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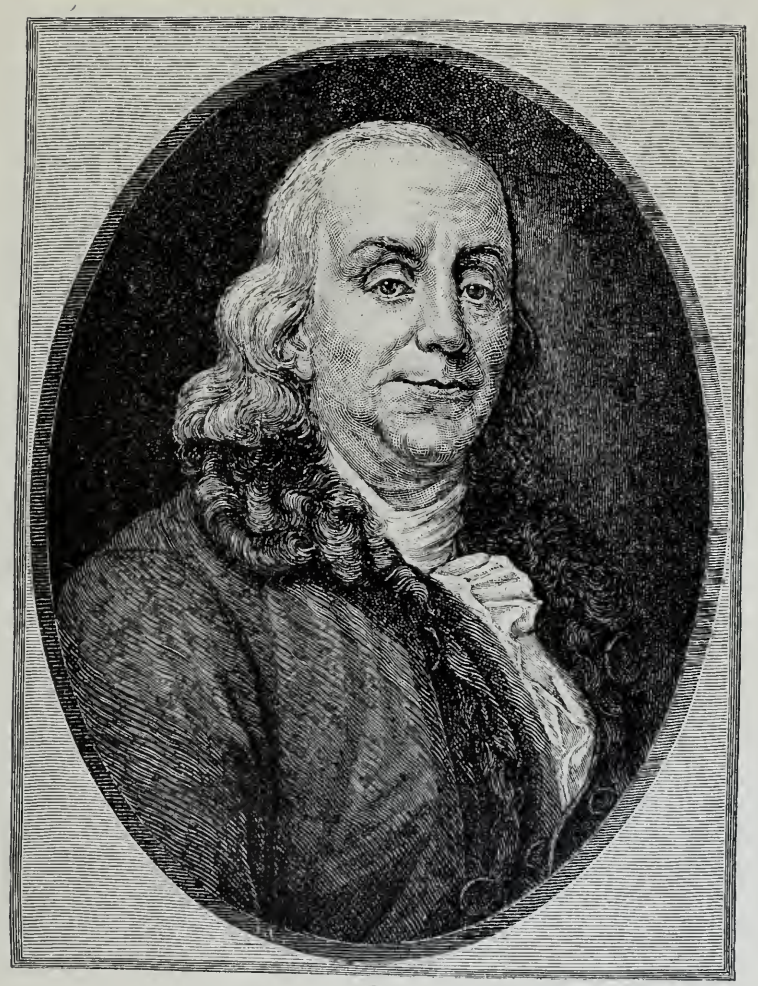

B. Franklin

PENNSYLVANIA

A HISTORY

Editor-in-Chief

GEORGE P. DONEHOO

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With Introduction by

THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY

Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

VOLUME IV

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PENNSYLVANIA STATE SEAL

CHAPTER XVI.

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE WORLD WAR, 1917-1918.

It is not within the purpose of this book to give a general sketch of the World War. It is, however, necessary to keep in mind a few of the dates relating to this great conflict. A few of these are given, simply as milestones.

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and his wife, were assassinated at Sarajevo, in Bosnia, on June 28, 1914. On the 28th of July Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, and the next day Russian mobilization was ordered. On the 1st of August Germany declared war on Russia, and on the same day France ordered mobilization. On August 2 Germany demanded free passage of her army through Belgium, which had long before been decided upon as the course by which Germany would strike France, even regardless of the treaty guaranteeing the inviolability of Belgian territory, which Germany treated as a "scrap of paper." On the 3d of August France declared war upon Germany, after calling attention to the treaties of 1839 and 1870. Then came the suddent attack upon Belgium, in which the twenty-four army corps, divide into three armies, poured into Belgium, with France as the objective. On the 4th of August Great Britain declared war against Germany, and Lord Kitchener became Secretary of War. On the 26th of August Louvain was sacked and burned by the Germans. From the 6th to the 10th of September there took place the battle of the Marne, in which Von Kluck was defeated by General Joffre, and the Germans were driven back. On the 20th of the same month came the shelling of the Rheims Cathedral by the Germans. The English occupy Ypres on October 13, and the next day the Canadian force of 32,000 men land at Plymouth.

