

A History of Psychiatry in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania

by S. Kendrick Eshleman, III, M.D.

Mental illness was recognized and treated by general physicians in Lancaster County from the earliest days. According to John W. W. Loose,¹ the defense in the celebrated murder trial of John Haggerty in 1847 used the "not guilty by reason of insanity" plea for the first time in Lancaster County. The newspaper *Lancaster Examiner & Herald*, in its issue for January 27, 1847,² reported the trial in detail. I will quote extracts from this report which are of special psychiatric interest.

The trial of John Haggerty for the murder of Melchior Fordney³ and Catharine Tripple, in October last, commenced on Thursday morning. The courthouse was densely crowded during the trial. Benj. Champneys, Esq., Attorney General, and Wm. Mathiot, Esq., Deputy, appeared for the Commonwealth; and George Ford and John L. Thompson, Esqs., for the prisoner.

About an hour and a half were occupied in calling a jury; about

sixty persons having been called before one was empannelled [sic]. The jury was composed of the following persons: Jno. F. Shroder, George Lefever, John S. Manning, Henry Brimmer, George H. Bomberger, Isaac Sowers, Michael Musselman, Benjamin Hershey, Jacob Neaveling, George Leaman, Henry W. Hess, John Shuck.

Mr. Mathiot opened the case for the prosecution, and then proceeded to call witnesses.

The witnesses for the prosecution reported, more or less, the same information: that is, John Haggerty came to Mr. Fordney's gun shop on South Queen Street and asked him to shoot his (Haggerty's) horse which Mr. Fordney declined to do, and said he would rather give him "a couple of dollars for to help you out of the scrape," which he had gotten into with another man (Woehr).

Haggerty then went into the shop, took a gun and loaded it. The Fordneys tried to get Haggerty to give it up "before



Fordney's home is gone, but these adjacent homes along South Queen Street in Lancaster City are similar to Fordney's.

you hurt someone." Haggerty shot at his horse twice but the gun did not fire so he went into his house nearby and brought out an axe along with the gun with which, this time, he did shoot the horse. Haggerty then handed the gun to one of the Fordneys, according to their son, and picked up the axe and ran after Mr. Fordney. He struck Fordney with the axe as well as Mrs. Fordney (when she tried to assist her husband) and one of their daughters. Earlier Haggerty had run outside and looked into a passing wagon to see if a man (Woehr) was there; he had been looking for Woehr ever since they had a disagreement. Another witness, Isabella Gibson, gave a somewhat different account, saying that Catharine Tripple came out of the house and tried to disarm Haggerty. He handed her the gun but then struck Fordney with the axe and, at some point, struck Tripple also. Isabella Gibson further reported that she saw the bodies after the blows and "the back part

of Fordney's head was entirely cut off, his legs were both broken and marrow stuck to his pantaloons, one arm was broken, blood was over the floor, wall and ceiling and the front part of Catharine's head. I saw it was cut with the axe, I saw nothing more; I saw the child and it was cut open on the top of the head, its brain stuck out I dare say about an inch." The Fordney's had four children, the one hurt was six years old. Nothing more was said about Mrs. Fordney. Additional testimony indicated that after people in the neighborhood realized what had happened, they started throwing stones at Haggerty. He chased and threatened some of them, but fell and the axe was taken from him and a rope put around his neck and he was dragged 8 or 10 feet and then led away to prison. Evidently Haggerty had been in prison some years before following an altercation with a man who consequently died.

Another witness said Haggerty had

told him three months before that he blamed the Fordneys "for meddling [sic] a good deal with his business and that he'd kill them if they would not quit it."

There were two medical witnesses for the prosecution. The first was Dr. George B. Kerfoot who said he and Dr. Henry Carpenter had been called in to examine the wounds of the victims and their record was presented to the court. Remarkably, the child was gradually recovering, having been unconscious for 12 days and had some persistent paralysis on the right side. Dr. Henry Carpenter concurred with Dr. Kerfoot's report and they stated that "the wounds given the deceased undoubtedly occasioned their deaths."

