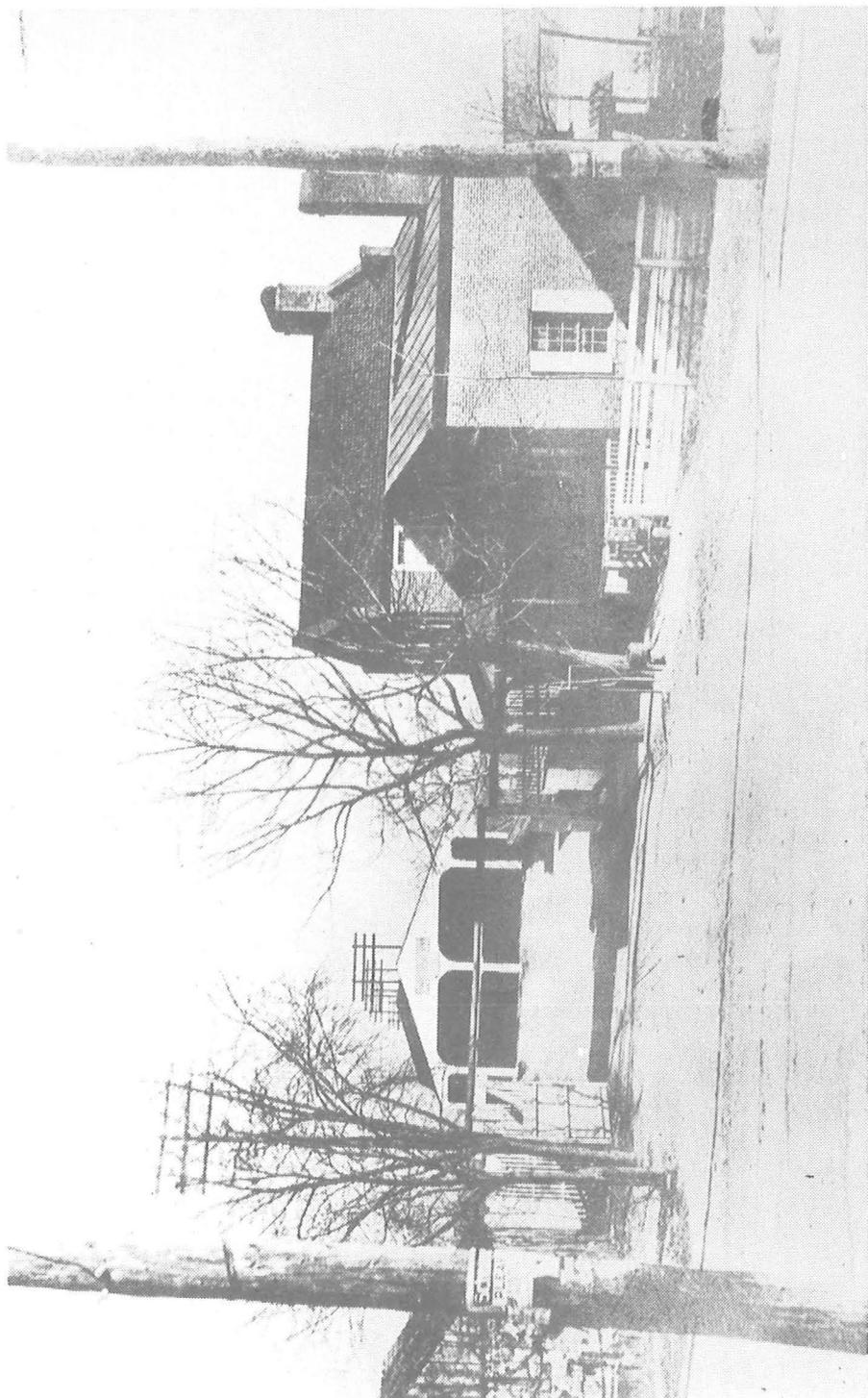


The "Camel Back Bridge" looking east toward Harrisburg. Taken before the erection in 1889 of the rival Walnut Street Bridge.

The Cotton mill behind the second span was erected in the 1860's. Photo from author's collection.



Entrance circa 1890 to Western Section. Note wires on roof and Watts farm on Island. Spire is that of Market Square Presbyterian Church. Photo by P. Cooper from Pennsylvania Department of Highways, gift of Harold Jones of Wormleysburg, late bridge engineer, to Hamilton Library.



Looking east from the toll house at the western entrance. Note pole or pike that turns after the payment of a toll. Photo from Hamilton Library Collection.



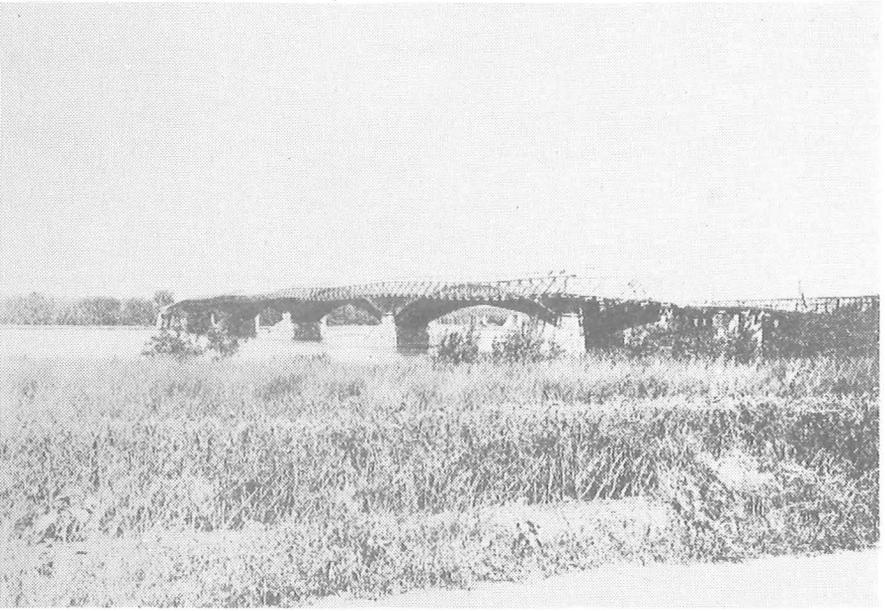
A factor in Theodore Burr's design of 1812 was that the interior be familiar to horses drawing wagons. In equine perception the bridge resembled a barn or stable: dirt floor, rough beams, side

walls with small windows and a roof. Note the rise and fall of the roadway. Photo from Hamilton Library collection.



Floods were the bane of bridges, then and now. Here the Susquehanna has risen almost to the bridge floor. Debris piles

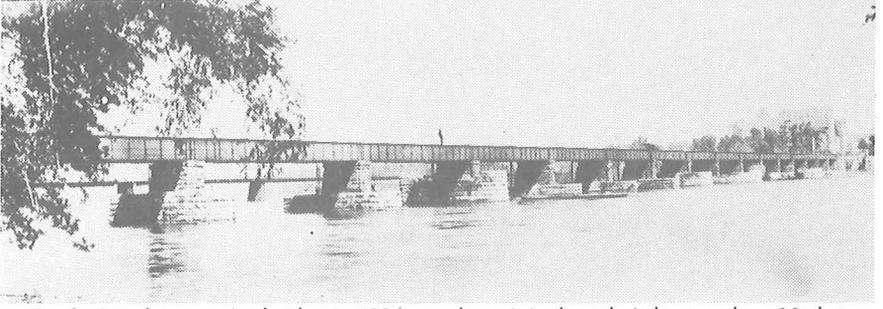
against the piers, left, of the 4th Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge. Photo from Jones gift at Hamilton Library.



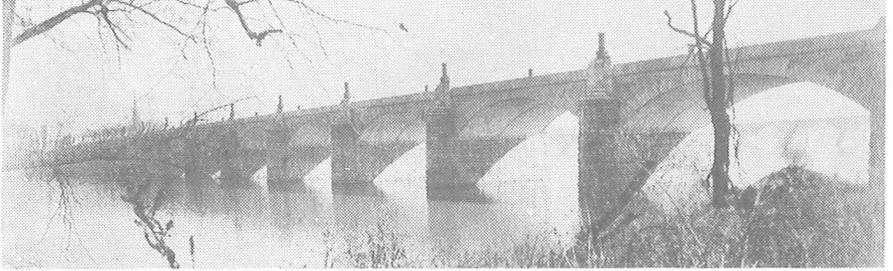
Workmen have removed sheathing from the Camel Back Bridge in this view looking east, taken apparently just before its demolition in 1902. The westernmost span, right foreground, has been damaged. Note the arches, a Burr invention. Photo from Hamilton Library collection.



The demise of the Camel Back Bridge in 1902, shown here after an explosive charge dropped a span into the Susquehanna River. Photo in Library collection.



Replacing the premier bridge in 1904 was the original steel girder, two-lane Market Street Bridge, erected on the same alignment.



In 1927 the eastern end of the Market Street Bridge was detached and floated downstream on barges around City Island and put in place at the side of the western section, making it into a four-lane bridge. Replacing the eastern end was this four-lane, stone face arch bridge designed by Modjeski and Masters, engineering firm that also designed the Benjamin Franklin and Walt Whitman Bridges in Philadelphia. Photo from Hamilton Library Collection.



This 1988 photograph by Richard Beck of Mechanicsburg shows the Market Street Bridge as a four-lane structure.



By 1890, the approximate date of this photograph from the Hamilton Library Collection, the Camel Back Bridge had to the north a rival for trans-Susquehanna traffic and to the south two railroad bridges.

A century later five other bridges crossed the Susquehanna in the Metropolitan Harrisburg area. North to south they are: the newly-rebuilt, four-lane Clarks Ferry Bridge carrying U.S. Routes 22 and 322; the George Wade Bridge carrying Interstate Route

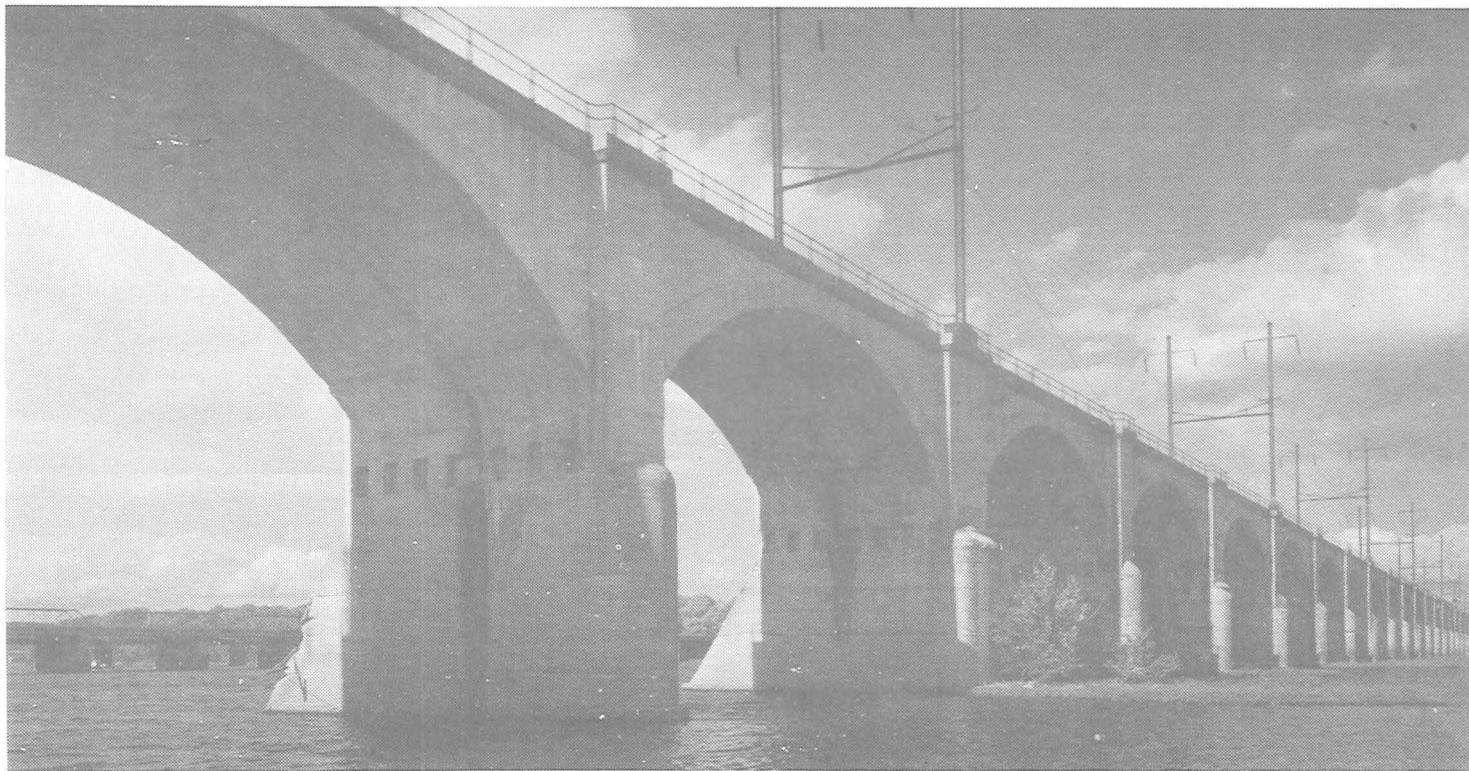
83, named for a veteran Cumberland County Senator and painted in his favorite color, blue; the M. Harvey Taylor Bridge from Wormleysburg; the John Harris Bridge from Lemoyne; and the Pennsylvania Turnpike Bridge from York County to Highspire.

In their design they are mere extensions over water of roads laid out on land, esthetically unremarkable and potentially interchangeable with a thousand other bridges in the nation.



The Walnut Street Bridge was built from the sale of stock in a private corporation pointedly termed "The Peoples Bridge Company" to contrast it with the tightly-held Harrisburg Bridge Company. The same interests pioneered electric street railway service from Harrisburg to the West Shore and beyond, laying tracks

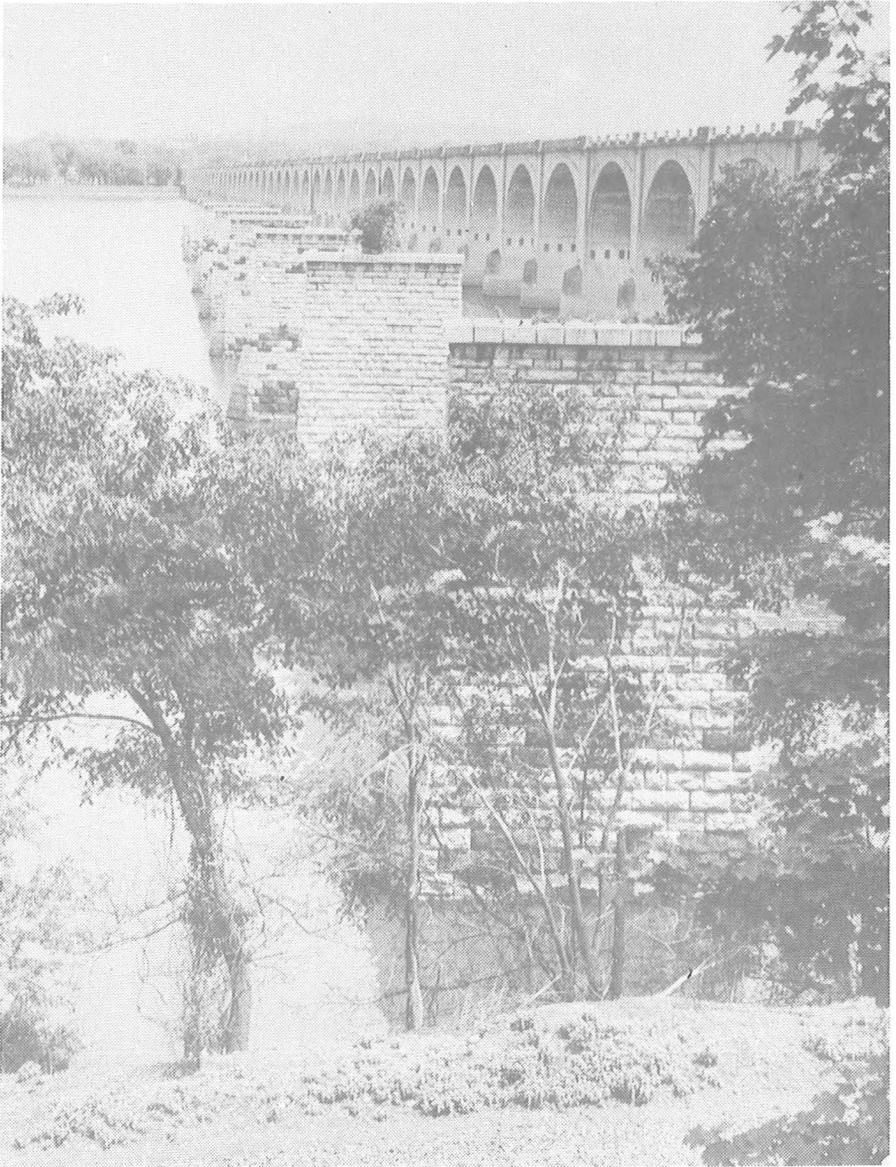
over the Walnut Street Bridge. Trolley service was suspended when the 1936 flood battered the bridge. All vehicular traffic ended with the even more serious flood of 1972. 1988 photograph by Richard Beck.