On the 24th of January, 1915, the British fleet puts to flight the German squadron in the North Sea. The German submarine blockade of the British Isles begins on February 18, 1915. The Germans first make use of poison gas on the Allied army on April 22, in the attack upon the Canadians at Ypres. The "Lusitania" sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast May 7, in which 1,152 lives were lost, among whom were 102 Americans. On the 19th of August the "Arabic" sunk by German submarine, 44 lives lost, 2 Americans. October 12 Edith Cavell, English nurse, shot by the Germans on the charge of aiding English prisoners to escape from Belgium, and the next day London was bombarded by Zeppelins—55 killed and 114 injured. On February 21, 1916, the battle of Verdun commenced. On the 19th of April, 1916, President Wilson

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warns Germany to abandon the submarine policy. On May 15 the British gain Vimy Ridge. June 5 Lord Kitchener loses his life when the "Hampshire" was sunk off the Orkney Islands. July 1, the French and British make the attack north and south of the Somme.

On February 3, 1917, Count von Bernstorff is given his passports and diplomatic relations with Germany are severed. On the 15th of March the Czar Nicholas, of Russia, abdicated. On April 1 the "Aztec," an American ship, sunk by a submarine, and on the 5th the "Missourian," an American steamer was sunk in the Mediterranean, and on the 6th the United States declared war against Germany. On the 18th of May President Wilson signed the Conscription Bill, and on the 5th of June there was held the first registration day for the new draft army. July 3, 1917, the American Expeditionary Force of the United States arrives in France, where General Pershing, the commander-in-chief, had preceded it early in June.

These dates are but a few of the milestones in the history of the events preceding the entrance of Pennsylvania into the great conflict which swept over the world like a devastating scourge, the effects of which will persist for years to come.

It is regretted that the immense amount of material which was collected by the Pennsylvania War History Commission has not been made available for the historical student of Pennsylvania's part in the World War.

Soon after the entrance of the United States into the war Governor Brumbaugh called together a number of prominent men from every part of the State. These men met at Harrisburg and organized a Committee of Public Safety. George Wharton Pepper, now the senior United States Senator from Pennsylvania, was elected chairman and the late Lewis S. Sadler, afterwards highway commissioner, was elected secretary. The title of this body was afterwards changed to the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense and Committee of Public Safety, being in direct connection with the National Council of Defense. This organization had subordinate councils in every county in the State, and it was through these county organizations that all of the war activities were carried on. The Red Cross work, the Liberty Loans and the regulations of the Draft Boards were all brought to the attention of the people through these local councils. Each Council had a chairman and other executive officers, with committees for every phase of war activity.

On the 22d of June, 1918, George Wharton Pepper, chairman of the State Council, appointed a War History Commission, consisting of Professor John Bach McMaster, Hon. Hampton L. Carson, Hon. William C. Sproul, General C. Bowman Dougherty, Dr. George P. Donehoo, John E. Potter, Colonel H. M. M. Richards, William H. Stevenson, Dr. John W.

Jordan, Christopher Wren, Professor Herman V. Ames and Professor Albert E. McKinley. Later, General Frank D. Beary, Dr. Thomas L. Montgomery, the Right Rev. Henry T. Drumgoole and the Hon. William H. Staake were added. Hon. William C. Sproul was elected chairman, General Dougherty vice-chairman and Professor Albert E. McKinley secretary, Dr. Thomas L. Montgomery, curator.

After the organization of the Commission of Public Welfare, this War History Commission was appointed by it. By the invitation of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, headquarters were established at the building of the society, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, where a large force of assistants commenced the collection of everything relating to Pennsylvania in the war.

The work of the commission was placed in the hands of various committees: Military and Naval Records, General Dougherty, chairman; Legal, Constitutional and Political Affairs, Hon William H. Staake, chairman; Economic, Industrial and Financial Affairs, William H. Stevenson, chairman; Social, Educational and Religious Aspects, Dr. George P. Donehoo, chairman.