There was conflicting testimony as to whether John Haggerty had an odor of liquor on him the day of the murders. A deputy sheriff who saw him shortly after the murders said he never smelled liquor on him but that his appearance "after he was washed was rather wild and frightened. I have seen him look as wild before though. From his condition, I don't think I have knowledge to define whether he was drunk or crazy, though I smelled no liquor on him." Charles Denues, Esq. (a passerby right after the murder) testified that Haggerty said he gave the gun to Fordney to shoot him and he would not do it so he had a right to shoot Fordney, and he said "this is the day of Judgement and I can show it by scripture that I have a right to destroy all

whoremongers." Mr. Denues further said, "two persons took him up then and after we tied him he was wrothy and cursed us. I could not describe his appearance other than he looked like a bull terrier dog flung away from a mad bullock; his eyes were standing out, he looked very wrothy, his eyes appeared very red and about twice as large as now. I smelled no liquor about him." He had a history of frequent alcohol use, however.

There was testimony from Dr. Charles L. Baker who was the attending physician at the jail when Haggerty was committed. He described his appearance then quoted Haggerty as saying, "Why did she take the gun from me? It was my gun, it was partly made for that, you'll find it in the Scriptures. From the time I was a child I be to do it; that horse was a devil." Haggerty said some times when he would ride the horse it was gentle, other times a devil. He said he had seen strange things or had curious thoughts. He spoke about his having seen his horse on a tree, on that tree the Saints were contending; the Son of God was there: he thought there was a great fight there. He told Dr. Baker that his horse was on the side of the Americans and he did not like to kill him on that account. His horse was tied on the tree, prancing and contending with the things on the tree. Dr. Baker went on to say, "Some persons in the room asked Haggerty—What, a horse speak? Haggerty replied, yes to be sure it could." Then Haggerty spoke of his horse

as being "the great Dragon...and there are three or four hundred killed."

Dr. Baker further testified that Haggerty said he thought he loaded the gun with silver bullets, did not know where he got the axe, wanted to chop the horse's head off. He thought the horse was "anti-Christ."

Charles Boughter, a visitor to the jail, testified that Haggerty said "they tell me I have killed Fordney and Kitty Tripple". He then said it is all right if he had done it for the competition of the day of Judgement could not be done as long as they lived. Haggerty said that it had commenced on Friday night, that the fiery dragon and the anti-Christ had got into his horse and goat and kept up a terrible fighting all night. He told of chickens flying up into the tree where his horse and goat were kneeling and said they (the chickens) represented Martin Van Buren. Haggerty said, "the tree moved up and down with the chickens on it." All this worried him so he got up and "loaded his gun with a five cent piece." He shot his horse and thought he had destroyed the anti-Christ so "the reign of the true Christ" could come. Haggerty also spoke of Fordney as being "a good neighbor" and said he had "no animosity against him." Haggerty's reported statements were often contradictory, rambling and disjointed as well as ungrammatical. Psychologically, his ideas were grandiose and irrational.

There was much additional testimo-

ny, essentially repeating the same information, although other bizarre delusions and hallucinations were described as expressed by Haggerty. The court reporter had eighty five pages of manuscript. Forty-seven witnesses were examined on the part of the Commonwealth and twenty-four on the part of the prisoner. The examination of witnesses was commenced on Thursday and concluded at a late hour on Saturday night. There was testimony by Dr. Francis B. Burrowes who had been a physician at the jail when John Haggerty attempted suicide at one time in the past. He noted an indentation on his head then from a previous injury. He did not consider Haggerty "perfectly sane" at that time. Dr. Burrowes said "that state of excitement which is called mania, under its various forms, can be relieved by copious bleeding. Sleep has the effect of relieving some particular kinds of mania."

Dr. William Fahnestock had examined the fracture on the prisoner's head and said, "the fracture passes the lower edge of Wonder, Hope, Conscientiousness, and terminates where Cautiousness commences, between Ideality and Hope. It does not pass near Destructiveness or Combativeness." That examination had taken place approximately two weeks before the trial. The physicians did not believe insanity usually followed a skull fracture, but said it may. Another witness indicated that he had known Haggerty five or six years before and "he was very crazy."