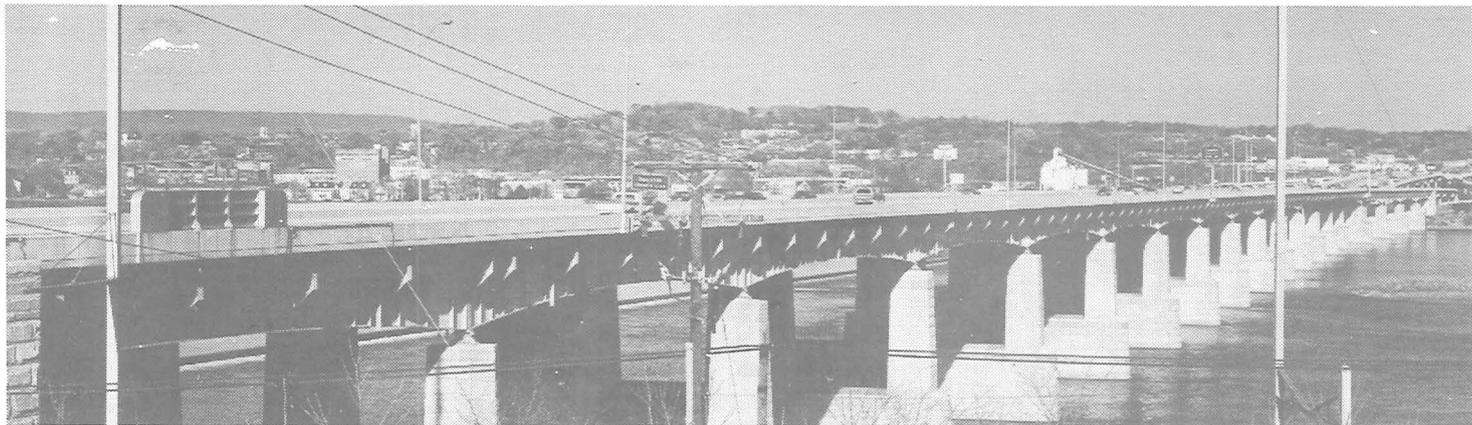
This Cumberland Valley Railroad Bridge is the fifth to be built from present Lemoyne to Harrisburg. The first went up in 1839. In 1846 it was replaced by a Towne lattice truss version. A third wooden bridge, made with the Howe truss, went up in 1856. In July 1887 it was replaced with a Pratt deck truss model made of wrought iron.

The present concrete arch bridge was constructed in 1916. Al-

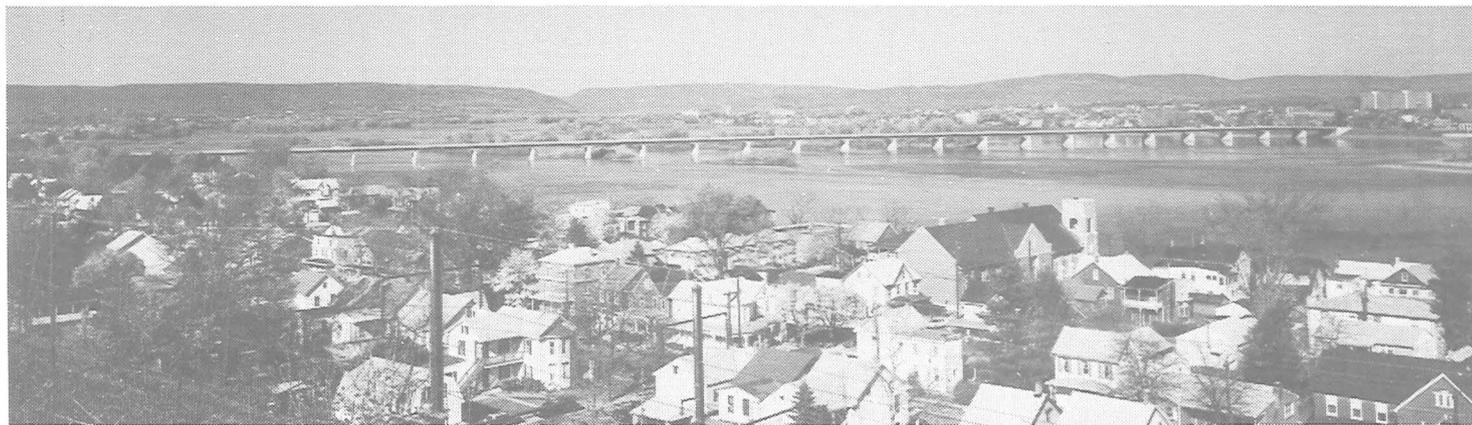
ternate piers encase in concrete the piers of the earlier bridges and are twice as thick as the others. With the submergence of the Cumberland Valley into the Pennsylvania Railroad and the demise of the latter, the successor Conrail System stopped traffic over the bridge in favor of using the former Reading Railroad Bridge which lies a few yards downstream. 1988 photograph by Richard Beck.



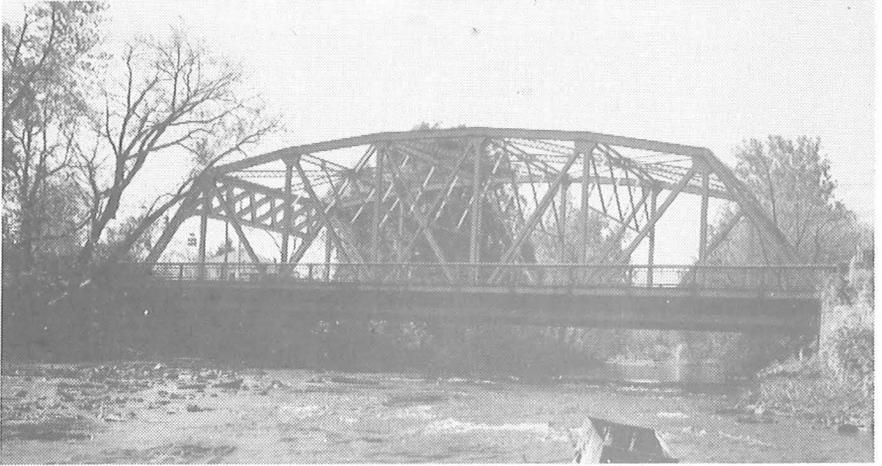
The Reading Railroad Bridge of 1916 is the arched structure on the right. In the foreground and behind it in the middle distance are piers built in 1885 by the South Penn Railroad, a New York Central System enterprise. The bridge, never completed, was to carry traffic from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh across Cumberland County, burrowing under eight mountain ranges. The route became the right-of-way for the Pennsylvania Turnpike; seven of the eight tunnels in 1938 were completed and converted for highway use. Photograph courtesy of W. H. Shank, of York.



John Harris Bridge (top) carries Interstate 83, a southern arm of the Harrisburg area beltway. Built in the 1950's, it was expanded to six lanes a generation later.



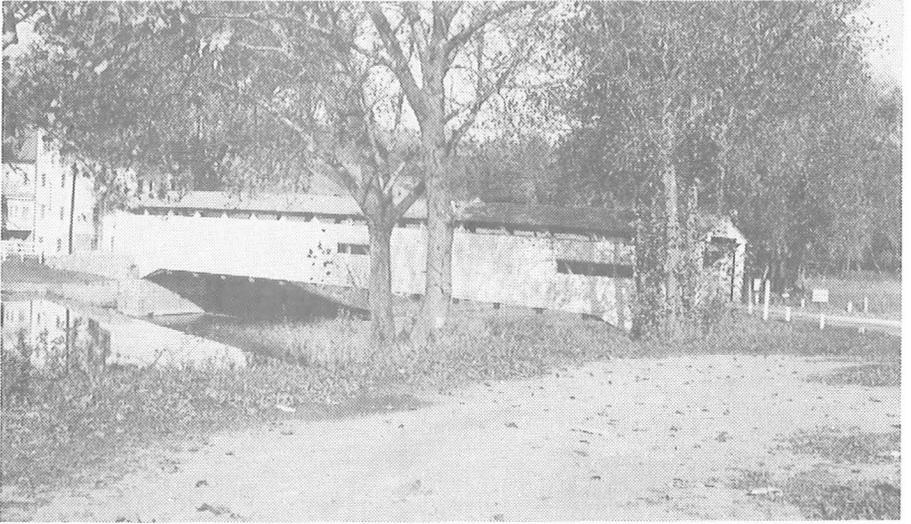
M. Harvey Taylor Bridge (bottom) carries U.S. Routes 11 and 15 from Wormleysburg to Forster Street, Harrisburg. It is named after a Harrisburg politician who lived to be 106.



A Series of bridges dating from as early as 1792 have stood in the general area linking the village of New Market, York County, with New Cumberland Borough. A stone bridge, completed in 1815 for \$3,400 but washed out in 1889, was the second structure; an iron bridge costing \$6,000 replaced it in 1891. The current 156-foot long version, shown here in a 1988 photograph by Richard Beck, replaced in 1936 an older structure weakened earlier that year by the flood of the Yellow Breeches Creek, which in the east forms the southern boundary of Cumberland County.



Linking Lower Allen Township of Cumberland County with the Green Lanes Farm Development of Fairview Township is this bridge erected in 1889. A one-lane structure, it is maintained by both county governments. Photograph by Richard Beck.



Spangler's Mill Bridge links Fairview Township, York County, with Lower Allen Township. It was built in 1850 for \$2,404 and named for William Brooks, who warranted the land in 1770). G. C. Spangler acquired the land on the Cumberland County side in 1900. Photo in Frank Masland Collection, Hamilton Library.



New Spangler's Mill Bridge was built after the destruction of the 1850 wooden structure by fire in 1962. Photo courtesy of Richard Beck.



Bowmansdale Bridge across the Yellow Breeches Creek was built in 1867 at a cost of \$3,618 near Peter Lauck's Mill. It was dismantled in 1972 and reassembled on the Messiah College campus with concrete beam reinforcements under the deck. It replaces a swinging suspension bridge built in 1932. The covered bridge again crosses the Yellow Breeches Creek, connecting two sections of the campus. Photo by Richard Beck.

In Cumberland

The recent gift by Frank Masland, Jr., of a file of photographs of covered bridges prompted this picture article. Taken in 1954 before the wholesale burning by vandals and razing by highway departments of these wooden structures, the photographs have one-word labels. This author assumed the identification was accurate and, using other sources, added the other data that the reader will find in the cutlines.

The Masland Collection which follows represents, of course, only a portion of the bridges in the County. John D. Hemminger, after examining the Cumberland County Quarter Sessions Court files, calculated that by 1908 one hundred public bridges had been erected within the County boundaries. Fifty-six spanned the Conodoguinet Creek, thirty-three the Yellow Breeches, five the Big Spring, three the Middle Spring, and the remainder the LeTort or the Branch at Shippenburg. Sixty-nine of the one hundred were still standing in 1908, of which thirty-five were on the Conodoguinet and twenty-eight on the Yellow Breeches.

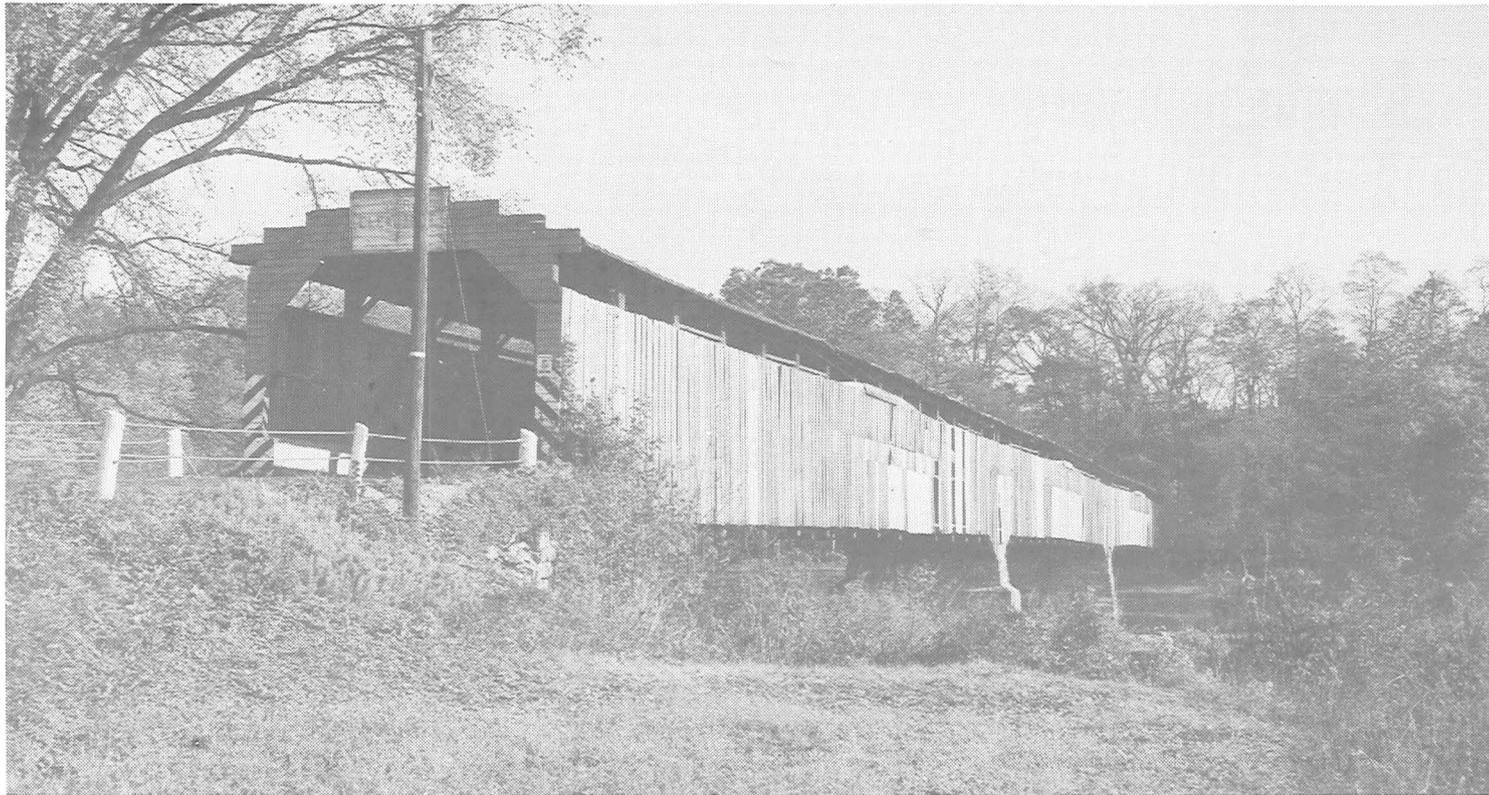
Oddly as of 1908 stone bridges did not endure on the Conodoguinet; thirty were of wooden construction and five of iron. The Yellow Breeches, on the other hand, had three of stone, eleven of iron and only fourteen of wood. Sixteen bridges were maintained jointly with York County and three with Franklin County. The total cost of all bridges standing in 1908 was a mere \$287,490.

Hemminger believed that the first public bridge to be built in the county was the structure in Carlisle that spanned the LeTort Spring. Built of wood, it was requested as a public project in a petition that the quarter sessions court disallowed January 21, 1779. In spite of the rejection somebody apparently proceeded with construction, presumably using privately collected funds, for another petition to the court in October 1780 took the bridge for granted by citing it as the terminus of a project to improve the road "between Carlisle and Washingtonburgh" (the Carlisle Barracks). By 1795 it was replaced by a two arch stone bridge which cost \$237.53.

By 1791 there was mention in the records also of a bridge over the Conodoguinet Creek in the vicinity of Blosserville near "John McDonald's" and "at Gen. [William] Thompson's place" near Blosserville. The structure in later days became known as The Hays Bridge.

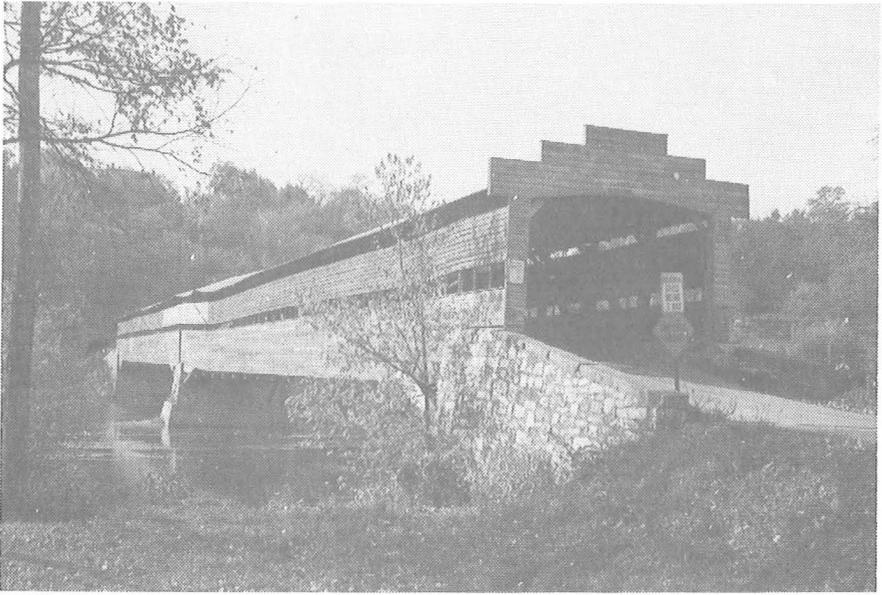
Because Hemminger does not identify the sixty-nine bridges existing in 1908, one cannot state with certainty how many survive eighty years later. One, the 1889 structure linking Lower Allen Township with the Green Lane Farms development, does exist, but only because in 1986 the residents stoutly opposed county and state governmental suggestions that it be replaced. Three covered bridges survive: the Bowmansdale Bridge as relocated as a campus landmark for Messiah College, the Ramp Bridge on TR 374 near Newburg, and Thompson Bridge on TR 393 north of the Green Spring crossing of the Conodoguinet, which is closed to traffic use because in poor condition.

Except where noted otherwise, all the photographs that follow are from the Masland Collection, arranged east to west in their order proceeding upstream on the Conodoguinet Creek.