This commission collected a most valuable amount of material relating to all of these general divisions of activity. All of the reports of the Draft Boards, with lists of men, the activities of the Red Cross, churches, benevolent organizations, industries, etc., etc., were collected and placed in the files of the commission. All of this valuable material, collected at great expense, is now stored in the State Library and at the State Arsenal. Nothing has been done to edit or publish it. Pennsylvania, which did so much during the war, is far behind other States which have published histories of their war activities. The author of this chapter is fortunate in having duplicate copies of many of the bulletins and reports of the War History Commission— from which many of the facts in this sketch are taken. The authority for many of the statements made is, therefore, the manuscript copies of reports and letters—the originals being in the chaotic mass of material at the State Library.

The work of classifying and preparing for publication of this material has been too long delayed, as several of the most active men of the commission have already passed into country beyond the realms of war history. Thousands of dollars were spent in gathering this material, much of which will soon be useless, as war-time paper is not enduring. Cutting down expenses to-day in the matter of the publication of State documents means nothing but greater expense in the years to come. This work should be done now before all of the men who were active on the commission have passed away.

In this sketch of Pennsylvania in the World War, which will of necessity be too brief, the author will follow the outline as planned for the work of the War History Commission: Military and naval affairs, economic, industrial and financial affairs and social, educational and religious aspects. It may be stated, to show the amount of material which the commission collected up to March 15, 1921, amounted to 7,017 reports, of about 151,597 pages, together with 2,734 photographs.

The author is obliged to make many of the statements in this chapter as brief as possible, giving simply the facts and the figures without comment.

Military and Naval Affairs—In the report of the War History Commission, the following figures are given concerning Pennsylvania's military participation: Drafted men, 226,115; National Guard, 28,000; volunteers, 80,000 (estimated). A total of 324,115 men. The Pennsylvania units were the 28th, 79th, 80th, 42d and 92d divisions. (A complete history of the 28th Division has been published, edited by General Martin).

Raymond A. Brown, in reply to a letter written to the adjutant-general's office, April 1, 1925, says: "At the request of General F. D. Beary, the adjutant-general, I am furnishing herewith a few figures on the number of men from Pennsylvania who served in the armed forces in the World War:

TOTAL NUMBER IN SERVICE.

Army	324,299
Navy and Marines	45,927
Coast Guard, etc.	735
Total	370,961

This was 7.79 per cent of the total armed forces of the United States.

CASUALTIES—DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.

Army—Officers	412
Enlisted Men	9,837
Nurses	29
Total	10,278

No exact figures are available on the number of deaths in the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard or U. S. Guards, but the number is approximately 1,000.

WOUNDED—ARMY ONLY.

Officers	810
Enlisted Men	25,442
Total	26,252

PRISONERS OF WAR—ARMY ONLY.

Officers	39
Enlisted Men	865
Total	904

Of these two officers and thirty-four enlisted men died in German prison camps."

Pennsylvania troops participated in the battle of the Marne, the St. Mihiel action, the Argonne offensive, and in many lesser actions. The 28th Division had a greater number of casualties than any other division except three divisions of the regular troops of the United States Army. This division lost in action 1,877 killed, 674 died of wounds, and a total wounded of 11,429; 243 died of disease and 283 from other causes, making a total death loss of 3,077.

Industrial and Financial—While Pennsylvania can be proud of the fact that she furnished nearly 8 per cent of the total armed forces of the United States, she can be just as proud of her support in money and supplies. To give a record of all of the items under this general heading is not possible within the limits of this sketch.