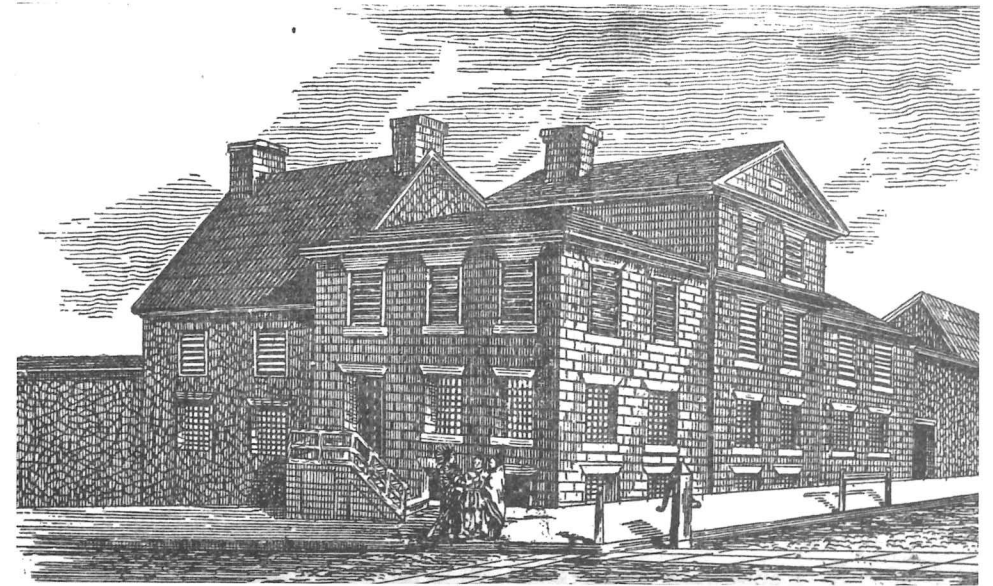
Judge Lewis gave the charge to the jury which is reported at length in the same newspaper on February 3, 1847. To quote from his charge, "The use of a weapon likely to kill, the pursuit of the deceased into his own house, the locking of the [shop] door apparently to prevent interruption or escape [although the Fordney's son said he had locked the house doors], the cruel repetition of his blows—show that the case before us is a clear case of murder of the first degree unless justified, excused or palliated by circumstances connected with the state of the prisoner's mind at the time." The jury found Haggerty guilty of murder in the first degree, and the Judge sentenced him to death by hanging. In his sentencing the Judge said, "with but few exceptions, the outbreaks of violence that have from time to time characterized your conduct always took place when your passions were excited by intoxicating drink. It is in full proof that you were perfectly aware of the influence of liquor upon your mind and passions and knew that it was the cause of your repeated acts of violence...and that on more than one occasion you had a perfect recollection afterwards of all that had taken place."

The *Lancaster Examiner & Herald*, on July 28, 1947, described in detail the hanging in the yard of the Lancaster County jail and stated, "During the time of the execution, the street at the corner upon which the jail was located [West King and North Prince Streets] was

thronged with persons and a number of unsuccessful attempts were made by the assemblage to effect an entrance. Much excitement prevailed throughout the city." The newspaper further reported, "Judge Lewis, who tried the deceased, was desirous that examination of his head should be made in the presence of the numerous physicians of the city who were present."

Dr. Charles Baker, attending physician at the prison, assisted by Drs. Atlee, Cassidy, Parry, H. Carpenter, Ehler, Smith, Richards and others proceeded to make the investigation."

The paper described the dimensions of the head and said the skull was about $\frac{1}{2}$ " thicker than usual and no fracture was perceptible. "The skull [sic] was then sawed through the middle and the top removed and, after the most diligent search, no defect was apparent." The report went on to say "the functions of the brain were in no manner disorganized and every physician present, on being respectively asked, gave it as his solemn opinion that the injuries to the deceased's head to which his malconduct had been attributed did not exist in fact. The skull [sic] was found to be of an extraordinary thickness. Great satisfaction was experienced on ascertaining the result of the examination, which was conducted with great care and skill. After the medical gentlemen had made some further experiments, the body was restored to the coffin and conveyed to the burial ground



The old Lancaster County Jail was located at Prince and West King Streets. The Fulton Opera House now occupies the site and remnants of the jail walls can still be seen along North Water Street.

belonging to Father Keenan's church, and decently interred."