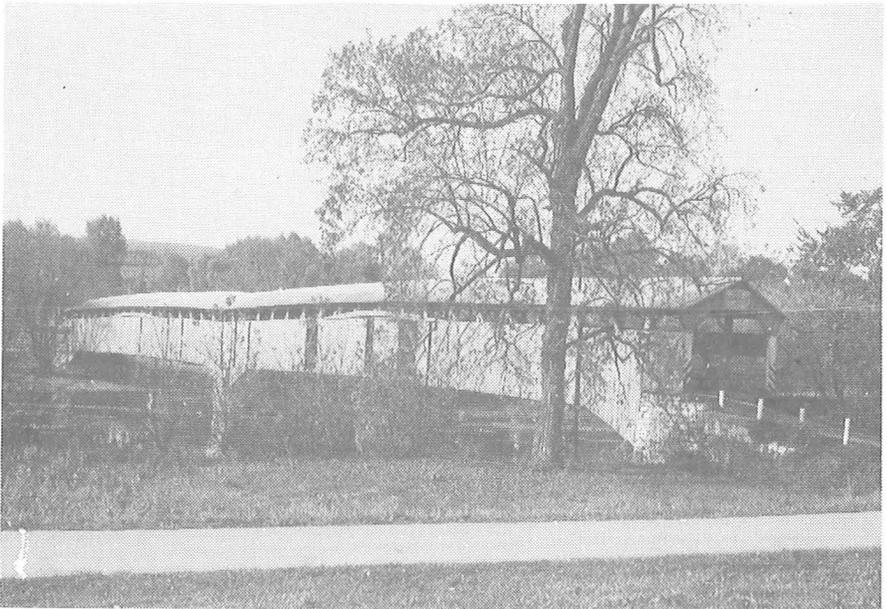


Oyster's Bridge is the popular name for this, the longest of the covered bridges in Cumberland County. First built as an iron bridge in 1868 for \$8,507 in public money and another \$1,050 in private subscriptions, it was destroyed by an ice flood in 1881 and replaced for \$5,410 by the three-span wooden structure shown above. Crossing the Conodoguinet which runs north-

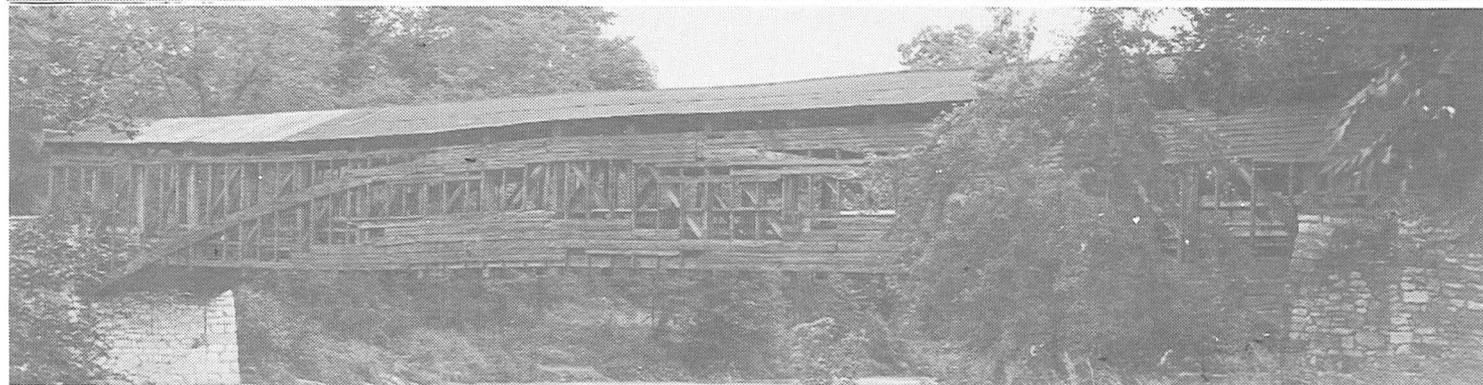
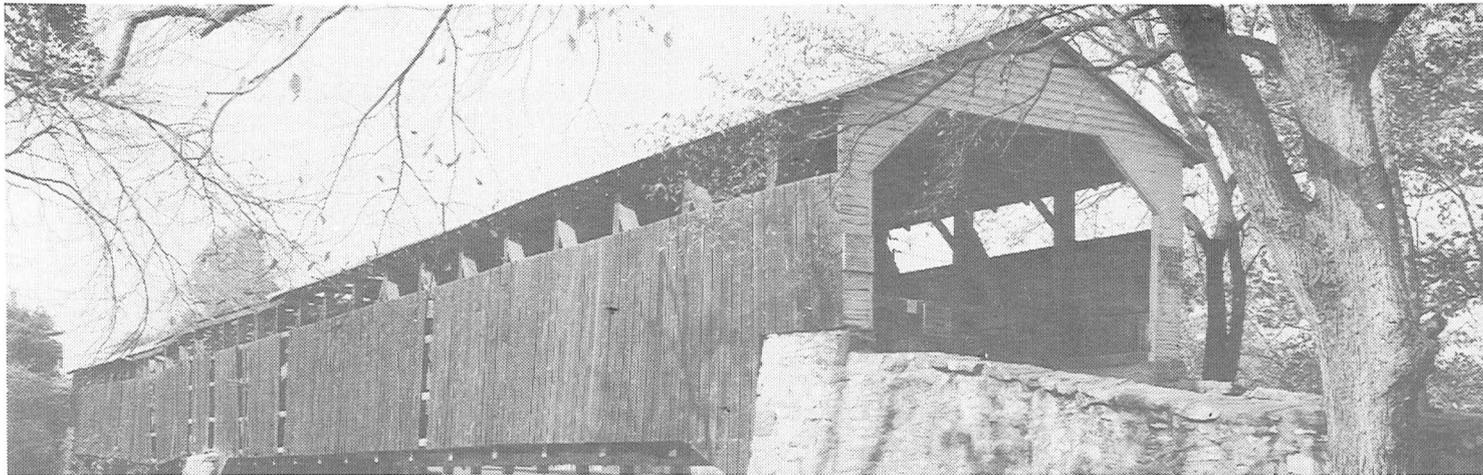
south here, it linked the mill of the Oyster (or Eyster) family on the west with the Heck family mill on the east bank. It was referred to in the beginning as the Heck-Oyster Bridge. It was burned in the 1960's and replaced about one-half mile downstream by a high steel and concrete bridge that carries the Camp Hill-Enola Road. Photograph is from the Camp Hill side.



Orr's Bridge is the next bridge upstream from Oyster's in Hampden Township. Built in 1855 and rebuilt in 1885, it cost \$4,973. It was the bridge located nearest to the Carlisle Pike. On the southern ridgeline at the top of the picture is the roof of a house facing the Pike. It was replaced after World War II with a steel and concrete structure.

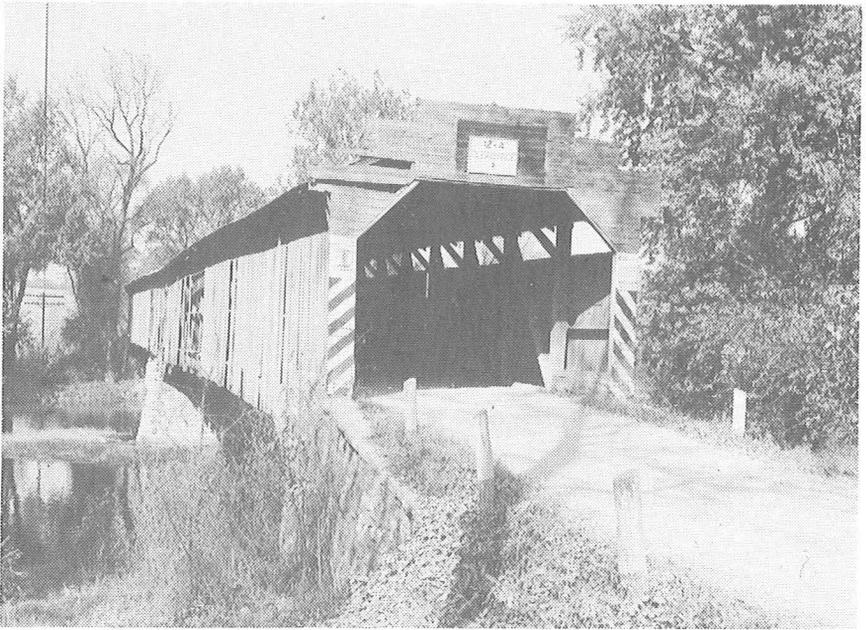


Erb's Bridge carries Sporting Hill Road north. In Hampden Township, it was constructed in 1893 for \$5,415. The modern replacement is of steel and concrete.



Linninger's Bridge was privately built, apparently in 1884, to serve the Good Hope Grain Mill. Visible under the first span of the bridge is the dam and the southern, dressed stone edge of a mill race.

Sample Bridge, erected for \$2,648 in 1860 and named for a farmer J. C. Sample, was in Silver Spring Township. It is reached by turning north off the Carlisle Pike about two-third miles east of Hogestown. Note the extensive structural arch revealed in places where the siding is gone.



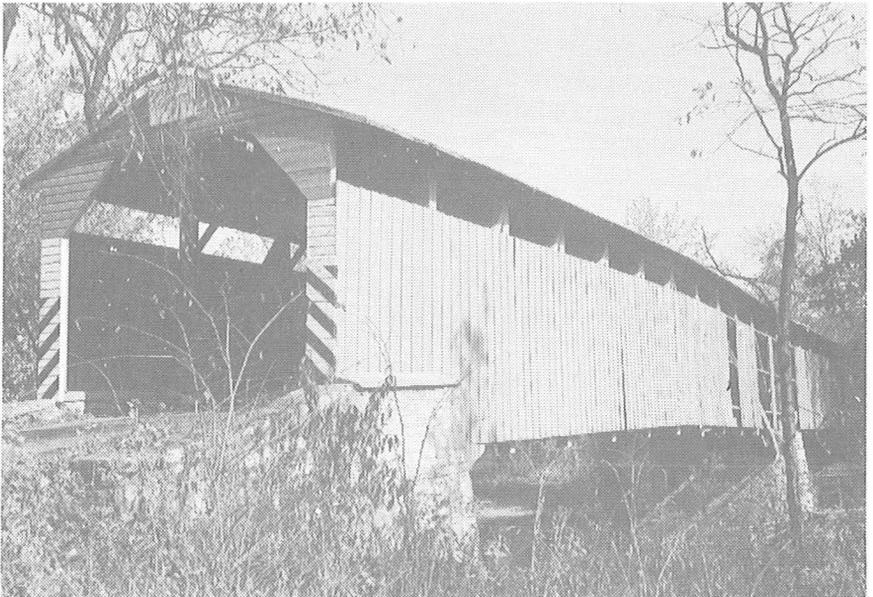
Silver Spring Bridge is apparently the one termed "Glover-Souder Bridge" by Hemminger, that served Glover's grist mill. First built in 1868 of iron for \$8,225, after its destruction in the ice flood of 1884 it was replaced in wood that same year for \$3,325. It was reached by turning north on the township road at the eastern end of New Kingstown.



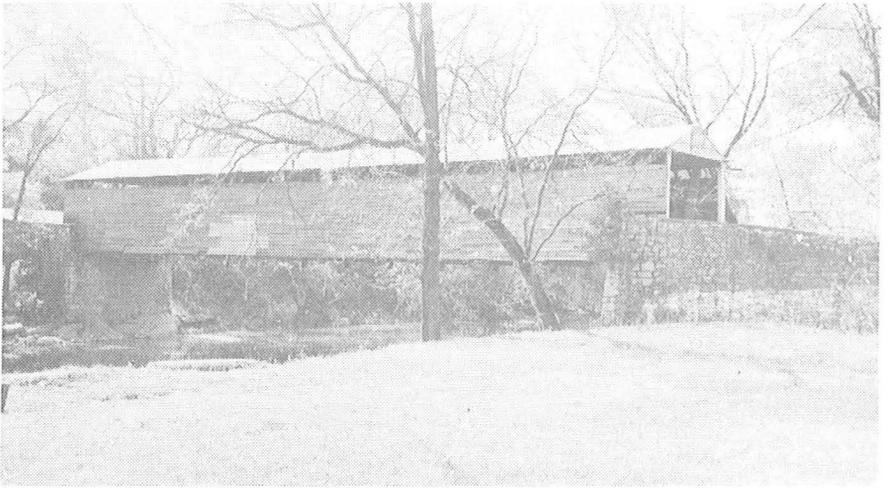
Hoover-Bernheisel Bridge was first built in 1843 for \$3,500 and re-built in 1869 for \$2,885. David Hoover operated a grain mill near the site. It was reached by turning north from the Carlisle Pike on the principal north-south street in New Kingstown and following it toward Sterrett's Gap.



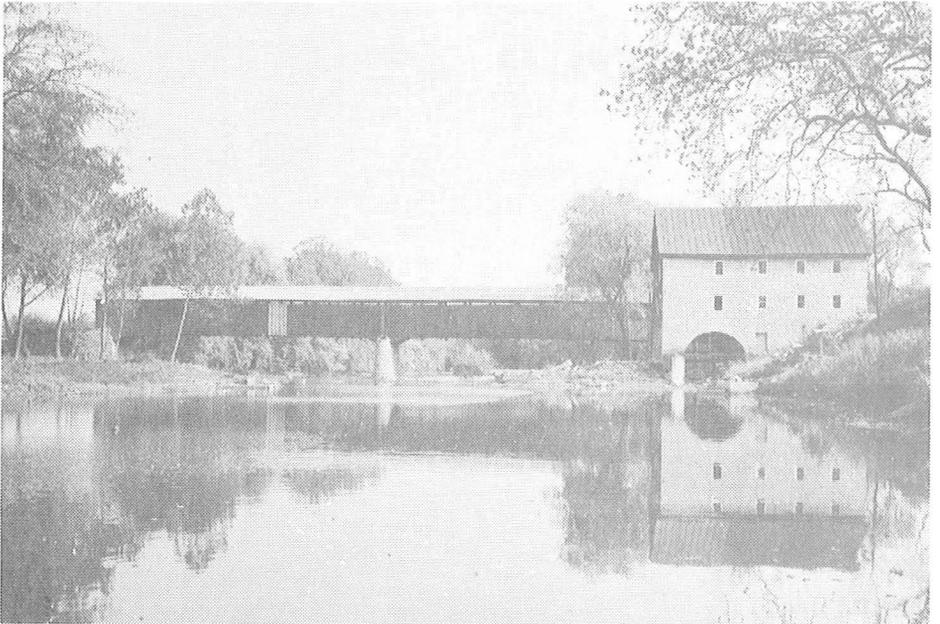
Waggoner Bridge carried the Waggoner-Gap Road north out of Carlisle at the Conodoguinet crossing in North Middleton Township one and one-half miles beyond the borough limits of the County seat. It was first built in 1839 for \$3,404, destroyed in a flood in 1889 and rebuilt at a cost of \$2,825.



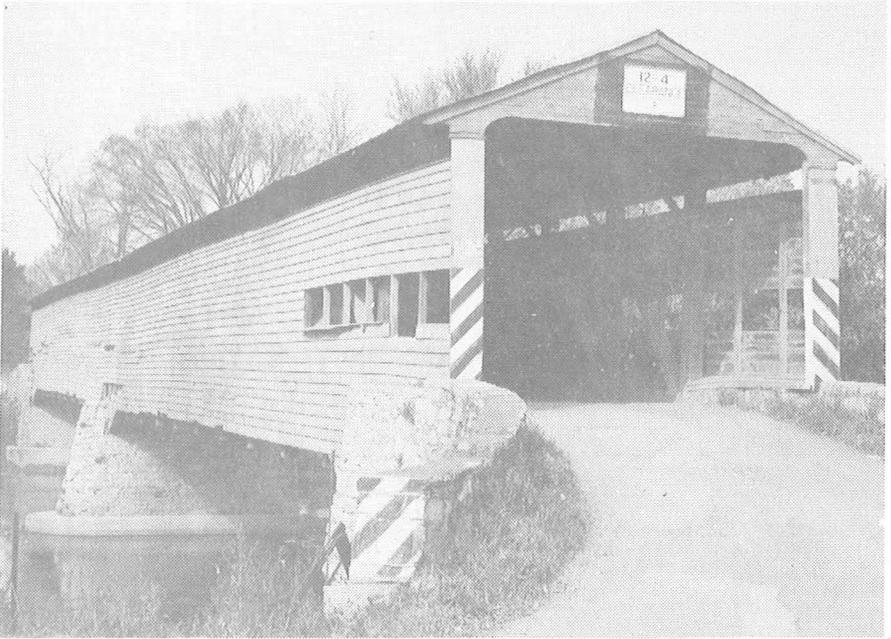
Watts Bridge lay in the southwestern portion of North Middleton Township on the road to Plainfield. It took its name from its location on the Creekside farm and residence of Judge Frederick Watts (1801-1889). The first bridge was built of iron for \$4,893 in 1868, destroyed in an ice flood in 1881, replaced with a wood structure in 1881, washed away in 1889 and rebuilt the same year for \$2,475.



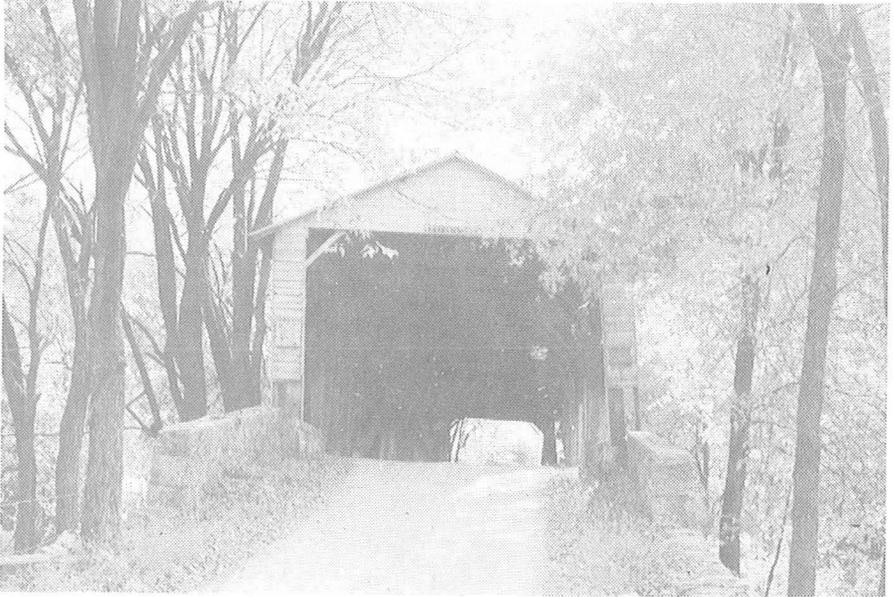
Hay's Bridge, in an earlier version known as Baker's Bridge, was built as early as 1792 as the first span over the Conodoguinet Creek. The wooden structure pictured above was built by John and Joseph Hays for \$1,500 "supplemented no doubt by subscription," according to Hemminger, in Frankford Township southeast of Blossville. At first the crossing was known as McDonald's Bridge because it crossed between the McDonald and the Baker families farms.



Hepburn-Bergner Bridge stood one mile north of Plainfield, between Frankford and West Pennsboro townships. The first bridge was erected of iron in 1870 at \$7,345 but went out in the 1889 flood. The wooden replacement cost \$2,380.