Pennsylvania's war loans and war taxes in the two years of America's participation in the war were greater by about $600,000,000 than the total cost of the North of financing the entire four years of the Civil War. The Union, between 1861-1865, paid into the treasury of the United States taxes totalling $667,163,247. Pennsylvania paid in taxes from 1917-1919, a total of about $1,150,000,000, or for 1917 alone, $589,056,-143.20. The North, from 1861-1865, floated loans totalling $2,621,916,-786. Pennsylvania, with a population of 8,600,000, alone, subscribed for $2,709,947,800 worth of Liberty and Victory Bonds, or $88,031,014 more in bonds than the entire North did in the four years of the Civil War.

These figures are amazing. The Liberty Bonds and War Savings stamps were sold by banks, clubs, schools, churches, Boy Scouts (the Boy Scouts of Pennsylvania sold $51,418,785 of the four Liberty Loans and $4,000,000 of War Savings Stamps), Girl Scouts, woman's organizations, etc.

Pennsylvania's gigantic work in furnishing money for the conduct of the war exceeded by what was done in furnishing supplies and materials of all sorts from ships and cannon to the little aluminum boxes attached to the legs of carrier pigeons. It might be said, with no exaggeration, that the war could not have been won without the coal, oil, ships, cannon, locomotives, trucks, pipe, powder rifles, helmets, etc., which were furnished by Pennsylvania. The natural resources of the Keystone State were such, and her great manufacturing industries were so highly developed that when all of these were shifted from works of peace to works of war, the results were simply amazing. To tell the story of what Pennsylvania did to win the war would require a book, or a number of books. No one, however well qualified for the work, could have estimated what the industrial capacity of Pennsylvania really was

The war demonstrated what the State could do, when she really got down to work.

The output and the development of the six shipbuilding plants on the Delaware, which employed 86,513 men and women, reads almost like a tale from Munchausen, and it was not until after the Armistice that Hog Island and the Harriman yard had reached their maximum output. There were approximately 170 vessels launched in the Delaware, from freighters to destroyers. The shipyards turning out these vessels were the Chester Yard, Harriman Yard, the Sun Shipbuilding Company (Chester), William Cramp & Sons, the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, at Hog Island, and the Traylor plant, Cornwells. Hog Island alone employed 35,000 men and women.

During the war 2,732 Pennsylvania firms received direct war contracts, ranging from locomotives and the largest cannon and ships to aluminum tags and meat cans for soldiers.

The Remington Arms Company, at Eddystone, furnished 47 per cent of the total number of rifles supplied to the American troops. Until two days before the Armistice its total output was 1,181,908 rifles. The total production of the United States was 2,506,307 rifles.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Philadelphia and Eddystone, contracted for $186,348,999 worth of work during the war. This includes the contracts for the 470 locomotives furnished to the Railroad Administration and for use in France, Palestine, etc.

The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, of Erie, machined and assembled 1,456 cannon, and at the time of the Armistice the capacity of the plant had reached ninety a week.

The Bethlehem plant was engaged in all sorts of ordnance work. The last year's production before Armistice day, was 738 carriages, 925 limbers, 1,512 caissons for 75 mm. guns. Bethlehem also forged 1,191 of these 75's, as well as other calibres, to a total of 2,277, and it machined and assembled 841 cannon.

The entire cannon forging output of the country was 8,440, and Pennsylvania's output was 2,960, or two-fifths of the total.

Pennsylvania also had one of the three powder bag loading plants, at Tullytown. Powder was loaded in small silk bags for gun charges from one and one-half pounds upwards. Its capacity had reached 40,000 bags a day.

A tabulation of the shells made in Pennsylvania is given in one of the bulletins of the War History Commission. These shells ranged in size from the 75 mm. to the 14-inch seacoast gun shells. The largest manufacturers of these shells were the Pressed Steel Car Company, Pittsburgh, which made 1,024,406 shells; Standard Steel Company, Pittsburgh; Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh; Valley Forge Company,

AEROPLANE VIEW OF HOG ISLAND, NEAR PHILADELPHIA

Courtesy of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

Verona; Allegheny Steel Company, Pittsburgh; Milton Manufacturing Company, Milton; Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia; Bethlehem Steel Company, and a number of others. The total output was 5,548,195 forgings and 1,910,758 machinings. The largest number of shells for any one calibre was 1,951,917 for the 155 mm., and next to it, 1,654,937 for the 75's. The smallest number was 220 for the 14-inch seacoast guns.