It is of interest that the case cited followed just a few years after the establishment of the M'Naughten rule for legal insanity (knowing the difference between right & wrong) in England. It is still the standard in most United States jurisdictions, although there have been modifications and alternatives before and since. However, after the Daniel M'Naughten trial in 1843 the English public had great difficulty accepting that a disease of the mind could result in acquittal for a criminal act. Throughout the history of western society the law has tried to accommodate the fact that some people violate social standards because of a

defect of thinking, feeling, or behavior and should be granted some degree of leniency.

Since the 1800s, the courts have been struggling with how to make reasonable adjustments in this respect. The relationship of psychiatry to the law is most complex and was even recognized in the Haggerty case when Judge Lewis told the jury that doctors did not decide matters of responsibility, only judges and juries. Here is a case, however, in which Haggerty had delusions that his horse was "the great dragon," that it was a duty of necessity to destroy it; with the world at its end and human laws abolished, and it was like the command of God to kill the deceased. However, the jury did not

conclude that this was an excuse for the murders which were committed. They found no evidence for his beliefs "other than the declarations of the prisoner since the perpetration of the act."

This case is interesting from several standpoints. It involves local history, reflects ideas about mental function existing at that time, as well as legal attitudes and procedures. Certainly there was a question about Haggerty's mental state even though it availed him little. Even if his serious mental disorder would have been acknowledged, they probably would not have known what to do for him legally or medically. Despite major—in fact revolutionary—advances in understanding and treatment of mental illness, it is still a subject that challenges our deeper understanding. I hope future historians will view

our efforts today more kindly than we do those of the 1840s.

The earliest reference that I have found specifically regarding the care and treatment of the mentally ill in Lancaster County was to "a hospital and insane asylum" built in the early 1830s. Before that the mentally ill were probably kept in the basement of the older hospital, sometimes restrained.⁴ Acts of the Pennsylvania legislature in March 1865 and April 1866 authorized the erection of a "hospital and insane asylum." The new building was completed in the fall of 1868 and the older (1830s) hospital building "was refitted" as a wing. Here there were wards for males and females for the "hopelessly and violently insane."⁵ A final "New Insane Asylum" was erected, as a separate building, in 1898—



The Insane Asylum. Built 1898–99, razed 1969. The last building to be used for the mentally ill. Lancaster County Historical Society photo 2-07-03-16.



Female insane asylum patients in front of the original hospital building (right) and the 1866 building. Because of their sunbonnets, these women were often referred to as the "sunbonnet babies," c. 1910. Photo from Katherine Keller's scrapbook. Private collection.

resulting in some redistribution of patients. Both of these buildings have been replaced by the present day Conestoga View. The 1868 building was designated for the "sick and infirm and mild lunatics." The original (1799) county hospital building was not used for patient quarters in recent memory. The county hospital was under the control of a superintendent and psychiatric patients were originally attended by general physicians and later by psychiatrists.

The first physician specifically trained in psychiatry and neurology to reside and practice in Lancaster County appears to have been James S. Hammers, MD. He was born May 7, 1879 and was licensed in Pennsylvania in 1902. Having previously practiced in Indiana County,

Chester County and Allegheny County, all in Pennsylvania, he came to Lancaster from Mayview State Hospital on December 26, 1935. His first private office was situated on North Duke Street near the Lancaster General Hospital and later at 927 East King Street, where he also resided.⁶ This site is still a private home. He also had an office at the Lancaster County Hospital in the 1799 building, now considered to be the second oldest hospital building in the United States still standing. That building also provided facilities for special therapies. Patients were brought there from other buildings in the complex for these treatments—new at that time. The records indicate that Drs. Green and Himes came from the Harrisburg State Hospital to

attend psychiatric patients at the Lancaster County Hospital prior to Dr. Hammers' arrival. The Harrisburg physicians did not have offices in Lancaster, however. Dr. Hammers died August 30, 1953 and was survived several years by his wife. They had no children.⁷