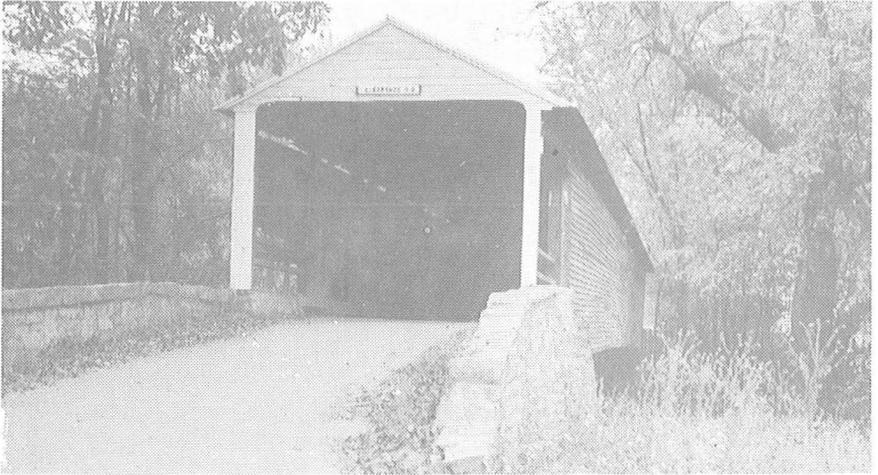
Greider Bridge lay one and one-half miles west of Plainfield in Pennsboro and Frankford townships. Named for a farmer, John Greider, it was built in 1851 for \$3,118.



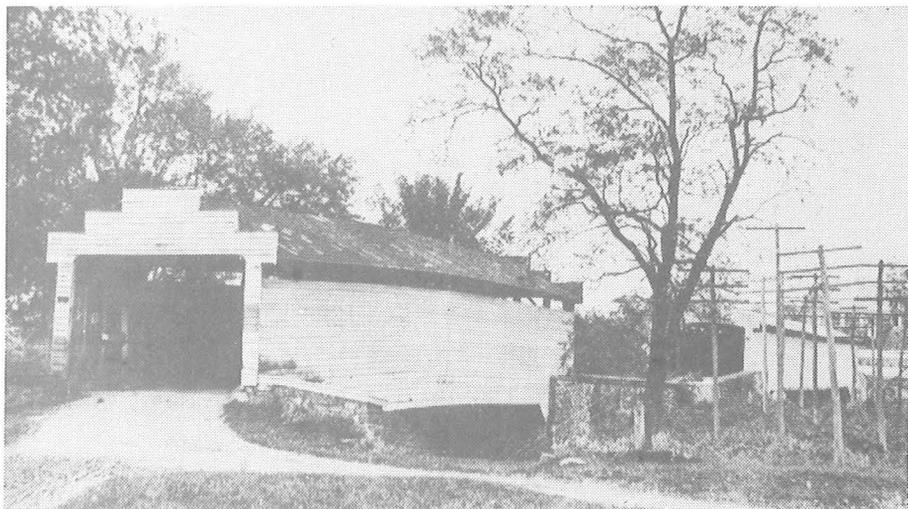
Graham-Bowman Bridge carried the road from Newville to Blosserville in the southwestern portion of Frankford Township across the Creek to West Pennsborough Township. It was erected in 1857 at a cost of \$3,950.



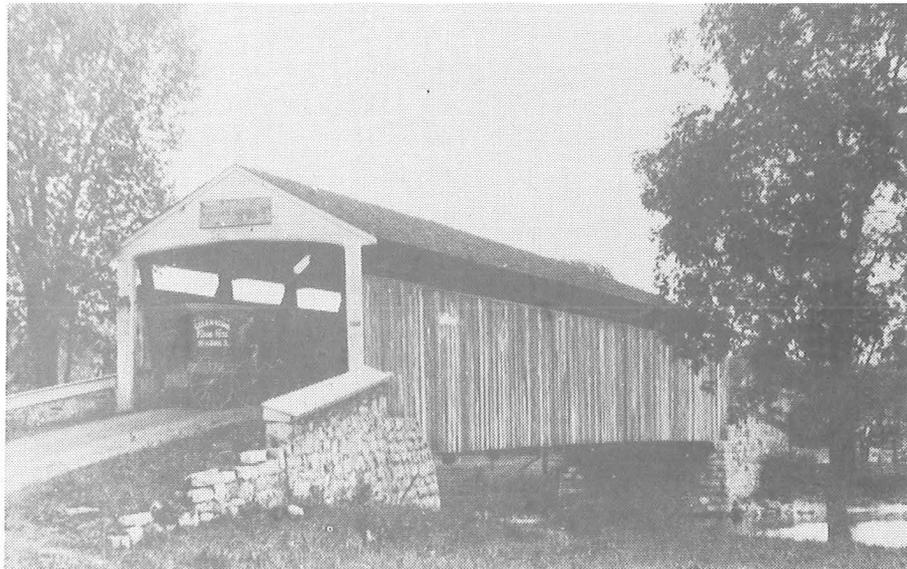
Ramp Bridge is at Myers Mill where the Oakville-Newburg Road to Bloserveville crosses in the southwest section of Mifflin Township. It was built in 1882 for \$2,173.



Thompson Bridge, erected in 1853 for \$2,375, was named for David Thompson. It carried a road connecting Newton and Mifflin townships.



Quigley's Bridges, named for Robert Quigley whose house stood nearby, were a design compromise. One, single stone arch bridge was first begun in 1818 but not completed. Six years later Jacob Stouffer completed two wooden bridges for \$5,350. The smaller bridge was rebuilt in 1834 and again in 1860. The larger one, destroyed in a flood in 1860, was replaced at a cost of \$1,844. They stood at the extreme eastern section of Southampton and Hopewell townships.



Newburg Bridge, was also known as the "Cat's Cabin Bridge." It stood in Hopewell Township on the road from Shippensburg to Newburg. It was erected in 1834 for \$2,200.

Note on Sources

Three publications contain important data on Cumberland County bridges. The first is J. D. Hemminger, Esq., *Bridges of Cumberland County* (Carlisle: 1905), the printed version of a paper read at a meeting of the Hamilton Library Association.

The second is John R. Miller, *Callapatscink: The Yellow Breeches Creek* (Carlisle: 1909), also the printed version of a talk before the Association.

The third is John G. Orr, "Conodoguinet Creek" in *Papers Read Before the Kittochtinney Historical Society* (Chambersburg: 1908).

Also used are three publications by William H. Shank, *Historic Bridges of Pennsylvania* (York: 1974), *Indian Trails to Super Highways* (York: 1988), and *Vanderbilt's Folly* (York: 1864). On its subject the standard work is: Paul J. Westhaeffer, *History of the Cumberland Valley Railroad* (Washington: 1979).

See also: Henry F. Bridgens, *Wall Map and Atlas of Cumberland County* (Philadelphia: 1858) and P. W. Beers, *Atlas of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania* (New York: 1972).

Charles Lochman, Cumberland County's "First Premium" Photographer

Linda A. Ries

THE TWO PHOTOGRAPHS.

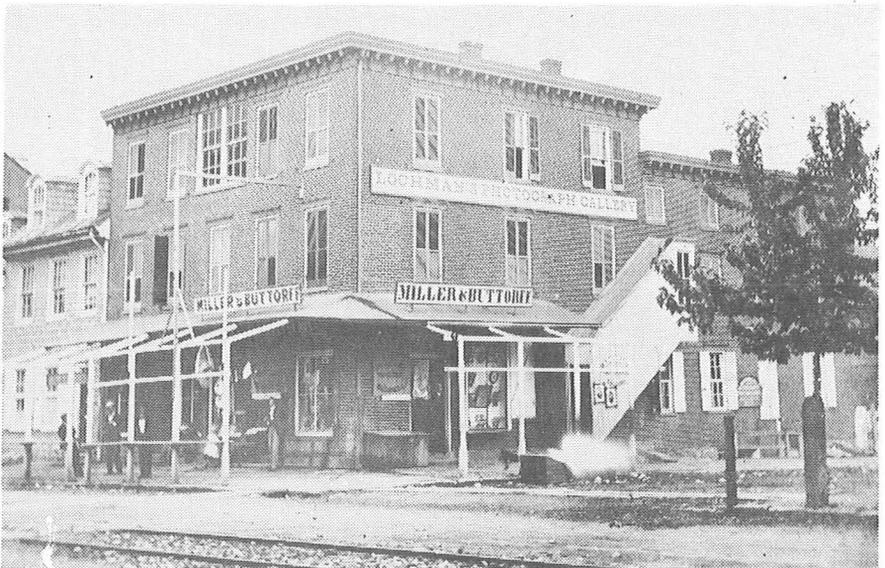
Late, two young men of Cumberland,
Were rivals for a lady's hand—
She was rich, refined, and fair,
Of manners sweet, and queenly air;
"Sirs," she said, "to decide this suit,
And end your anxious, long pursuit—
Send me your photographs, I pray,
I'll answer you without delay."
To Lochman's room John hied with glee,
And James to another gallery,
With haste they send their pictures on;
She took a seat when all alone,
And held the pictures side by side;
"Oh, my! 'tis easy now" she cried,
This delicate matter to decide;
Why John is graceful, sweet and fair,
And James does like some booby stare!
How crooked, stiff, coarse and blear,
"Oh! John shall be my husband dear
When James perceived this answer
dire,
His eyes flashed wild with rage and ire,
And cursed the chap that made him
lose
The girl and fortune he did choose—
"If I had gone to Lochman's room,
Mine wouldn't have been this awful
doom."

—Carlisle *Herald* March 10, 1870

Charles Lochman operated a photography studio at several different locations in Carlisle and Newville between 1859 and 1874. He is appreciated to-

day for his views of the ruins of Chambersburg in 1864 and the fact that A. A. Line, a better known Carlisle photographer, was his apprentice. Beyond this he left barely a hundred *carte-de-visite* portraits of Carlisle townfolk and a handful of landscapes. No diaries or papers of his have survived, or they are yet to be discovered. What little is known about Lochman has had to be gleaned from local newspapers and vital statistics records. This is a pity, for it seems he was well respected by his contemporaries and had much more of a life beyond photography. As 1989 is the 150th anniversary of the “birth” of this process, it is fitting to celebrate one of Cumberland County’s early photographers.

Lochman was not the first photographer in Carlisle, but a relative latecomer by 1859. The first in the area were probably itinerant daguerreotypists. Travelling from town to town across the country during the 1840’s and 1850’s with a horse and wagon outfitted as a darkroom, they would often set up at the town square or at a local hotel and offer to make likenesses. After a few days or weeks, depending on the sales, the entrepreneur would proceed to the next town. Carlisle had at least one of these, a Mr. Felch who stopped in February 1846 and probably many others.¹ The citizens of Carlisle and vicinity were undoubtedly at least familiar with photography, for by 1845 Beaumont Newhall reports in *The Daguerreotype in America* the word “daguerreotype” had become assimilated into American language.² Lochman himself was at one time a travelling daguerreotypist, according to an advertisement he placed in the *Pennsylvania Telegraph* (Harrisburg) between January and March 1847. Other cities he visited are unknown.³



Lochman's Gallery in the Zug Building, now Bixler Building, on High Street, Carlisle, circa 1870. From a stereo plate in the Line Collection, Hamilton Library. It was taken either by Lochman or by A. A. Line when serving as Lochman's apprentice.



The Reverend Dr. Conway Wing, c. 1870 by Lochman. Wing, Presbyterian pastor, wrote the 1879 county history.

By the 1850's a number of photographers had established permanent businesses in Carlisle. These included Mrs. R. A. Reynolds by 1856, D. C. Neagley by 1858 and Charles Saylor by 1860. Mrs. Reynolds, who specialized in photographing women and children, later remarried to become Mrs. R. A. Smith. Charles Saylor had studios in Carlisle, Reading and Lancaster. Little is known of D. C. Neagley, and each of these photographers deserve further research. They were joined in June 1859 by another:

C. L. Lochman, of Philadelphia, takes pleasure to invite the ladies & gentlemen of Carlisle & Vicinity to his rooms over Mr. C. Imhoff's Store where he is prepared to make ambrotypes; Photographs . . . Please call whether you desire pictures or not.⁴

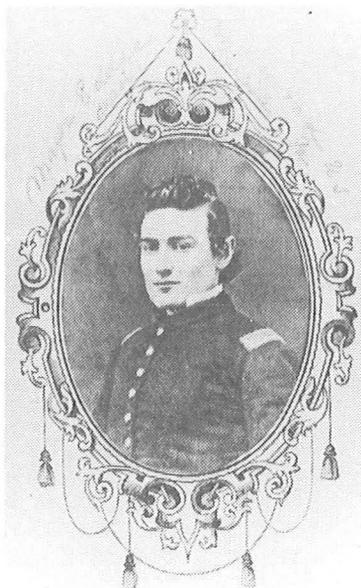
Lochman was not originally from Philadelphia but a native of Hamburg, Berks County. He was the son of Charles C. and Ann Lighthouse Lochman, born July 22, 1822. Two of his brothers, William and Benjamin, also became photographers, William in Hamburg and York, and Benjamin for over fifty years in Allentown. Lochman in his early years must have had some formal training in chemistry and science, for in the Philadelphia City Directories for 1858 and 1859 he is listed as a druggist, operating a store at 402 North Third Street. This is not surprising, for many early photographers had such backgrounds, necessary knowledge for darkroom methods. He also had formal training as a photographer around 1846 under no less than Marcus Aurelius Root, one of the most respected daguerrean scientists and portraitists of the era. Root's Chestnut Street gallery in Philadelphia (he also had one in New York) was a rallying point for anyone interested in the new technology.⁵

It is not known exactly why Lochman left a druggist business in Philadelphia to establish a photography studio in Carlisle. Most likely he had family in the area. The name is not uncommon. By 1859 he was married, to Margaret Napier of Philadelphia. She would bear him two children, Charles Napier and Alberta, before dying in December 1867. Nevertheless, Lochman's new Carlisle business venture seems to have been successful from the start, or so his advertisements in

the *Herald* would have the public believe. They touted "Something New in Art-Lochman's Ambrotypes . . ."6

In November 1862 he moved his studio from above Inhoff's grocery to the third floor of Number 21 W. Main (High) Street, across the street from Marion Hall and the Cumberland Valley Bank.7 This was no doubt a better location, being on the main street of town and more advantageous of the southeastern sunlight exposure, something invaluable to a photographer: "Mr. Lochman is now able with his splendid light and the addition of new and expensive apparatus, the very best manufactured, to produce photographs . . . equal to the best made in Philadelphia or New York. Pictures can be taken now equally well in cloudy as in clear weather."8 He also now gained the respect of his fellow Carlisle photographers. While still running his own business, he was hired by Charles Saylor to be his "principal artist" i.e. cameraman, during 1863 and thereafter by Mrs. R. A. Smith, who took over Saylor's business in 1864.9

In January of 1865 Lochman began a brief partnership with George Bretz in Newville (The studio at 21 West Main was sold to photographer J. McMillen). Bretz, a Carlisle native, would later become a respected photographer in Pottsville, known for his portraits of the Molly Maguire conspirators and the first to attempt photography in a coal mine. Bretz is known to have posed for Lochman and was probably the older man's apprentice before becoming his partner.10 The Newville *Star of the Valley* could not have been more pleased: "The gallery, the Artists and the apparatus are the best in the county, and henceforth instead of our citizens going elsewhere to have pictures taken, persons elsewhere will come here for this purpose."11 The partnership continued until at



Major Edward Underwood of Carlisle by Lochman *circa* 1862. Underwood died in New York in 1864. From an original *carte-de-visite* in the Hamilton Library.



To the left an unidentified Civil War soldier taken by Lochman at his 21 West High Street studio circa 1863. Note elaborate canvas backdrop. From an original *carte-de-visite* in the Hamilton Library. To the right is an unidentified member of the Tritt family by Lochman circa 1863. The pose is typical of the period, with the left hand supported by an inanimate object, in this case a chair. Photo courtesy of Richard Tritt.

least October of 1865, when Lochman returned to Carlisle and bought back his studio from McMillen. Bretz stayed in Newville on his own at least until February of 1867, then went to other pursuits, eventually settling in Pottsville.¹²

Lochman returned to Carlisle with something to crow about. At the Cumberland County Fair in October 1865, the first held since it was interrupted by the Civil War, he was awarded first premium for best photographs. He lost no time in incorporating this fact in his newspaper ads and on the reverse of his saleable prints, stating they were taken at "Lochman's First Premium Photograph Gallery." It was not unusual for photographers, in winning some local competition, to trumpet that fact on their wares, for it gained them prestige and, they hoped, more sales. Lochman went on to win the first premium at the 1866, 1870 and 1873 county fairs. The *Herald* unfortunately rarely mentioned the subjects of his winning photographs, but an article about the 1866 competition pointed to a new side of Lochman's character: "Mr. L's reputation is so well known as an artist that nothing we can say will add thereto. He also exhibited several specimens of writing liquid and one liquor-saving funnel."¹³ His expertise as a chemist was leading him to new pursuits. Between 1865 and 1874 he obtained patents for seven different inventions, including improvements to funnels, inkstands, photograph printing-frames, a cork press and a streetlight. The printing frames deserve mention. They were for opatypes, or photographs printed on milk glass or porcelain. Because of the curved nature of the glass, it could not fit into a conventional printing frame. Lochman developed and patented a flange for holding the item in place while being printed. It is not known how successful he was at marketing any of these items. He felt he could help others in obtaining patents too, for during 1868-1869 at his studio he advertised a "U.S. Patent Agency," where he would, for a fee, execute drawings of potential patents for the applicant.¹⁴

Between March 1869 and May 1870, Lochman located his studio at Number 12 Main Street, opposite Saxton's Hardware Store, finally vacating 21 West Main.¹⁵ In May 1870 he announced he had purchased J. C. Lesher's photograph gallery at the southeast corner of Market Square and Main Street (Now the Bixler Building, part of the county courthouse). Shortly after January 1870, a photographer by the name of Henry P. Chapman moved into Lochman's old studio at 21 West Main. Chapman, through his ads, tried to give the citizens of Carlisle the impression he was Lochman's successor, something Lochman had not endorsed in the least. This set the stage for an advertising war between the two men in the *Herald* that would include the poem by Lochman at the beginning of this article, and other barbs:

Don't be deceived by Falsehood—a fellow who calls himself
Chapman for the purpose of deceiving my patrons advertises that he
has "taken Lochman's old established Photograph Gallery"

People say Chapman takes the best pictures in town.