The Edward G. Budd Company, of Philadelphia, pressed and stamped 1,150,775 of the steel helmets for the soldiers, which was more than one-half of all those made in the country. The total of 2,707,237 helmets were assembled and painted at the Ford Motor Company, in Philadelphia.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, which had never before manufactured such materials, furnished the army and navy with large quantitites of optical glass for binoculars, telescopes, gun sights, periscopes, cameras and other optical purposes.

The Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Works made cylinders for gas alarm signals on the battle front.

Every aluminum receptacle tied to the leg of the carrier pigeons was made by Thomas A. Gey, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania pipe carried water hundreds of miles across the deserts and made possible the defeat of the Turks in Palestine by the British army under General Allenby.

The Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, made 2,385,955 meat cans for the army mess equipment, or nearly two-fifths of the entire number manufactured, which was 8,245,924.

Even the far distant towns and mountain villages of the State all had a part in making something to win the war. The forests in the northern part of the State furnished charcoal in large quantities for the manufacture of explosives, and the chemical plants where "chemical wood" was used for the production of chemicals used in the making of T. N. T., etc., all furnished their contributions. Even towns as far removed from the centres of industrial life as Coudersport, or Roulette, or Emporium, worked in the production of war material, as did the large centres at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

And so, almost every great industry and every small plant in Pennsylvania, from the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel companies to the little chemical acid plant or charcoal furnace, all united to win the war.

It might be truthfully said that if the United States had furnished the balance of the six-seventh of men needed, that Pennsylvania alone could have furnished everything else needed to carry on and win the war—from ships and cannon to food and clothing.

Pennsylvania demonstrated during the war that it would be possible for this State to have a wall builded about it, through which nothing could come from the outside world, and, depending entirely upon itself,

with its mineral and agricultural resources, could still exist. It is an empire within itself.

Welfare Work—Approximately $60,000,000 was raised in Pennsylvania for war welfare work during 1917-1918, and if there was added to this the amount contributed before the United States entered into the conflict (from 1914 to 1917) another $10,000,000 might be safely added. It will not be possible to give any complete figures as to the exact amount contributed by Pennsylvania welfare work, as many of the organizations and individuals never made any report to the commission collecting the data.

The American Red Cross in its two drives raised $27,283,990.90, which was ten per cent of the total raised in the United States. The two Y. M. C. A. drives netted $6,562,516.23. The first, May, 1917, bringing in $527,475.70, and the second, in November, 1917, bringing in $6,035,070.53. In addition to this amount, the Red Cross was a recipient from the war chests drives. The results of these drives have never been reported, save in a few instances. The drive in Philadelphia resulted in a subscription of $20,000,000, of which amount $15,650,000 was collected (October, 1919). Pittsburgh and other cities and towns had similar "War Chest" drives. The money so collected was divided among the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Y. M. H. A., Y. W. C. A., A. L. A., etc. All of these organizations carried on work among the soldiers in camp and overseas. But, in addition to these special drives and War Chest funds, there were many organizations, such as the Belgian Relief Commission, American-Jewish Relief Association, American Fund for French Wounded, Armenian and Syrian Relief, etc., all of which collected funds which had to do especially with war relief work.

For the work of the Knights of Columbus, as reported through various councils and individuals, a total of $1,272,051.79 was raised. Of this amount, $714,008.91 was raised by an assessment of $2 per capita, levied on each member of the order. In the drive which was made in Pittsburgh by the Knights, $425,828 was raised, which together with the assessment, made a total of $436,315.31—which, so far as the author can discover from reports made, was the largest amount from any city in the State. Scranton coming next, with $112,624.06. Philadelphia came third, with $104,034.82.