There have been approximately forty psychiatrists who have practiced in Lancaster County since Dr. Hammers.⁸ In addition there have been many individuals practicing in the fields of psychology, social work and addictions plus various types of counseling. Mention should be made of Kenneth E. Appel, MD who was born in Lancaster on May 15, 1896. A number of his relatives have continued to reside here. He was a nationally known psychiatrist and a former Professor and Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. He had an illustrious career, including having served as President of the American Psychiatric Association from 1953 to 1954, and as President of the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health from 1954 to 1960. In addition to his academic appointment at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Appel continued his private practice on the staff at the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia where a number of patients from Lancaster were treated under his care. He died at his home in August 1979.

The first outpatient community psy-

chiatric facility in Lancaster County, of which I am aware, was the Lancaster Guidance Clinic which started in 1937. It was originally part of the Community Service Association but separated from that in 1947, becoming an independent non-profit out-patient agency with Community Chest funding. It has undergone changes in recent years in its mission and administration. Ten years after its founding, this facility was able to hire a full-time psychiatrist as well as other mental health personnel. The first psychiatrist at the Lancaster Guidance Clinic was Robert Kemble, MD. He also had a part-time private practice with the noted child psychologist, Dr. Psyche Cattell, who was also on the clinic's staff as its chief psychologist. Dr. Kemble left Lancaster in 1958 and was succeeded by a number of other psychiatrists. The Lancaster Guidance Center, as it is now called, continues its vital role in the County's psychiatric services for adults and children.

The County Mental Health/Mental Retardation program was initiated in 1968 as a direct consequence of the challenge provided in 1963 by President John F. Kennedy. The Community Mental Health Act authorized federal money for the construction of community mental health centers. As a result, two "catchment" areas were designated in Lancaster County with separate psychiatric services to be provided for each catchment area. Originally the line separating the two was

the middle of Queen Street in Lancaster. The St. Joseph Hospital's psychiatric unit served one area and the Lancaster General Hospital the other, the latter opening a floor designated for that purpose in 1972. This geographical separation did not last long in actuality. Several years later, psychiatric in-patient units were established at the Community Hospital of Lancaster and the Ephrata Hospital. The Columbia Hospital has had attending psychiatrists on its staff and an in-patient drug and alcohol treatment center. The St. Joseph Hospital's psychiatric facility was organized in 1959 by Dr. Tom B. Metzger in close association with Dr. S. Kendrick Eshleman III. That facility was one of the earliest in-patient psychiatric units in a general hospital in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the first in Lancaster County. Dr. Karl E. Buri was probably the first chairman of psychiatry at the Lancaster General Hospital, as well as the last psychiatrist on the staff of the Lancaster County Hospital. The latter ceased admitting psychiatric patients in 1942. Patients were moved to the Harrisburg State Hospital then, as directed by an act of the State Legislature. Dr. Buri died in 1957 and Dr. Fred G. Holt absorbed his practice and position at the Lancaster General Hospital until shortly before his death in 1972.

It is interesting to observe the evolution of psychiatry in our country as well as locally. Prior to the 1940s and World War II, psychiatry was principally cen-

tered in large public institutions and smaller independent ones. The Lancaster County Almshouse and Hospital served this function in our area and was concerned with the safe and humane care of the mentally ill, providing what meager treatment was available. The use of insulin, metrazol, and electro-convulsive therapy in 1933, 1935, and 1938, respectively added considerably to the therapeutic resources available at that time. These were first administered in Lancaster County by Dr. Hammers at the Lancaster County Hospital. Dr. Fred Holt was probably the first psychiatrist to use electro-convulsive therapy at the Lancaster General Hospital and Dr. Metzger in his private office. This very helpful treatment has been available at the former St. Joseph Hospital since 1959. It has been used much less frequently in recent years because of the development of effective psychiatric medications.