There is as much difference between Lochman's finished Photographs and those of a beginner, as there is between an elegant penmanship and a schoolboy's scrawl; or between a fine speaker, and a neophyte's limping attempts at reading.

Chapman is generally successful with those who have obtained good pictures elsewhere.

Lochman employs the best artists in this city to print his larger pictures in oil, india ink or crayon.

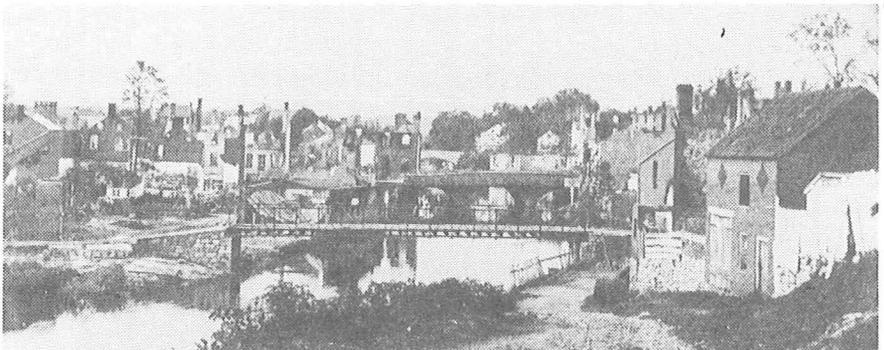
H. P. Chapman copies old defaced pictures and greatly improves them. When a few dollars can be spent on them for India Ink or Coloring, they are a great deal better.¹⁶

The Cumberland County Fair of 1870 seemed to settle the matter. Both men submitted photographs in the competition. The *Herald* reported on October 20:

It is difficult to determine the best collection of photographs, owing to the variety in execution, style of pictures and numbers exhibited. The large collections of C. L. Lochman and H. P. Chapman demanded the special attention of the committee, and after repeated examinations, we find it impossible to say that either possesses such a decided advantage over the other as to claim the title of best, and the premium is, therefore, divided between the two.

It should be noted that the newspaper was not without bias, listing Lochman's name first. He also took second place.

In 1869 Lochman took on Albert Allen Line as his apprentice. Line would, in the 1880's and 1890's distinguish himself as one of the county's premier commercial photographers. The Hamilton Library is fortunate to have his collection of negatives. A few of these pre-date 1869 and are most likely Lochman negatives. For example, stereo plates of the ruins of Chambersburg is 1864 and views of the town square ca. 1865 point to the fact that Lochman must have left a number of his negatives with his pupil when he left Carlisle. This was not an uncommon practice among photographers, who would often put something like "John



The ruins of Chambersburg after its burning by Confederate soldiers in 1864. Photograph probably by Lochman standing at the corner of Queen and Water streets, looking north at the Conococheague Creek. From a stereo plate in the Line Collection, Hamilton Library.

Smith, successor to John Brown” on the reverse of their prints to let the community know the old negatives could be used again at any time.

Lochman remarried in May 1871 to Alice Weaver. Sometime after July 1874 he and his family moved to Allentown, where he quit photography and again established a drug store. He translated an 1873 edition of the *German Pharmacopoeia*, an encyclopedia of drugs for pharmacists. He later moved to Bethlehem and authored a number of books relating to pharmacology including *Dose and Price Labels* and a book of occasional poems, *Address for the Fiftieth Anniversary of an Odd Fellows Lodge* (1897). On August 14, 1900 he died of Bright’s Disease and was buried in Bethlehem Cemetery.¹⁷ His son Charles Napier Lochman followed in his footsteps and became a pharmacist. With his father he co-authored *Photographs of Medicinal, Economic and Interesting Plants from Natural Living Specimens* (1896), a proof copy of which is now at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Carlisle *Herald* February 18, 1846.

² Newhall, Beaumont, *The Daguerreotype in America*, p. 3. The earliest form of photography, the daguerreotype was named for Louis Daguerre. He announced to the world in March 1839 that he had perfected a means of permanently fixing a projected image on a copper plate coated with sensitized silver.

³ Pennsylvania *Telegraph* January 19, 1847.

⁴ Carlisle *Herald* June 9, 1859.

⁵ Pennsylvania *Telegraph* January 19, 1847.



Coyle Brothers Variety Store at 24 South Hanover Street, circa 1865 by Lochman. From an original albumen print in the Hamilton Library.

⁶ Carlisle *Herald* October, 1859. Margaret Lochman is buried in Carlisle Cemetery.

⁷ The building at 21 West Main Street still stands, and is presently a novelty store. The Hill Financial Company now stands at the site of Marion Hall and the Cumberland Valley Bank.

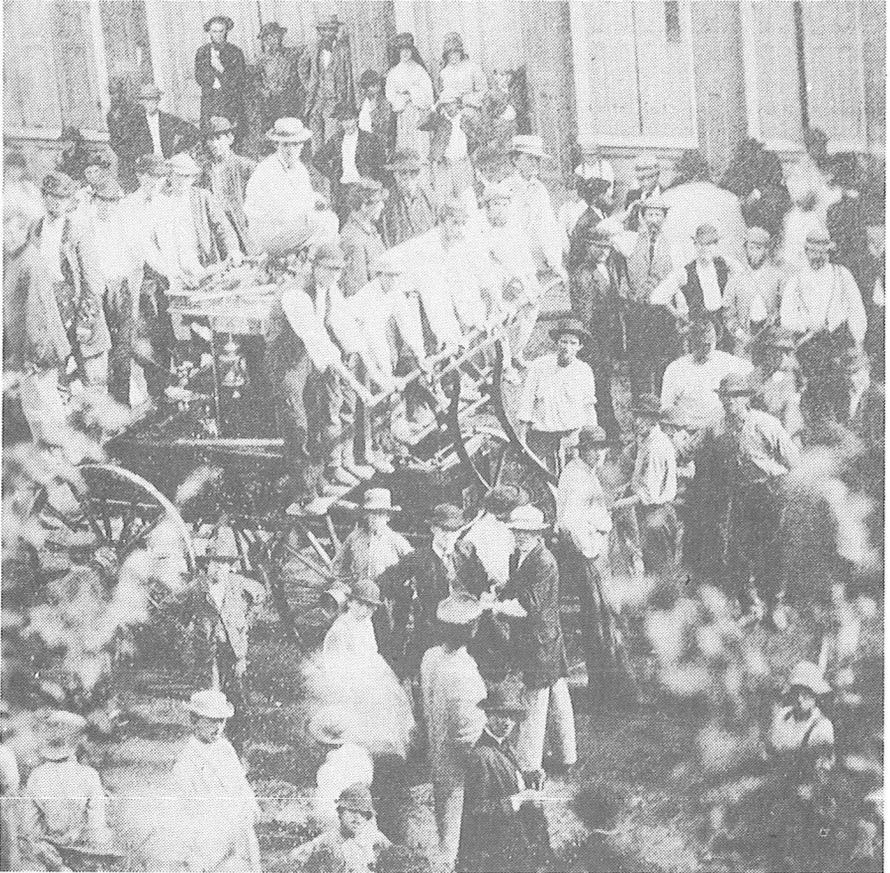
⁸ Carlisle *Herald* November 1862.

⁹ Carlisle *Herald* May 20, 1864.

¹⁰ Beck, Tom. *George Bretz: Photographer in the Mines*, Baltimore: University of Maryland Baltimore County Library, 1977. From the introduction.

¹¹ *Newville Star of the Valley*, January 21, 1865.

¹² Wiley, Samuel T., *Biographical and Portrait Cyclopedia of Schuylkill County*, Philadelphia: 1893, p. 561.



Carlisle Goodwill Fire Company here fights a fire at Marion Hall in the early 1860's. Note that the photograph is taken from a second story window at 21 West High Street and that the crowd and firefighters are more interested in the photographer than in the fire itself. From a stereo plate in the Line Collection of the Hamilton Library.

¹³ Carlisle *Herald* October 26, 1866.

¹⁴ The ad ran in the *Herald* throughout 1868 and 1869.

¹⁵ Recently (1988) several hundred glass negatives found among the attic eaves of 21 W. Main Street were donated to the Hamilton Library by Jack Burkholder. They were initially thought to be Lochman negatives. Closer examination by this author and Richard Tritt, the Society photograph curator, led them to conclude they are more likely those of J. N. Choate, who also operated a studio at 21 W. Main during the late 1870's and 1880's. The type of glass negative and the style of dress of the subjects are from this time period.

¹⁶ Carlisle *Herald* May and August, 1870.

¹⁷ Obituary, Bethlehem *Globe* August 15, 1900.

DATING LOCHMAN PHOTOGRAPHS

All dates are approximations of Lochman's studio locations in Carlisle and Newville obtained from following his advertisements in the Carlisle *Herald* and Newville *Star of the Valley*.

DATE	IMPRINT ON PHOTO REVERSE
June 1859 - Nov. 1862	"C. L. Lochman, Artist, Carlisle, PA."
Nov. 1862 - Jan. 1865	"C. L. Lochman, Artist, Main Street opposite Marion Hall, Carlisle, Penn."
Jan. 1865 - Feb. 1867	"Lochman and Bretz, Artists, Newville, PA."
Jan. 1865 - Oct. 1865	"J. McMillen (successor to C. L. Lochman) 21 W. Main St., Carlisle."
Oct. 1865 - Mar. 1869	"From C. L. Lochman's First Premium Photograph Gallery, Main St. opposite Marion Hall, Carlisle, Penna." or "C. L. Lochman's First Premium Photograph Gallery, No. 21 West Main St., opposite the First National Bank, Carlisle, PA."
Mar. 1869 - May 1870	"C. L. Lochman's First Premium Ground Floor Gallery, No. 12 East Main St. opposite Saxton's Store, Carlisle, PA."
May 1870 to around July 1874	"C. L. Lochman's First Premium Photograph Gallery, Market Square, East Main Street, Carlisle, PA removed from 21 W. Main Street to the Gallery formerly occupied by J. C. Leshet."
After July 1874	"R. H. Buttorff (successor to C. L. Lochman) S. E. Corner Market Square and Main St., Carlisle, PA."

—Compiled by Linda A. Ries
Pennsylvania State Archives 9/88

Pictographic Drawings at the Carlisle Indian Industrial School

Linda Franklin Smith

“We were marched into a schoolroom where we were each given a pencil and slate. We soon discovered that the pencils made marks. We covered our heads with our blankets, holding the slate inside, here we would draw a man on a pony chasing buffalo, or a boy shooting birds, or one of our Indian games . . . ”

—Luther Standing Bear, 1879¹

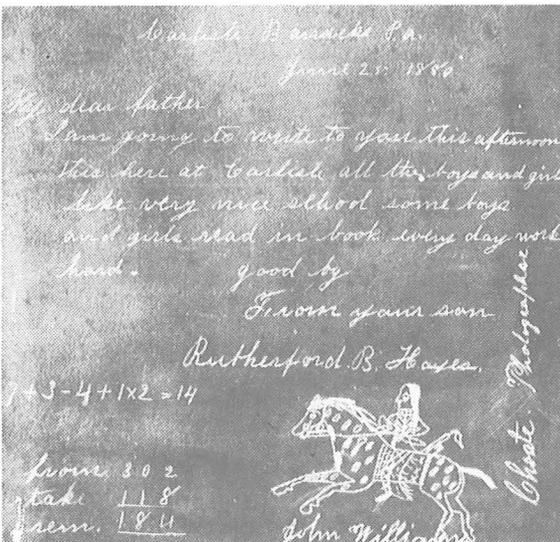
During its existence (1879-1918) and since, the Carlisle Indian Industrial School has been a subject of interest to students and scholars of history, sociology, ethnology, and education. The purpose of this paper is to explore yet another area of renewed interest - that of the pre-1900 pictographs (picture writings) done by the Indian students during their first several years at Carlisle. Today a few pictographs hang in the Indian School gallery at the Cumberland County Historical Society. They have been, understandably, overshadowed by other attainments of the school and its students such as Jim Thorpe's athletic prowess, Pratt's outing system, J. N. Choate's nineteenth-century photographs, and the school's twentieth-century native art projects. It was not until 1988 when the richly illustrated “art” of Frank Henderson, a student of the Carlisle School, appeared in exhibition in New York that the Society “rediscovered” its own collection of over forty pictographs.

It is evident from “Luther Standing Bear's” description above of his first experience in a white man's classroom that the Indian children fell quickly and easily into “picture writing” with the materials of slate and pencils supplied to them. It

is also evident that General Richard Pratt, the progenitor of the Carlisle School, knew from previous experience that the unconscious drive to “create” pictures came naturally to these students brought to Carlisle from the Great Plains.

As a young officer of the “Buffalo Soldiers” Pratt had developed a close relationship with black enlisted men and Indian scouts. He grew increasingly sympathetic toward the condition of life for minorities “in a social and political order that he believed to be otherwise perfect in human history.”² During this time what was to become his lifelong philosophy emerged – given the proper opportunity Indians could assume their rightful place in American society. Pratt was given a chance to test his theory in 1875. He was assigned to escort seventy-two Kiowa, Comanche, and Cheyenne Indians, taken as hostages to assure the complete subjugation of their people, to prison at Fort Marion in Saint Augustine, Florida.

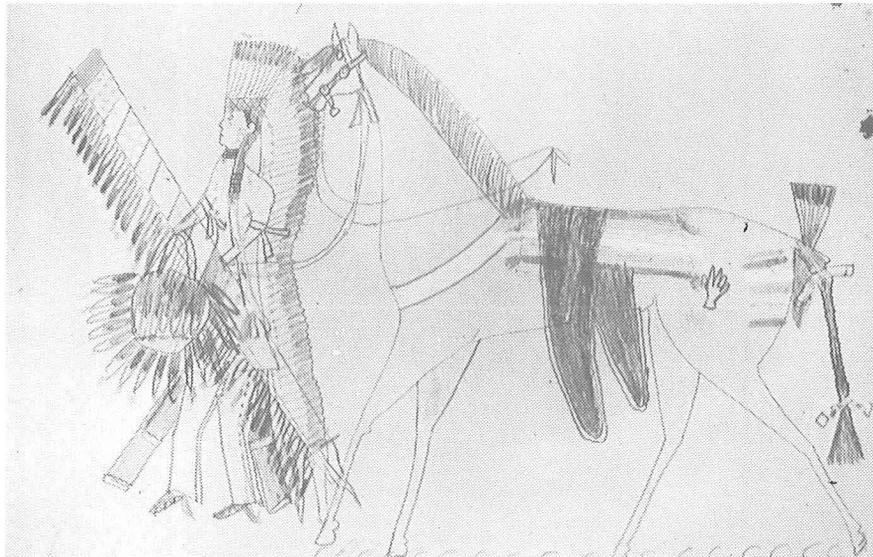
Upon their immediate confinement at the Fort he quickly observed that the prisoners “seemed excessively fond of drawing and were delighted with a gift of pencil and paper.”³ According to Karen Daniels Petersen in her book, *Plains Indian Art From Fort Marion*, the prison quickly became a white man’s attraction, and the prisoners’ drawings gradually found a place on the tourist’s market more valued as curiosity than as an art form. Their jailer, Richard Pratt, exploited their efforts and kept them supplied with assorted colored inks, drawing books, pen points, and pencils. Pratt apparently also acquired an eye for such art, for years later he commented to Zotom, a Kiowa, “that your brother Otto at Carlisle has talent for drawing like yours at the Old Fort.”⁴ Petersen states that critics of the day dismissed the drawings as “artistic artlessness” and that nearly a century later, the same lack of awareness prevails.⁵



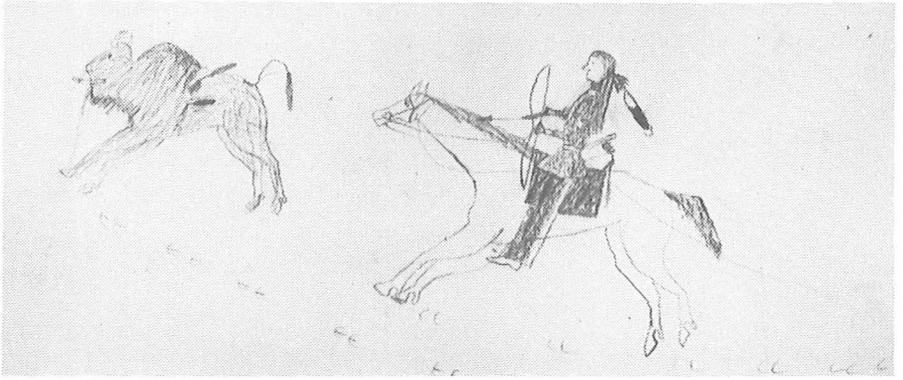
Lesson on a slate is one of Choate’s earliest photographs (1880). Hayes, a Cheyenne, was in the first group to arrive at Carlisle. The horseman wears a “Cheyenne” necklace of hair pipes.

The ancestors of the prisoners at the “Old Fort” and of the students at the Carlisle School began their life as nomads and buffalo hunters whose very existence was as ephemeral as their early art. Their ancestors before them had created petroglyphs that adorned cave walls and cliffs throughout the Great Plains, and later paintings on animal hides “most notably on tipis, buffalo robes, or shields.”⁶ It was the custom of the Plains Indian warrior to depict his feats of war in paint on his robe of hide. A few men portrayed on shields or lodges the supernatural beings from visions. A very few kept historical records in the form of painted calendars.⁷ Pictography became the means of communicating over distances of time and/or space. Just as the Indian sign-language was the *lingua franca* on the Great Plains, the language of pictography could be ready by members of other tribes.⁸

The artists were not overburdened with the obsession to create “art”; they wanted to communicate events or to record facts. The purpose of their paintings was to convey meaning. Artists never erased but drew freehand with what materials were available. An economy of expression was employed that amounted to a pictorial shorthand. It consisted of a set of conventions – simplifications of natural forms. “The meanings conveyed by paintings were readily apparent to the Indian; a knowledge of traditional conventionalizations, as well as a mastery of techniques, was a part of the young Plains Indian’s education.”⁹ They learned, for example, that the most distinctive features of animate beings should be emphasized, even exaggerated, while lesser traits were minimized. Thus an Indian from a certain tribe would be characterized by a hairdo or costume accesso-



Yellow Man Elick, an Arapaho, sketched this warrior in full war regalia: full tailbonnet, feathered lance and shield. He leads his horse to conserve its energy for combat. The horse displays accoutrements of war, an ornamented-tied tail and a symbolic hand “to stop bullets.” The various symbols are said often to appear to Indians in visions or dreams.