In addition to all of these special organizations, the churches and Sunday schools raised special funds for the relief of the members of their own denominations in France, Germany, England and in various mission fields which were disastrously affected by the war. It is not possible to gather data concerning these funds. The author, however, after a careful investigation of the reports made, and the survey of the

fields from which no report was made, or could be made, would say that the estimate as given by Dr. McKinley in his Bulletin, of $60,000,000 for war welfare work is far too small, and that $100,000,000 would be nearer the amount.

Never before in the history of the State was there such unity of action and such complete harmony between all classes and sects as there was in all of the war work. The author realized this again and again, when out upon special work for the Red Cross or the Council of Defense. There were no classes or religious sects in the war work, all were Americans. Probably no single movement in American history did more to bring men and women of all classes and churches together, working for a common purpose. In many communities where there had always existed a feeling between sects or classes, the Red Cross, the Council of Defense, or the Liberty Loan drives broke down this barrier, and, in most places where it once existed, it has never been put up again. The local benefits of the World War have never been rightly appreciated. When the "boys" came home and the Legion posts were established, these became centres where common interest, founded upon common experiences, still further helped to continue the bonds of community interest. After a man has marched with another man for days, laid in a dug-out or upon a hospital bed by his side for weeks, the other fellow is no longer an Italian or an Irishman, a Protestant or a Catholic—he is just plain man, with all of a man's sorrows and hopes. And that realization is the only thing which is ultimately to destroy war. When we know the other man we will be his "buddy" and not his enemy.

The Pennsylvania Council of National Defense and Committee of Public Safety, of which George Wharton Pepper was chairman, had organizations in every county in the State, with committees similar to those of the State Council. It was through this great army of enthusiastic men and women that all of the war activities of the State were carried on. The Red Cross, Liberty Loan and other drives were all organized and carried on through the men and women who composed this great army of workers. The work accomplished by the Council of Defense in carrying out the Draft Law, in seeing that all men were registered, in looking after the men when they were called into service and after they had reached their training camps, would make a most valuable contribution to the war work of the State. And, after the war was over, it was through this council and the War History Commission, which was first appointed by the chairman, that all of the "Service Record Blanks" were sent out and collected and then placed in the archives of the State. Among the records deposited were the records of the Draft Boards, the Government appeal agents, the medical, legal, industrial and other official

papers relating to the work accomplished by all of these committees and organizations.

Only when all of these documents have been arranged, classified and edited, will it be possible to write a history of Pennsylvania in the World War. In "The Preliminary Outline for a History of Pennsylvania in the Great War," which was prepared by the commission, there is given a comprehensive outline of all of the various activities of the State from the commencement of the war to its conclusion.

An interesting fact relating to the war with Germany is that more than $4,000,000 of German capital invested in Pennsylvania fell into the hands of the Alien Property Custodian. The exact value of this property is given as $3,798,300 worth of stock in nine large concerns and $500,000 worth of assets in another firm. The largest individual German interest was a mill, valued at $2,400,000.

The Pennsylvania Boy Scouts, numbering 34,527, participated in nearly every one of the various war activities. They received 350,000 subscribers for the four Liberty loans, totalling $50,000,000, and also sold $4,000,000 worth of War Savings Stamps. Among their minor works was that of collecting more than a third of the one hundred carloads of peach and other fruit stones gathered throughout the country for the manufacture of war gas.

Governor Brumbaugh, in his message to the General Assembly, January 7, 1919, says: "The selective service system of Congress laid upon Pennsylvania the task of registering and selecting our quota of men for the national service. Over 2,000,000 men were registered, 282 local and 9 district boards inducted into the service under this law alone more than 225,000 men. The work of the adjutant-general's department and the immediate labor of the central selective service system was most capably done. The boards above referred to are entitled to the gratitude of the Commonwealth for the capable performance of a lofty public service in a most expeditious and commendable manner.

This selective service duty and every other duty has been promptly met. Pennsylvania has not failed the Nation at any point. Our record is clean and complete. To you remains the duty of legislating for the comfort and welfare of the soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania who have so signally served the Nation and so completely won the love and gratitude of all our people."