After World War II, psychiatrists spread out from the hospitals into communities with the opening of private offices and clinics as well as psychiatric facilities in general hospitals. Much had been learned about mental illness which could be applied in psychiatric therapy, utilizing psycho-dynamic principles that were previously promulgated, especially by psychoanalysts, and further developed by the experiences of military medicine. There emerged a rationale for understanding mental illness and while

not always accurate, in the light of later knowledge, it did provide a more scientific way of thinking about mental disorders and established the foundation for more effective treatments.

In the mid-1950s a major development occurred in psychiatry and has continued through the introduction of potent psychiatric medicines. This permitted the discharge of many patients from State Hospitals with treatment to be provided in the local communities instead. This was aided by the Community Mental Health movement which, while ambitious in its aims, fell short of its intentions because of the great need and limited supply of personnel, facilities and funds. However, the movement did stimulate the development of community services consisting of a number and variety of programs. These programs were essentially out-patient facilities, some attached to local hospitals and some not. Alcohol and chemical dependency programs became active in Lancaster County with in-patient detoxification units, as well as residential centers. Also there have been several support groups for the mentally ill as well as social and residential facilities to accommodate the needs and potential for treatment. The Alpha Club, started by the Mental Health Association of Lancaster County in 1962, was probably the first of these support groups. Physicians specializing in diagnosis and treatment of mental illness (psychiatrists) have been closely associated with many of these facilities. It

became possible to obtain most types of modern psychiatric treatment within Lancaster County and those few that were not available here could be sought in nearby specialized centers such as Hershey Medical Center and the medical centers at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Many Lancaster County citizens have received psychiatric care at Philhaven Hospital near Lebanon, Pennsylvania. That private facility also has had personnel working in several places in Lancaster County. Many Lancaster County veterans have received psychiatric treatment at the Department of Veteran Affairs Medical Centers in Lebanon and Coatesville.

Psychiatry has come a long way from the large custodial institutions of the last two centuries to the modern panoply of services available, utilizing public and private offices, crisis intervention services, community and specialized hospitals and numerous supportive agencies and programs. The history of psychiatry and the attitudes toward mental illness in Lancaster County have essentially paralleled those of the United States, although without most of the passing fads that have occurred in the field from time to time. Generally, the practice of psychiatry here has been within the broader realm of medicine with mutual benefit. The last century was remarkable for the increasingly rapid scientific advances in psychiatry, as in the rest of medicine. Recent developments have largely been in the methods of providing

and funding professional care. It is to be hoped that the next century will continue to see such significant innovations as did the last, both scientific and humane.



Charge to the Jury by President Judge Ellis Lewis (excerpts)

Gentlemen of the Jury, this painfully interesting investigation is drawing to a close. We would congratulate you upon the approaching termination of your labors, but we know that you can feel no other than the most unpleasant emotion as you perceive that the moment is about to arrive when the whole responsibility of this cause will be thrown upon you. That responsibility is your duty to meet faithfully and fearlessly.



At the last term [of court] the Prisoner, by letter, requested the Court to assign proper counsel for his defense. Understanding that he had confidence in Messrs. Ford and Thompson, and having full confidence ourselves, in their learning and discretion, we assigned to them the responsible duty of taking charge of the Prisoner's interests. They have discharged that duty in a manner which meets the entire approbation of the Court—which must command the admiration of the community, and which will place their efforts, in his behalf, before the public, as enduring monuments to perpetuate their eloquence, their ability, and their fidelity. If, in their zeal and under the influence of that anx-

ious solicitude which is the necessary result of their relation to the Prisoner, whose life is, in a measure, placed under their charge, they have seemed to speak uncourteously [sic] of the gentlemen to whom they stood opposed, all will stand ready to make allowances; and none more so than the counsel for the Commonwealth.



It is a matter of gratification to us that the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, in the conscientious exercise of his discretion, felt it his duty, in a case of such magnitude, to present himself by the side of his able representative [William Mathiot, district attorney], for the purpose of sustaining the interests of the Commonwealth. The ability and candor evinced by the Commonwealth's counsel deserve the approbation of the Court and the commendation of the community.