Conway Two Cuts's drawing exemplifies traditional techniques: buffalo with divided-hoof prints, arched tail, curved horns, extended tongue and hump. The drawing also shows the past tense (hoof prints), present tense, and future tense (blood from the mouth of the buffalo indicating its death was certain).

ry.¹⁰ An undifferentiated quadruped figure with long widespread legs might be designated a buffalo, by the addition of horns, hump, and arching tail. A symbol might stand for an abstract idea (a wavy line for sacred) or for a concrete object (many horse tracks to signify a large body of riders). Another pictographic shortcut portrays methods of showing past, future and/or present tense in the same picture.¹¹

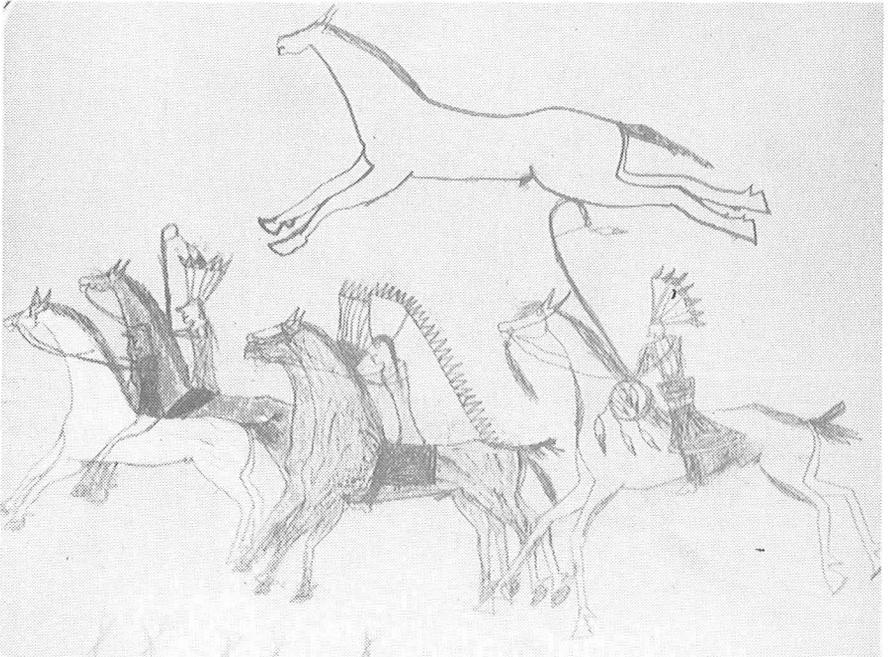
Technique, too, was simplified. Color was applied in flat tones, and neither color nor line was manipulated to create a third dimension. Perspective was not expressed in the conventions of the Graeco-Roman tradition but was denoted by placing, for example, one horse higher on the page than another. Clear colors might be used to represent subtler color graduations. Blue or green (equivalent colors, to the Indians eye) might represent another shade such as gray for a horse. Backgrounds and all irrelevant details were omitted unless necessary in stressing a part of the message. Since realism was not strived for, proportionate sizes were ignored, component parts of a standing man were drawn in the easiest fashion – body and arms from the frontal view, feet and facial features from the side with few exceptions.¹² Aesthetic considerations evolved slowly toward the middle of the nineteenth century according to Petersen. She observed that at the Fort an interesting development occurred: as rapidly as the prisoners shed their chains, they also shed the strictures of tribal art. Drawing passed from the traditional to the personal – self-expression, art for art's sake.¹³ However, pictographs done at Carlisle until the 1890's clearly exhibit Plains art traditions: horse conventionalized by small head and long, graceful neck; speed indicated by horse's outstretched legs; absence of background; simple line figures; flat colors; action flowing on the page from right to left; costume details stiffly stylized; and distant objects placed higher on page but not less distinct.

More than 847 drawings were done by twenty-six Plains Indian warriors during

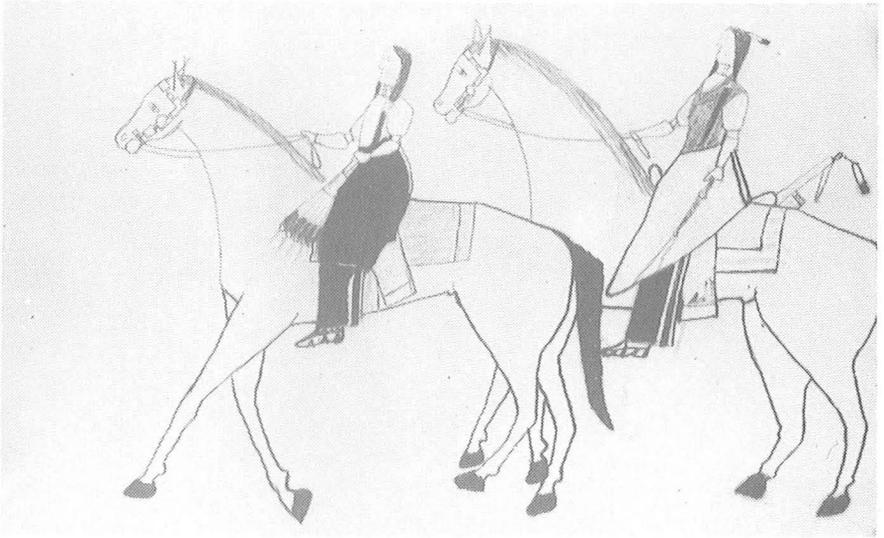
their three-year confinement at Fort Marion. The confined prisoners at the Fort were more prolific than the Carlisle students one year later. Confident now in his theory and methods to assimilate the Indian, Pratt immediately created classroom and industrial activity at Carlisle, which lessened the time available to produce pictures. The students spent a half-day in the classrooms and a half-day at work with an evening study hour. "The mechanical work of the school, even to the erection of buildings, was performed by the students."¹⁴

Pratt stressed both academic and industrial education – he believed that the Indian must renounce his tribal way of life completely in order to claim his rightful place as an American citizen. Although very little time was spent teaching drawing compared to other academic subjects,¹⁵ the students were instructed in formal art training almost immediately upon their arrival at the school.¹⁶

By the end of the Nineteenth century, the new sociological movement was shaping American perceptions of Indian education. Redeeming aspects of Indian culture, in particular the native arts and crafts, were encouraged. In 1906 the first native art course was taught at the Carlisle school by the well-respected Indian artist, Angel de Cora Dietz. Over the next ten years the program was expanded, but many of the traditional skills and ideas had been forsaken, lost, or eliminated. Nonetheless, Plains Indian art in the form of pictographs was an important vehicle that carried tribal and Indian lifestyle into the twentieth century



The battle is over (scalp hanging from bridle), and the war party heads home to its village. Sketch by Alvan, Good Boy, a Commanche.



Two Cheyenne men in their peacetime finery, weapons replaced by eagle-feathered fan and quirt. Note slit ears on lead horse. Both display head stalls with silver mounting. Sketch by Frank Engler, original in color. Engler returned to Indian Territory and served on the police force.

despite the oppression imposed by a dominant culture.¹⁷

Satisfying a modern curiosity of the past the pictographs delight and surprise, but without understanding, the allusive meanings are often lost. To create a record of experience involved a will to record, skill in the making, and deliberation. What is shared is a pictorial history; a rich iconography of a cultural experience that is uniquely American.

SPECIAL NOTE: An exhibit of the Society's collection of pictographs opens in January, 1989 at the Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle. The conservation of the drawings and the exhibit have been generously underwritten by Mr. and Mrs. Pierson K. Miller.

End Notes

The author wishes to give major credit for the interpretation of the Carlisle pictographs to Karen Daniels Petersen, noted scholar and author of the Plains Indians. Mrs. Petersen visited the Society over the past 25 years on three separate occasions while she was researching Plains Indian art. In recent telephone interviews she unraveled mysteries and graciously shared her knowledge with the author. On behalf of the Society thanks are also extended to Dr. Milton E. Flower, who inspired this project.

¹ Luther Standing Bear, *My People, The Sioux* (Cambridge; 1928), p. 136. Luther Standing Bear, who became Chief of the Sioux Nation, writes about his first schoolroom experience at Carlisle.

² Brig. Gen. R. H. Pratt, *The Indian Industrial School Carlisle, Pennsylvania* (Carlisle; 1979), Robert M. Utley's introduction p. 3.

³ Karen Daniels Petersen, *Plains Indian Art from Fort Marion* (University of Oklahoma Press: 1971), p. 3. Petersen discusses poet Sidney Lanier's observations.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 70.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. x, xi.

⁶ Karen Daniels Petersen, *American Pictographic Images: Historical Works on Paper by the Plains Indians*. (New York: 1988), p. xiv.

⁷ Petersen, *Plains Indian Art from Fort Marion* p. 17, 18.

⁸ Petersen, *American Pictographic Images*, p. xiv.

⁹ Petersen, *Plains Indian Art from Fort Marion*. p. 18.

¹⁰ October 1988: Interviews with Mrs. Peterson; Petersen, "Pictographic Dictionary: Conventions Used by Fort Marion Artists, 1875-1880," *Plains Indian Art from Fort Marion*, p. 18.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ Petersen, *American Pictographic Images*, p. 15.

¹⁴ Pratt, *The Indian Industrial School*, P. 28.

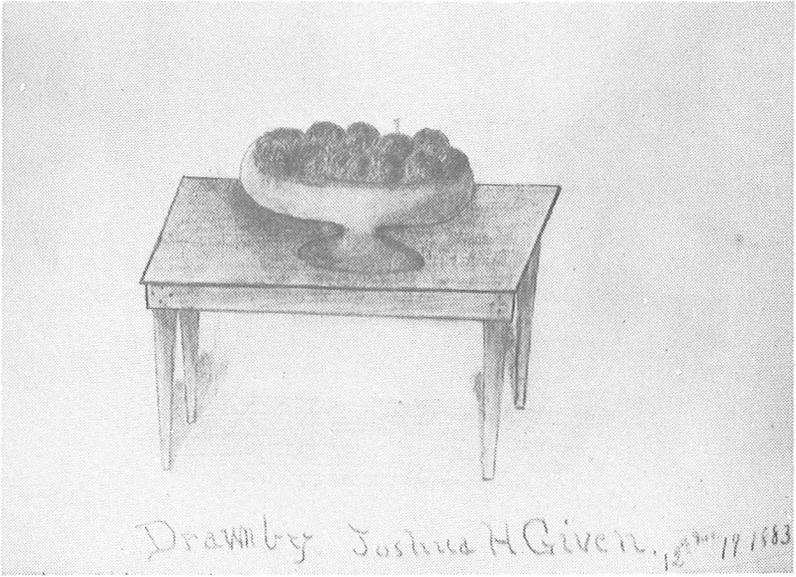
¹⁵ *The Indian Helper* (Carlisle: (1885-1900), 3/2/94. Additional information found in *School News*, V. 1-3; June 1880 - May, 1883; *Morning Star. Red Man and Helper*, v. 1-19, April 1880 - July 1904.

¹⁶ Visiting artists such as J. Wells Champney and Professor Little (the Chalkman) gave drawing lessons (admission 25 cents) shortly after the school opened; other instructors of art were hired by Pratt.

¹⁷ Arrell Morgan Gibson, "Exaltation of Life: The Art of the Southern Plains." (*Four Winds: Winter* 1980), p. 90.



Rare Drawing of the "courting ceremony." Edgar Fire Thunder, a Sioux, shows the Indian man wrapped in his adaptable and ubiquitous blanket courting an Indian woman. His spotted horse prances impatiently.



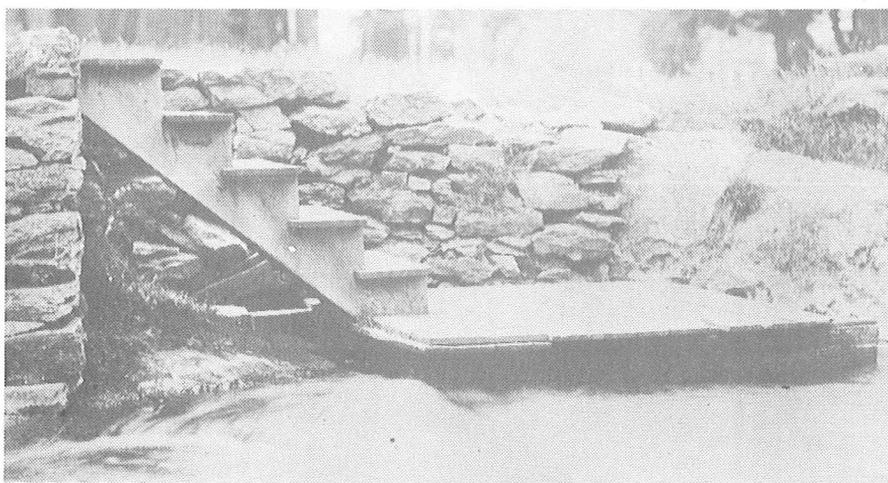
Many students displayed an aptitude for art and quickly adopted the contemporary art styles and methods, as is evident in this drawing done in 1883.

Boiling Springs

Richard L. Tritt

Boiling Springs is a unique 18th century industrial settlement that developed into a 19th century provincial village and recreational area. The name of the village and its multilayered history revolve around its important water resources.

The name "Boiling Springs" is found in the earliest records of the area. This "Boiling Springs" designation was undoubtedly derived from the lake located on the tract. This man-made lake was formed in the early 1740's when the springs were dammed for the grist mill which still stands on the lake's southeast shore. A Blunston License, dated Feb. 21, 1737, indicates that a temporary license was granted to "Alexander Rhoddy for four hundred acres at a place called the Boiling Spring to be laid on both sides of the Yellow Briches Creek for the conveniency of building a mill."¹ The lake and village are situated on land that was originally a part of a tract granted to Rev. Richard Peters by the Penn family, Oct. 13, 1762. In the early deeds,



The "Boil" of the water at Boiling Springs can be seen in the middle ground, as water under pressure rises above the surface of the lake.



The Lake at Boiling Springs.

this 398 acre tract is referred to as “the Boiling Springs situated on Yellow Breeches Creek in Middleton Township.”²

The springs that feed the Boiling Springs Lake are the seventh largest in Pennsylvania. Each day about 20.4 million gallons of clear 53° spring water surge from some thirty springs and flow into the beautiful nine acre lake. There are many “boils” all over the bottom of the lake which can be plainly seen because of the crystal clear water. The water comes with enormous force from subterranean caves estimated to be 1,800 feet below the surface. In many places the water is thrown upward from openings in the rocky limestone bottom to a height of eighteen inches above the surface of the water.³ The water appears to be boiling, thus the name of the lake and village.

The iron forge was erected at Boiling Springs on lands east of the lake about 1750.⁴ Water power produced at the site powered the enormous bellows. The forge later became a part of the Carlisle Iron Works which was established in 1762 by John Rigby and Company. Richard Peters, in a deed dated Oct. 14, 1762, sold to Rigby and Company twenty-nine acres of the Boiling Springs tract “on which they had already commenced the erection of a blast furnace and forge.”⁵ This significant industry of iron manufacture flourished under the Ege family and dominated the area until the end of the 19th century.

The village of Boiling Springs was formally laid out in 1845 by Daniel Kauffman, whose family had owned all the land on which the village was built since 1808.⁶ The first lot, “a lot Number One situated at the head of the Boiling Spring” was sold to A.M. & D. J. Leidich on April 1, 1846 for

\$250.⁷ The village took its name from the lake it overlooked. The iron industry and a large immigration of German settlers from York County were the main reasons for the subsequent growth of the village.

During the late 1800's and early 1900's, the lake area was the site of one of the major trolley parks of the Cumberland Valley. This park made Boiling Springs a popular vacation and holiday spot and a prestigious residential community. Crowds traveled regularly from Carlisle, Mechanicsburg and Harrisburg to enjoy the many attractions of the lakeside Boiling Springs Park, which included weekly dances, picnics, a deer park, and pleasure boating.⁸

In the last half century, Boiling Springs has gained renown as one of the principal centers of American fly fishing. As the industrial and commercial uses have changed, the recreational use has taken on a larger role in the community.

The late 19th century streetscapes of the village of Boiling Springs have been well preserved. Boiling Springs was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in January, 1985. The words of Bennett Bellman, as he described the village in the 1886 *History of Cumberland and Adams Counties*, are as true today as they were then. "The town has many shady trees and, situated as it is upon the beautiful spring from which it derives its name, and with exceptionally beautiful scenery surrounding it, promises to become, if it is not already, as beautiful a town as can be found in the Cumberland Valley."⁹

End Notes

¹ Donehoo, George P., *History of the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania* Vol. 1 (Harrisburg: The Susquehanna History Ass.) 1930, p. 59.

² Deed Book 1P, Cumberland County Courthouse, Carlisle, PA p. 582. Deed Book 2A, Cumberland County Courthouse, Carlisle, PA p. 291.

³ *Historic South Middleton Township* (Lemoyne: Conley & Enck), 1976, p. 14.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

⁵ Goodyear, B. K., "Blast Furnaces of Cumberland County," paper read before Hamilton Library Association, Oct. 23, 1903. No pagination.

⁶ Deed Book 2D, Cumberland County Courthouse, Carlisle, PA p. 376.

⁷ *Beautiful Boiling Springs Park* (promotional pamphlet published by the Valley Traction Company, Lemoyne, PA), no date, no pagination.

⁸ *History of Cumberland and Adams Counties* (Chicago: Warner, Beers & Co.), 1886, p. 351.