Governor Sproul, in his inaugural address, January 21, 1919, said:

> One of the very first things which should receive our attention is a comprehensive plan for showing to the world that Pennsylvania is grateful to those who were called into the service of the nation during the great war and whose valor and devotion have added new glory to our annals. Pennsylvania's share in the greatest of our national undertakings has been a large one, and, as has always been the case, our duty to the

BACK CHANNEL AT LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA

Courtesy of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

Union was well and thoroughly discharged. Many of our brave young men have made the supreme sacrifice and will rest on foreign fields, others have been wounded and must be cared for by this nation and this State, but three hundred thousand are coming back to us. That we will welcome these champions of Democracy suitably, goes without saying, that we will honor them and their deeds by chaste memorials is certain, but we must show our regard for them and our concern for their welfare in a more substantial way, by looking out for them practically as a State, as communities and as individuals. These brave youths will not ask for philanthropy, but they must have especial consideration in our enactments that they may, in a manner, make up for the time they have given to the Republic. . . . The State, as a great employer, should set an example in this matter by preferring its soldiers, as far as possible, in its service.

As memorials to the soldiers of the World War, the State has planned the erection of a Memorial Bridge in the Capitol Park at Harrisburg, and by an act of Legislature, May 27, 1921, and a supplementary act, July 13, 1923, appointed a commission to mark the sites of the various battlefields of France and Belgium, where Pennsylvania troops fought. Among these are a memorial at Varennes ($180,000), 28th Division Memorial Bridge at Fismes-Fismettes ($30,000), 79th Division Memorial Monument at Nantillois ($20,000), and a Memorial Monument for the 53d Field Artillery, at Audenarde, Belgium ($15,000).

The commission appointed consisted of Major-General William G. Price, Chester; Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel W. Fleming, Jr., Harrisburg; Colonel David J. Davis, Scranton; Captain George H. Stewart, Jr., Shippensburg, and Major Timothy O. Van Alen, Northumberland. This commission has visited France and Belgium, made a study of the fields where Pennsylvania troops were engaged, and the work of carrying out the purposes of the act of May 27, 1921, are now being carried to completion.

The Memorial Bridge at Harrisburg is still a work of the future, although the design and plans have been adopted. This work is a part of the general Capitol Park extension, which runs eastward to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM C. SPROUL, 1919-1923.

William Cameron Sproul was born in Coleraine Township, Lancaster County, September 16, 1870. His father was William Hall Sproul and his mother Deborah Dickinson (Slokum) Sproul. Several years of his early childhood was spent at Negaunee, in Michigan, where he received his first schooling. The Sproul family returned to Lancaster County in 1882, and in 1883 removed to Chester, which has been the home of the family ever since. He entered the public schools at Chester and graduated from the normal course of the Chester High School in 1887 and entered Swarthmore College, from which he graduated in 1891. He immediately entered the business life of Chester and has been associated with many business enterprises in Pennsylvania and other States. As editor, publisher, in the manufacturing, mining, transportation, banking, farming and other lines of business, he has had a wide experience and has been greatly successful.

He was elected to the State Senate in 1896, when but twenty-six years of age, and was reëlected in 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912 and 1916, having a continuous service in the Senate of twenty-two years. He resigned from the Senate on January 20, 1919, and on the following day he was inaugurated as Governor of the State.

He was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for the Governorship on May 21, 1918, and was elected on November 5 following, his vote being 552,537, and that of his Democratic opponent, Eugene C. Bonniwell, being 305,315.