It is the duty of the Court to expound the law to the Jury, and that exposition ought to be received. Unless the Jury conscientiously believe it to be wrong, in which case they are not bound. In a criminal case, the Jury are the judges of both law and fact. If you acquit the prisoner, upon the ground of insanity, it is your duty to state the ground of acquittal in your verdict, in order that he may be placed under such restraint as the public society may require. If you convict him, it is your duty to ascertain, in your ver-

dict, whether his offense be murder in the first or second degree. The prisoner's life is now in your hands. If guilty the law and your oath require you to say so. If innocent of all criminal intention may God send him a speedy deliverance!

The Verdict

On Thursday morning at nine o'clock the Court received the solemn verdict of the Jury of Guilty of Murder of the first degree. The prisoner was then requested by the Court to stand, and if anything he had to say, why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon him. He stated in substance that he had not drunk any spirituous liquor from the Tuesday previous to the murder...and that he had not spoken to some witnesses on Wednesday morning before the murder as testified to in Court.

His attorneys accordingly made a motion for a new trial on these grounds: one of the jurors was intimidated by the others to acquiesce to the verdict as rendered; that one of the jurors had expressed before the trial an opinion of the prisoner's guilt; and that the Rev. Mr. Bahnson had on Sunday morning last in his Church in the course of his sermon and prayer, in the presence of the jury (they being in attendance in his Church) made reference to the trial in question. The Court after hearing testimony and arguments, overruled the motion, and proceeded to deliver the sentence.

JOHN HAGGERTY! The jury have found you guilty of murder in the first degree. We have felt a most anxious solicitude to secure to you a fair trial and the fullest enjoyments of all your privileges.

A distinction was made by the Court in your favor, depending upon the degree in which your mind was affected by intoxication; in which it is said that we stand alone and unsustained by any other Judges of the Commonwealth. Upon that distinction the jury might have saved your life if they had believed that the facts would warrant a verdict of murder in the second degree. Gladly would we have received such a verdict. But they were your Constitutional Judges. They were honest, patient, and impartial. And we cannot say that they have erred.

The law has exhausted all its milder admonitions, and the jury of your own selection, after a most patient and careful investigation, have surrendered you up as a fit subject for its last and highest penalty. It remains but to pronounce the solemn sentence of the law, that you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you be dead! May God have mercy on your soul!

Haggerty was executed 23 July 1847.

About the Author

S. Kendrick Eshleman, III, MD is a Life Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association. He is a graduate of the University of Florida and the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. After interning at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania he took his psychiatric training at the Norristown (PA) State Hospital. He directed the psychiatric wards in the U. S. Army Hospital at Fort Knox, Kentucky for two years and opened his office for psychiatric practice in Lancaster, Pennsylvania in 1959, also serving as Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry at the former St. Joseph Hospital for twenty years. Dr. Eshleman retired from practice in 1997 and currently resides with his wife, at his family's 18th century home near Paradise, Pennsylvania.

End Notes:

- 1 Personal communication.
- 2 On file at Lancaster County Historical Society.
- 3 Melchoir Fordney was arguably one of Lancaster's finest gunsmiths. He and his wife Margaret were separated and he lived with Catharine Tripple on South Queen Street.
- 4 Franklin Ellis and Samuel Evans, *History of Lancaster Co, PA, With Biographical Sketches of Many of its Pioneers and Prominent Men* (Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1883), 222; Henry A. Showalter

in *The Journal of the Lancaster County Historical Society*, 1951, vol. 55, no. 4, p. 103.

- 5 *An Authentic History of Lancaster County* by J. I. Mombert, D.D., 1869, p 443.
- 6 Records of Lancaster City and County Medical Society.
- 7 Personal communication from George Kirchner, former employee of Lancaster County Hospital.
- 8 Biographical data cited in related paper by this author on file at Lancaster County Historical Society, prepared for 150th anniversary of Lancaster City and County Medical Society, 1994.