INDEX

VOL. 1-5

A

Abolition Act, Pa., 1780 4(1):32
 Aerial Photographs *il*
 Boiling Springs, 1935 3(2):29
 Camp Hill By-pass, 1928 3(2):30
 Carlisle Square, 1931 3(2):31
 Cumb. Valley Flying Sv., New King-
 ston, 1932 3(2):35
 Enola, 1930 3(2):31
 Longsdorf house, Centerville, 1982
 3(1):47
 Masland, C. H. & Sons, Carlisle, 1934
 3(2):34
 Mount Holly Springs 3(2):33
 Shippensburg, 1930 3(2):33
 Williams Grove Racetrack, 1939
 3(2):32
 Willow Mill Park, 1935 3(2):34
 Yellow Breeches Creek, New Cum-
 berland flooding, 1936 3(2):32
 Agostini, Maureen & Lori Harrison: ar-
 ticle by 3(1):48-50
 Agricultural implements inventory
 5:19-36
 Ahl, Daniel & Peter 2(2):35-37
 American Academy of Medicine 5:12,
 13
 Anderson, James, execution 3(2):6
 Anderson, James, Rev. 2(1):6, 8
Anne Royall's Visit to Carlisle in 1828
 by Barbara E. Deibler 4(1):37-52
 Architecture 2(2):41-49; 3(1):30-38;
 3(2):36-43; 5:41-52
Architecture of Western Cumberland
County by Nancy VanDolsen 2(2):41-
 49
 Armstrong, John, Gen. 1(1):28-41;
 4(1):10; 4(2):4; 5:53, 54
Arsenic in the Leaven by Mary Anne
 Morefield 5:37-40

B

Babes in the Woods 2(2):38, 39
 Baby, Antoine 3(2):4
 Barber house, 1847 *il* 3(1):34
 Barklay & Blane, horse masters 3(2):4
 Bates, Randolph H.: article by 5:41-52
 Baumann, Roland M.: editorial note
 1(1):3, 4
 Beckley College, Harrisburg 3(2):27
 Beetem, E. C. Industries, Carlisle
 3(2):41
 Bell, John house 2(2):43
 Bell, Whitfield J., Jr.: article by 5:3-18
 Bertram, William, Rev. 2(1):7
 Bethany Village Retirement Center,
 Mechanicsburg 3(2):22
 Biddle, Mrs. Edward W. 3(1):14

Big Spr. Presby. Ch. *il* 2(1):15
 Bitter, Henry M. house, 1871 *il* 3(1):36
 Bittenbender, Joseph B., Dr. 1(2):45-49
 Black Americans 3(1):24, 25
Black Book by Anne Royall 4(1): 39-42
 Blacksmith shop, Carlisle *il* 1(2):36
 Blaine barn, North Middleton *il* 3(2):7,
 10
 Blaine, Ephraim 3(2):3-17
 Blaine, James 3(2):4, 5, 13; *il* 3(2):15
 Blaine paper mill, Middlesex *il* 3(2):5
 Blaine, Robert *il*, 3(2):15
 Blaine's land survey, Middleton *il* 3(2):13
 Blunston, Samuel licenses 1(2):21
 Blyth, William 1(1):22, 23
 Boiling Springs
 Aerial Photo Vol. 5 #2: cover
 The Boll *il* 5:108
 The Lake *il* 5:109
Boiling Springs "What's in a Name" by
 Richard Tritt 5:108-110
 Bouquet, Henri 4(1):6-13; *il* 4(1):7
 Bottles, Carlisle *ils* 2(2):14-17
 Bowman, John & Henry 2(2):51
 Bowman, John, Dr., 5:55
 Boyd, Adam, Rev. 2(1):6
 Braddock, Edward, Gen. 4(1):3-5, 9
 Brandtsville Electric Company 1(2):10
 Brethren in Christ 1(2):3-18
 Bridgeport, see Lemoyne
 Bridges 5:63-89
 Bowmansdale *il* 5:78
 Camelback, Harrisburg 5:63, *ils* 5:64-
 69
 Covered, Frank Masland, Jr. photo
 Collection 5:79
 Cumberland Valley Railroad,
 Lemoyne *il* 5:73
 Erb's *il* 5:81
 Graham-Bowman *il* 5:86
 Greider *il* 5:86
 Hay's *il* 5:85
 Hepburn-Bergner *il* 5:85
 Hoover-Bernheisel *il* 5:83
 John Harris, Harrisburg *il* 5:75
 Linninger's *il* 5:82
 Lower Allen Township *il* 5:76
 Market Street, Harrisburg *ils* 5:70;
 5:71
 M. Harvey Taylor, Harrisburg *il* 5:75
 Newburg *il* 5:88
 New Cumberland *il* 5:76
 New Spangler's Mill *il* 5:77
 Orr's *il* 5:81
 Oyster's, *il* 5:80
 Quigley's *il* 5:88
 Ramp *il* 5:87
 Reading Railroad, Harrisburg *il* 5:74
 Sample *il* 5:82
 Silver Spring *il* 5:83

Spangler's Mill *il* 5:77
 Thompson *ils* 2(2):43; 5:87
 Waggoner *il* 5:84
 Walnut Street, Harrisburg *il* 5:72
 Watts *il* 5:84
Bridges: A Photographic Essay by
 Robert G. Crist 5:63-89
 Brunner, Iber C. 1(2):45
 Bucher, Conrad, Rev. 1(2):23, 29
 Baptism & marriage record *il* 1(2):29
 Bucher, Helen H. 3(1):27-29
Bullets for a Revolution by Robert L.
 Emerson 4(2):3-11
 Burd, James 1(1):14-18

C

Camp Hill "What's in a Name" by
 Adam Grotzky 2(2):50-52
 Camp Hill 2(2):25, 50-52
 School District bldg. *ils* 5:45, 46
 Swallow Fountain *il* 2(2):23
 Campbell, John, Maj. Gen. 4(1):5
 Capital Area Intermediate Unit 3(2):24
Carlisle "What's in a Name by Jennifer
 Huntzinger 4(1):53, 54
Carlisle 2(2):6-10; 3(2):14
 Academy 4(1):46, 47
 Anne Royall's visit 4(1):37-52
 Blacksmith shop *il* 1(2):36
 Bottlers & bottles *il* 2(2):14-17
 Building Code 3(2):38, 41
 Commissary magazine 3(2):7, 8
 Carpenter's price list 3(2):36
 Churches 1(2):19-32
 Fire companies 4(1):16-30
 Fort 1(1):14
 Imprint 1792 5:53, 54
 Letter of A. Royall 4(1):49, 50
 "New Town" 2(1): 8, 15, 16; 3(2):45
 Photographers 5:90-99
 Physicians 5:3-18
 Riots (1787) 4(2):12-19
 Taverns 3(2):12; 4(2):14-17
 Whiskey Rebellion 3(2):12
Carlisle Architecture by Nancy
 VanDolsen 3(2):36-43
Carlisle Barracks
 Entrance 1918 *il* 4(1):cover
 Royal American Regiment 4(1):3-15
Carlisle Bottles: A Picture Story by
 George Milos 2(2):14-17
Carlisle Husband Sells his Wife, note by
 Alice Marshall 4(2):32-35; caveat 5:59
 Carlisle Indian Industrial School
 Cumb. Cty. Hist. Soc. photo collec-
 tion 1(2):34
 General Richard H. Pratt 1(2):35;
 5:101-102
 Graduates 1889 *il* 1(2):37
 Luther Standing Bear 5:100, 101
 Pictographic drawings 5:100-107
 Carlisle Land Improvement Co. 3(2):41
 Carothers, Andrew & family 4(1):31-36
 Carothers, John family, murders of 5:37-40

Carothers, John, Lt. 4(2):6
 Caven, Samuel, Rev. 2(1):11, 13, 23
 Cemetery
 Art 2(1):31-42
 Inscriptions 1(2):49
 Locations, list & map 2(1):32, 33
 Centerville 3(1):39-47; *il* 3(1):40, 45
 Academy 5:4
 Central Pa. Suffrage Assoc. 3(1):15
 Chambersburg Ruins, Civil War *il* 5:96
*Charles Lochman, Cumberland Coun-
 ty's "First Premium" Photographer*
 by Linda A. Ries 5:90-99
 Chartier, Peter 3(2):46
 Chase, Thomas C.: article by 2(2):3-13
 Chestnut Tree Blight Committee
 3(1):13
Chloe's Story by Nancy Loughridge
 4(1):31-36
 Choate, J. N., photo collection 1(2):35
*Christian Frederick Post: Missionary
 and Diplomat* by Thomas C. Chase
 2(2):3-13
 Civil War
 Confederate invasion 2(2):34, 35
 Chambersburg Ruins *il* 5:96
 Soldier *il* 5:94
 Civilian Works Progress Admin 5:47
 Clark, Sarah, trial & execution 5:38-40
 Clendenin, John & wife 4(1):34
 Climenhaga, John 1(2):9
 Clouse, Jerry A.: article by 5:19-36
 Cuggage, Robert, Maj. 4(2): 6, 8-10
 Cocklin, Jacob, 1790 house *il* 5:22
Colonel George McFeely by Joseph E.
 Walker 1(1):46-52
 Condition of Lots in the Town of Cum-
 berland 3(2):46
 Confederate troops at Oyster Point
 2(2):cover
 Conyngham, Redmond 3(2):45
 Cookson, Thomas 3(2):36; 4(1):53;
 1756 estate survey *il* 2(1):44
 Coon, Edna 3(2):22
 Comman, Robert 3(2):38
 Coyle Brothers Variety Store, Carlisle
il 5:97
 Craig, John, Rev. 2(1):19
 Craighead, Alexander, Rev. 2(1):6-25
 Craighead, Thomas, Rev. 2(1):9-25
 Crescent Pipe Line 2(2):38
 Cressler, John H. house, Southampton
 2(2):47
*Crime and Its Resolution in 18th Cent.
 Cumberland County* by G. S. Rowe
 3(1):22-26
 Crist, John 3(2):46
 Crist, Robert G.: articles by 3(1):27-29;
 3(2):45, 46; 5:63-89
 Crowell, Prof., State College 3(2):20
 Cumberland County
 Architecture 2(2):41-49
 Cemeteries 2(1):31-42
 Crime 3(1):22-26
 Fire co. support 4(1):25, 29, 30

Jail 1(1):21-45; 4(1):46, 47
 Lutheran & Reformed churches
 1(2):19-32
 Map, 1792 *il* 1(2):24
 Name 3(2):47
 Poor House 4(1):46, 47
 Sheriff 1(1):28-41
 see Ephraim Blaine, John Carothers
Longsdorf Originals
Cumberland County Aerial Photographs of Samuel W. Kunert by Linda A. Ries 3(2):27-35
 Cumberland Cty. Historic Resource Survey 2(2):41-49; 3(2):36-43
Cumberland County History, prospectus 1(1):3-4
 Cumberland Cty. Historical Society 2(2):41
 Library notes 2(1):49
 Photo holdings 1(2):33-41
 Cumberland Cty. Medical Society 5:5
 Cumberland Cty. Militia, 1st Bn. 3(2):8
 Cumberland Fire Company, Carlisle 4(1):24, 25, 29, 30
 Cumberland Forge 3(2):46
 Cumberland Furnace 2(2):31, 32
 Cumberland Valley Normal School 4(2):36
 Cumberland Valley Railroad 2(2):36; 3(1):5, 17; 3(2):42
 Bridge, Lemoyne *il* 5:73
 Depot, Mechanicsburg *il* 1(2):36

D

Davidson, Robert, Rev. 4(1):20, 22, 23
 Davis, William C.: article by 1(1):5-12
 Davis, William: cover designs by 4(2); 5(1); 5(2)
Death of Death [1792 Carlisle imprint] by Morton G. Glise 5:53, 54
 Deen, Katherine & Carl, house, Camp Hill *il* 5:45
 Deibler, Barbara E.: article by 4(1):37-52
 Denny, Wm. 3(2):36
 Detweiler, Martha L.: article by 3(2):18-26
Diary of John A. Smith [Exrpts.] by Robert J. Smith, ed. 4(2):36-44
 Dickinson College 2(2):22; 3(2):21
 Anne Royall visit 4(1):43-51
 Buildings 3(2):45
 Students 3(2):5; 4(1):43-46
 Zatae Longsdorf 3(1):39-42
 Dillsburg and Mechanicsburg Railroad 3(1):5
 Donegal Presbytery 2(1):13-30
 Extract 1734 Minutes 2(1):30
 Douglas, John, family 5:38
 Duffield, George, Rev. 4(1):42-48
 Dunbar, John house, Newville *il* 2(2):45
 Dunbar, Thomas, Col. 1(1):14-19
 Route of march, map 1(1):15
Dunbar's March by William Hunter

1(1):13-19
 Duncan, Sarah Eliz. Postlethwaite *ltr* 3(2):6
 Duncan, Thomas 4(2):13-14

E

Early Architecture in Upper Allen Township 1(2):47
 East Pennsboro Twp. 1(2):25, 26; 3(2):4, 14
 Ebaugh, J., Rev. 4(1):49
 Ege, Michael, ironmaster 2(2):31, 32
 Elder, John, Rev. 2(1):13
 Emerson, Robert L.: article by 4(2):3-11
 Encampment and Exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry, Centre Hall, Pa. 3(1):6
Ephraim Blaine by Willis Kocher 3(2):3-17
 Ethnic groups, household inventories compared 5:24-32
Evangelical Visitor, Grantham 1(2):10-15
Evolution of Ten Pre-1745 Presbyterian Societies in the Cumberland Valley by William T. Swaim 2(1):3-30
 Executions
 Anderson, James 3(2):6
 Chloe, 1801 4(1):35, 36
 Clark, Sarah 5:38-40

F

Fairs see Great Grangers' Picnic
 Faller, George: article by 4(1):16-30
 Falling Spr. Presby. Ch. *il* 2(1):19
 Farm Equipment 3(1):6-20
 Farquahr Company Exhibit, Williams Grove *il* 3(1):12
 Finley, A., Pennsylvania map, 1826 4(1):40-41
 First Presby. Ch., Carlisle *il* 2(1):11
 Flower, Milton E.: article by 4(2):12-19
 Flower, Mrs. C. Guiles 3(1):16
 Forbes, John, Brig. 4(1):8-10, 12
 Forker, Debra: article by 5:55-57
 Fort Couch, Lemoyne 5:56
 Fort Lowther, Carlisle 3(2):45
 Fort Roberdeau, Sinking Spring *ils* 4(2):5, 7
 Fort Washington, Lemoyne 5:56
 Frankenberger, George 1(1):5-12
 Frankenberger Tavern, Mechanicsburg 1(1):cover
 French & Indian War, 1756-1763 1(1):13-19; 4(1):3-10

G

Gates, Warren J.: article by 3(1):3-21
German Lutheran & Reformed Churches in Cumberland Cty. 1763-93 by Charles H. Gladfelter 1(2):19-32

German Reform churches & clergy
1(2):19-32
German-Georgian facade 1840 *il* 3(1):37
Gettysburg College 5:4
Gladfelter, Charles H.: article by
1(2):19-32
Glass bottles, Carlisle 2(2):14-17
Glise, Morton G.: article by 5:53, 54
Goering, Jacob, Rev. *il* 1(2):28
Golston, Samuel, Rev. 2(1):8
Goodwill Fire Company, Carlisle *il* 5:98
Goodyear air ship Vigilant, Lemoyne
Airfield, 1929 *il* 3(2):34
Goswiler, John 1(1):7-11
Grantham 1(2):3-18
Map 1912 1(2):7
National Bank & Amos Musser resi-
dence *il* 1(2):11
Grantham Land Improvement Co.
1(2):10, 12
*Great Grangers' Picnic Exhibition at
Williams Grove, Pa., 1873-1916* by
Warren J. Gates 3(1):3-21
Greencastle Presby. Ch. *il* 2(1):13
Gromlich, Frederick inventory *il* 5:29
Grotzky, Adam: article by 2(2): 50-52
Grove, Jacob 1(1):10
Guthrie, Robert Jr. 3(2):36

H

Haldeman, Jacob 3(2):46
Hamilton, Alexander *ltr* 3(2):12
Hann, Victor, Rev. 3(2):21, 22
Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad 2(2):36
Harrison, Lori & Maureen Agostini: ar-
ticle by 3(1):48-50
Hartman, Susan: article by 1(2):33-41
Hartzler, Levi, Eureka Mill, Grantham
1(2):5; *il* 1(2):6
Hays, Grove, pipe line station 2(2):37
Heck, John house, 1819, Lowther Man-
or *il* 3(1):32
Heckwelder, John 2(2):8-11
Hendricks, Tobias 2(2):51
Herman, Jean 1(2):45
Hertzler, Harry 2(2):16
Hess, Enos 1(2):13, 14
Hickok, Eugene: article by 4(2):20-28
Hilltop House, Gettysburg Pike 1860 *il*
1(2):46
Himes, Charles 1(2):34
Historian, The by Alice Mackenzie
Swaim, 3(2):48
Hockersville 2(2):30
Hogestown 3(1):cover
Hogestown by Maureen Agostini &
Lori Harrison 3(1):48-50
*Household Inventories, Lower Allen
Twp. 1760-1800* by Jerry A. Clouse
5:19-36
Hozman, Samuel: article by 4(2): 45, 46
Huber, Elaine: article by 2(1):43-45
Hunter, William: article by 1(1):13-19
3(2):45

Huntington, Samuel 3(2):11
Huntzinger, Jennifer: article by 4(1):53,
54

I

Index Vols., 1984-1988, 1-5 5:111-118
Indian massacre 1768 1(1):21-45
Indian warfare 4(1):5-14
Indians, Moravian missions to 2(2):3-13
Interstate Farmers Summer Encamp-
ment, Spartanburg, S.C. 3(1):4
Inventories
Lower Allen Twp. 1760-1780; 5:19-36
Citations 5:34-36
Toboyne Twp. 5:26-32
Ironcutter, John 1(1):21-45
Irvine, William 3(2):6; 4(2):13
Ives, Jeffrey *et al* article by 2(1):46-48

J

Jacobs, H. L. 3(2):18
Jones, Aaron 3(1):18
Jordan, John, Judge 4(2):17

K

Kast, Joseph T. 3(1):9
Keefer, David, 1(1):cover; 1(2):47
Keihl, Jacob barn, Lower Frankford *il*
2(2):48
Kelley, Oliver H. 3(1):6
Kelso, John 5:55
Kelso, William 4(1):32, 33
Kennedy, Thomas 4(2):13
Kerr, Andie 2(2):16
Kitzmilller, Millicent L. house, Carlisle
5:49
Kline, George, 1792 imprint 5:53, 54
Kocher, Willis: article by 3(2):3-17
Krause, Ernest J. 2(2):14, 17
Krone, Charles: 3(2):cover
Kunert, Samuel W., article on 3(2):27-
35
Photo plane, *ils* 3(2):28, 35
Photo in flightsuit *il* 3(2):28

L

LaFond, Edward F., Jr. 1(2):45-49
Laws Respecting Women 1777 *il*
4(2):35
Leather thong mfg. equipment *il* 4(2):31
Lefever, John diary
Agricultural prices 2(2):33
Confederate invasion 2(2):34, 35
Lemoyne 3(2):45; 5(1):cover
1928 *il* 5:57
Raymond Myers auto showroom *il*
5:58
Lemoyne "What's in a Name" by Debra
Forker 5:55-57
Line, Albert A. photographer 1(2):34
5:90, 96

Lisburn
 1521 Main St., 1820 *il* 3(1):30
 1741 Main St., 1800 *il* 3(1):31
 Literary Hall, Newville *il* 2(2):45
 Lochman, Charles L. photographer
 1(2):34; 5:90-99; Lochman's Gallery *il*
 5:91
 Log Meeting House *il* 2(1):cover
 Longsdorf, dairy 2(2):38
 Longsdorf, H. H. 4(2):38
 House, Centerville *il* 3(1):45
Longsdorf Originals by Robert J. Smith
 3(1):39-47
 Longsdorf, W. H. 2(2):36
 Longsdorf, Zatae 3(1):39-47 *il* 3(1):40,
 46
 Loughridge, Nancy: article by 4(1):31-
 36
Chloe's Story cited 5:37
 library notes 2(1):49
 Low, John S. 2(2):15, 17
 Lower Allen Twp. 3(2):22
 Architecture 3(1):30-38
 Inventories 18th Cent. 5:19-36
 1340 Rossmoyne Road *il* 3(1):35
 1724 Sheepford Road *il* 3(1):31
 Lutheran churches & clergy 1(2):19-32
 Lydia Baird Home & Hospital, Carlisle
 5:8

M

Magaw, Robert 3(2):6, 11, 12
 Manning, H. L. house, Camp Hill *il* 5:46
 Marshall, Alice K.: article by 4(2):32-35
 Caveat on 5:59
 Masonry & anti-masonry 4(1):39, 42-51
 Mathers, Thomas house, Lower Mifflin *il*
 2(2):47, 49
 McCormick, Hugh, house Carlisle *il*
 3(2):37
 McCormick, Vance C. 4(2):38, 41-43
 McCune, Samuel, house, Southampton
il 2(2):42
 McFeely, George, Col. epaulets *il*
 1(1):46
 McIntosh, Thomas R. 5:53
 McKeehan, David W. 4(1):22
 Mears, Henry 4(2):33
*Mechanics of Mechanicsburg: Naming
 a Town* Ives, Jeffrey *et al* 1(1):46-48
 Mechanicsburg
 Childrens Home 3(2):18-26; *il* 3(2):26
 Frankenberger Tavern 1(1): cover
 318 N. Main St. *ils* 3(2):20, 23
 Ringrose Fly Net & Collar Mfg.
 4(2):29-31
 Station master house *il* 1(2):36
 Trindle & Meeting House Rd. 1824
 map 1(1):9
 Mechanicsburg Naval Supply Depot
 5:50
Mechanicsburg's Frankenberger Tavern
 by William C. Davis 1(1):5-12
 Medical practice, 19th Cent. 5:3-18

Meeting House Spr. Presby. Ch. 2(1):12
 Mercersburg Presby. Ch. *il* 2(1):17
 Merkle, Levi, house, 1842 *il* 3(1):38
 Messiah Bible School & Missionary
 Training Home 1(2):13
 Messiah College 1(2):3-18; 3(2):22
 Messiah Village 1(2):5
 Methodist Childrens Home, *ils* 3(2):20,
 23, 26
 Metzger, George 4(1):28
 Meyers, John E. 5:56
 Middle Spring Presby. Ch. *il* 2(1):7
 Middleton Twp. 3(2):13, 14
 Middleton, Thomas 2(1): cover;
 sketches Presbyterian churches
 2(1):7-23
 Miller, Otho C. Rev. 3(2):21
 Miller, Reuben & Minerva 1(2):5
 Mills, Penn Twp. 2(2):27-29
 Milos, George: article by 2(2):14-17
 Minick, James W., architect 5:41-52
 Photo *il* 5:43
 Mining expedition (1778) 4(2):3-11
 Miramar Iron & Railroad Co. 2(2):36
 3(1):41
 Mitchell, David 4(2):13
 Monaghan Presby. Ch. *il* 2(1):23
 Montgomery, John 4(1):22; 4(2):17
 Moore, John 2(2):36
 Morefield, Mary Anne: article by 5:37-
 40
Mrs. Royall's Pennsylvania by Anne
 Royall 4(1):42-51
 Murders
 Babes in the Woods 1934 2(2):38, 39
 Carothers, Lucetta & Polly 1801
 4(1):31-36
 Carothers, John family 1798 5:37-40
 Murray, William J.: article by 4(2):29-31
 Musser, Amos 1(2):11-15
 Myers, John 1(2):5-8
 Myers, Robert D.: article by 1(2):43-50
 1(2):45

N

National American Woman's Suffrage
 Assoc. 3(1):15
 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
 1(2):44
 National Register of Historic Places
 3(2):36, 42
 Neale, William, Pres. Dickinson 4(1):43-
 45
 Nelson, Roger: article by 4(1):3-15
 New Cumberland
 Benjamin Library *il* 3(2):cover
New Cumberland, "What's in a Name."
 by Christine Raudensky & Michael
 Ulsh 3(2):46-48
 New Kingston 1(2):25
 New Town as Carlisle place name
 2(1):8, 15, 16; 3(2):45
 Newville
 Buildings *ils* 2(2):45, 46

Photographic collection 1(2):38
Nineteenth Cent. frame house, Carlisle il
3(2):40
Nisbet, Charles 5:53, 54
Noble Order of Patrons of Husbandry
3(1):3-21
North Newton Twp. 2(2):41-49

O

Oliver, Isabella, "Melancholy instance of
Human Depravity" extract quoted
5:39, 40
Owen, John, *Death of Death* 5:53, 54

P

Pa. 1792 map, section 1(2):24
Pa. Association Opposed to Woman Suf-
frage 3(1):16
Pa. Bureau for Historic Preservation
2(2):41
Pa. Bureau of Land Records 3(2):14
Pa. Constitution 1776 3(2):9
Pa. Dept. of Agriculture, Farmers Insti-
tute 3(1):13
Pa. Grange 3(1):3-21
Pa. Medical Society 5:8-15
Pa. place names 1763 map 2(2):4
Pa. Pocket Map 1826, section 4(1):40,41
Peace Church (Friedens) il 1(2):27
Penn, John, Gov. il 1(1):38
Penn Township 125 Years by Robert J.
Smith 2(2):27-40
Penn Township 2(2):27-39
Inns 2(2):29-31
Map 1872 2(2):28
Pennsylvania a Song 3(1):27-29
Pennsylvania Railroad land 3(2):19
Pennybacker, Mrs. Perry D. 3(1):14
Penrose, Richard A. F., Dr. 5:5
Petrekin, William 4(2):17
Photographers, Cumberland County 5:91-
96
*Photographic Holdings of Cumberland
County Historical Society* by Susan
Hartman 1(2):33-41
Physicians
Carlisle 5:5
Education 5:10-13
Licensing 5:9, 10
Shippensburg 5:4
*Photographic Drawings at the Carlisle
Indian Industrial School* by Linda F.
Smith 5:100-107
Pictographs
The Battle is Over il 5:104
Conway Two Cut's drawing il 5:103
Courting ceremony 5:106
Lesson on a Slate il 5:101
Student art il 5:107
Two Cheyenne men il 5:105
Yellow Man Elick il 5:102
Place names, Pa. map 2(2):4
Plains Indian pictographs 5:100-107

Pollock, Oliver 4(1):33-36
Residence, Silver Springs il 4(1):35
Pontiac's War 4(1):10-13
Porter, James house il 3(2):39
*Portfolio of Artistic Genius: the Architec-
ture of James W. Minnick* by Randolph
H. Bates 5:41-54
Post, Christian F. 2(2):3-13
Journal il 2(2):13
Postlethwait, Samuel 4(1):20
*Pre-1858 Architecture in Lower Allen
Twp.* by Virginia Rupp 3(1):30-38
Presbyterian societies 2(1):3-30
A. Royall on 4(1):37-52
Meeting houses pre-1745 map 2(1):4
Prohibition reform 2(2):18-26
Prominent Grangers, 1901 il 3(1):9

R

*Rage of Opposing Government: the
Stump Affair of 1768* by Linda A. Ries
1(1):21-45
Raglan Rug Mills, Carlisle il 3(2):42
Railroad depot
Grantham 1(2):12
Longsdorf il 3(1):43
Mechanicsburg il 1(2):36
Railroad photo collection 1(2):39
Raudensky, Christine & Michael Ulsh:
article by 3(2):46-48
Reading Railroad 1(2):5
Reviews
Brunhouse, Robert L., *Miniatures of
Mechanicsburg* by Daniel J. Heisey
3(2):44-45
Crist, Robert G., *Camp Hill a History* by
William A. Hunter 2(1):49, 50
Flower, Milton E., *John Dickinson Con-
servative Revolutionary* by Roland M.
Baumann 2(1):50, 51
Kanes, Lelage, *Using Historical Docu-
ments* by Roland M. Baumann 4(1):55,
56
Miller, M. A., *Autumn Leaves Since
Shinar* by Richard H. Steinmetz, Sr.
4(2):47
Sider, E. Morris, *Messiah College: a His-
tory* by John Andrew 2(1):51, 52
Revolutionary War 4(2):3-11
Ries, Linda A.: articles by 1(1):21-45
3(2):27-35; 5:90-99
Ringrose, J. W., *Fly Net & Collar Manu-
facturing Company* by William J. Murray
4(2):29-31
Riots over Ratification of the Constitution
by Milton E. Flower 4(2):12-19
Roberdeau, Daniel, Genl. 4(2):3-11
*Robert Lowry Sibbet (1826-1898), A Med-
ical Reformer* by Whitfield J. Bell, Jr.
5(1):3-18
Rocky Spring Presby, Ch. il 2(1):21
Rodgers, Richard house, 1771
Lowther Manor il 3(1):32
Roseberry, Robert 1(2):47

Rosegarden Mill, 1740 *il* 1(2):46
 Rosenberry, Amos & Annie 1(2):10
 Rowe, G. S., article by 3(1):22-26
 Royal American Regiment
 Beating Order, 1757 text 4(1):15
 Machine Gun Det. *il* 4(1):13
Royal American Regiment by Roger Nelson 4(1):3-15
 Royall, Anne 4(1):37-52
 Rupp, Virginia: articles by 2(1):31-42
 3(1):30-38

S

Sale of a Wife by her Husband at Carlisle
 by Alice K. Marshall 4(2):32-35. Caveat on 5:59
Samuel Roger Smith & Development of Grantham by E. Morris Sider 1(2):3-18
 Saunders, William 3(1):6
 Schaeffer Elementary School, Camp Hill *il* 5:45
 Scherich, John & Rachel, house, 1851 *il* 3(1):33
 Sharp, Alexander barn, N. Newton *il* 2(2):47
 Shaw, Anna, Rev. 3(1):15, 16
 Shelly, H. O., farm, Grantham *il* 1(2):6
 Sherman's Valley "Black Boys" 1(1):28-41
 Shippensburg, "What's in a Name" by Samuel Hozman 4(2):45-46
 Shippensburg 2(2):6, 7
 Fort 1(1):14, 16
 People's Coal Co. *il* 1(2):38
 Photo collection 1(2):39
 Shippensburg University
 Buildings designed for 5:50
 Collegiate Institute 5:4
 Cumb. Valley Normal Sch. 4(2):36
 Stewart Hall 4(2):cover
 Shiremanstown Childrens Home 3(2):18-26
 Sibbet, Robert L. 5:3-18
 Medical chapter in Wing's *Hist.* 5:13
 Siege of Paris by 5:14, 15
 Sider, E. Morris: article by 1(2):3-18
Silas C. Swallow: Reformer by Richard H. Steinmetz, Sr. 2(2):18-26
 Silver Spring Presby. Ch. *il* 2(1):9
 Slavery 3(2):4; 4(1):31-36
 Smith, James 3(2):6
 Smith, James, Rev. quoted 4(1):35, 36
 Smith, John A.: diary & ltrs. 4(2):36-44
 Smith, Linda E.: article by 5:100-107
 Smith, Robert J.: articles by 2(2):27-40
 3(1):39-47; 4(2):36-44
 Smith, S. R. Co.
 Noodle adv. & noodle factory *ils* 1(2):4
 Smith, Samuel Roger, Pres. Messiah College 1(2):cover; 1(2):3-18
 Smider, George barn, Southampton *il* 2(2):43
 Southampton Twp. 2(2):41-49
 Spahr, Peter 3(2):39
 Spangler, Jacob 3(2):40

Spencer, Joseph, Prof. 4(1):44
 Steinmetz, Richard H., Sr.: article by 2(2):18-26
 Stevenson, George 2(1):43; 3(2):9
 Stewart Hall, Shippensburg *il* 4(2): cover
 Stonecutters 2(1):34
 Stump and Ironcutter inquest *il* 1(1):32
 Stump, Frederick 1(1):21-45
 Suffrage 2(2):24; 3(1):15, 16; 4(1):47
 Swaim, Alice Mackenzie: poem by 3(2):48
 Swaim, William T.: article by 2(1):3-30
 3(2):45
 Swallow Fountain, Camp Hill *il* 2(2):23
 Swallow, Silas C., Rev. 2(2):18-26: *il* 2(2):18
 Swartz, Morris E., Sr., Rev. 3(2):18
Symbolism on Cumberland County Tombstones by Virginia Rupp 2(1):31-42

T

Ten Presbyterian Mtg. Houses *map* 2(1):4
 Thomas, Robert H., Col., 3(1):3-21 *il* 3(1):5
 Thomas, Robert H., Jr. 3(1):3, 14, 19
 Thompson, John 3(2):9
 Thompson, Joseph & Mary Ann 4(2):32-33
 Thompson, Samuel, Rev. 2(1):8, 11
 Thompson, Temple, children of 3(2):3
 Thomson, John, Rev. 2(1):6-8
 Thorpe, Jim 1(2):34, 35
Three Mile Island, "What's in a Name" by Elaine Huber 2(1):43-45
 TMI survey maps 2(1):44, 45
 To the Left [Civil War soldiers] *il* 5:94
 Todd, Roger 1(2):33
 Tombstone symbols, Cumb. Cty 2(1):31-42
 Trimble, John H., Dr. 3(1):6
 Tritt, Peter N. 2(2):32
 Tritt, Richard: article by 5:108-110
 Truner, John R. 3(2):39, 40
Two Leathers Buckets and One Bag by George Faller 4(1):16-30

U

Ulsh, Michael & Christine Raudensky: article by 3(2):46-48
 Underwood, Edward, Maj. *il* 5:93
 Union Fire Company, Carlisle 1789-1836 4(1):16-30
 Bucket, Hat & Trumpet *il* 4(1):21
 Centennial, 1888 *il* 4(1):23
 Fire House *il* 4(1):18
 Fireman's Hat *il* 4(1):29
 First Motorized Equip. 4(1):27
 Hose Cart *il* 4(1):25
United Methodist Home for Children at Shiremanstown by Martha L. Detweiler 3(2):18-25

United States Constitution
Article by Milton E. Flower 4(2):12-19
Article by Eugene Hickok 4(2):20-28
United States Constitution and the Lessons of History by Eugene W. Hickok 4(2):20-28
Universalism opposed 5:53, 54
Upper Allen
Bicentennial 1(2):43-50
Building Survey 1(2):47
Jubilee 76 1(2):43-50
Oral history 1(2):48
Map 1872 1(2):42
Photo collection 1(2):48
Records 1(2):49
Upper Allen Heritage Committee: Its Origins by Robert D. Myers 1(2):43-50

V

VanDolsen, Nancy: articles by 2(2):41-49
3(2):36-43
Vethake, Henry, Prof. 4(1):43, 44

W

Wade, George N.: 1(2):cover, 2(1):cover
Walker, Joseph E.: article by 1(1):46-52
War of 1812 1(1):46-52
Weaver, James B., Gen. 3(1):13
Wenger, Crist G. 2(2):15
What's is a Name
Rationale 2(2): 50
See place names

White Hall 2(2):51, 52
Whitehead, Mortimer 3(1):13
Whitehill, Robert 3(2):9; 4(2):13-15
Wightman, John 4(1):49, 50
William's Grove 4(2):39, 41, 44
Williams Grove, Grange Picnic 3(1):3-21;
4(2):36-44
Advertisement *il* 3(1):15
Grange Ave. Cottages *il* 3(1):21
Grange Picnic 3(1):3-21; 4(2):36-43
Tent Area *il* 3(1):17
Woodrow Wilson Visit 4(2):36-44
Williams Grove Special *il* 3(1):7
Wilson, James Armstrong, Maj. 4(2):16-17
Wilson, Samuel Rev. house, Lower Mifflin
il 2(2):44
Wilson, Woodrow 4(2):36-44
Wing, Conway, Rev. *il* 5:92
Women's programs 3(1):14-16; 39-44
Woodburn, W. C., house, Newville *il*
2(2):46

Y

Yellow Tavern, Lemoyne 5:55
York Haven Water and Power Co.
2(1):43-45

Z

Zeisberger, David 2(2):5
Zinn, W. N. 2(2):16

Partial List of Cumberland County Publications in Print

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

Biographies

Jim Thorpe: Carlisle Indian. Wilbur Gobrecht. \$3.00

Peter Chartier: Knave of the Wild Frontier. William Hunter. \$2.50

William Thompson: A Shooting Star. Allan Crist. \$2.50

George Stevenson: Conservative as Revolutionary. Roland Baumann. \$3.00

Community History

Planning of Carlisle and its Center Square. James Flower. \$5

James Silver and his Community. Norman Keefer. \$2

History of Cumberland County. Conway Wing. Reprint \$36

18th and 19th Century Courthouses. Murray and Flower. \$2.25

Camp Hill, A History. Robert G. Crist. \$23 including tax and mailing.

Other

Indian Industrial School, Carlisle. R. H. Pratt. Reprint. \$3

The Lyceum in Carlisle and Cumberland County. Warren Gates. \$2.25

Index to the Biographical Annals of Cumberland County. Cordelia Neitz. \$5

Three Cumberland County Woodcarvers: Schimmel, Mountz, and Barret. Milton E. Flower, \$10.

Guide to the Historical Markers of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. \$1.00

Cumberland County History. Previous Issues, \$5.00

Atlas of Cumberland County Pennsylvania 1858. \$30