Governor Sproul received many honors during his term of service as Senator and Governor, having received the degree of Doctor of Laws from a number of colleges, being made a Commander of the Royal Crown of Italy and a Commander of the Crown of Belgium. He was president of the Union League of Philadelphia, 1917 and 1918, and was chairman of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission from the time of its organization in 1913 until he became Governor in 1919. His interest and service in this historical body was the cause of the real success of the commission in its work of preserving and marking historical sites. The author, as the secretary of this commission. knows how vitally interested Governor Sproul was in everything relating to the history of the State which he loves so much. Important business engagements were often postponed on order that he might attend the meetings of the commission. The meetings of the commission were highly prized as bright

WILLIAM CAMERON SPROUL—

Born in Octoraro, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1870; son of William Hall and Deborah Dickinson (Slokom) Sproul; graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science Swarthmore College in 1891; honorary degrees: LL. D., Franklin and Marshall College 1912, Gettysburgh College 1918, University of Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh, Lafayette College, Pennsylvania Military College, Swarthmore College 1919, Allegheny College and Grove City College 1920; is president Chester "Daily Times" and "Morning Republican" of Chester, Pennsylvania; organized and former president Seaboard Steel Casting Company of Chester; organized and is president General Refractories Company, Lebanon Iron Company, Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley Railroad; active in organization and development of mining, traction and power enterprises; connected with several banks and has aided in railroad development; member Pennsylvania Senate 1896-1918, inclusive, president pro tem, 1903-05; Governor of Pennsylvania, 1919-23; Republican candidate for nomination United States President, 1920; trustee Swarthmore College, Mercersburg Academy; Mason, 33°; president Union League of Philadelphia, 1917-18; built and endowed Sproul Observatories at Swarthmore College and restored ancient Chester Court House, oldest public building in Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM CAMERON SPROUL—

Born in Octoraro, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1870; son of William Hall and Deborah Dickinson (Slokom) Sproul; graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science Swarthmore College in 1891; honorary degrees: LL. D., Franklin and Marshall College 1912, Gettysburgh College 1918, University of Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh, Lafayette College, Pennsylvania Military College, Swarthmore College 1919, Allegheny College and Grove City College 1920; is president Chester "Daily Times" and "Morning Republican" of Chester, Pennsylvania; organized and former president Seaboard Steel Casting Company of Chester; organized and is president General Refractories Company, Lebanon Iron Company, Incheauna & Wyoming Valley Railroad; active in organization and development of mining, traction and power enterprises; connected with several banks and has ridged in railroad development; member Pennsylvania State 1895-1918, inclusive, president pro tem 1903-05; Governor of Pennsylvania, 1919-23; Republican candidate for nomination United States President, 1920; trustee Swarthmore College, Mercersburg Academy; Mason, 33°; president Union League of Philadelphia. 1917-18; built and endowed Sproul Observatories at Swarthmore College and restored ancient Chester Court House, oldest public building in Pennsylvania.

Wm. C. Spiral

spots in the affairs of all of the members, because of the association of such congenial spirits as Sproul, Stevenson, Carson, Hensel, Montgomery and then Sisson, Perrine and Tower. All were lovers of Pennsylvania, and of the history of the State.

Governor Sproul entered upon the discharge of his official duties as the Chief Executive of Pennsylvania after having had an experience in State affairs and in business life which was most unique. He was a man of independent means, who had given much of his time to the service of the State, and who had much to do with the planning and working out of the policies of a constructive nature of the six gubernatorial terms preceding his own. And, although he was but forty-eight years of age when he became Governor, he was far and away the oldest Senator in point of service in that body when he resigned on the 20th of January, 1919, to be inaugurated as Governor on the day following.

It seems rather strange when one thinks of a statement which he made—"Politics and office holding were never my particular business"—to realize that he held office in Pennsylvania for twenty-six years, during which time he had been one of the dominant factors in the Republican organization of the State, always true to his own convictions and never blindly following any one of the presumptive or apparent leaders of the period, and when he had seen the political aims of his political life realized he then firmly and consistently declined further honors or responsibilities. What might have been the result in the political life of the State if he had made "politics and office holding a particular business," and had bent all of his energies to the accomplishment of personal political aims and ambitions? Those who were the nearest to Governor Sproul during the days which followed the death of Senator Penrose, know what nearly every man in such a position would have done when the high honor of the United States Senatorship was within his grasp. And yet, he said, again and again: "I was elected Governor of Pennsylvania by the people of this Commonwealth, and I will serve out my term of office."

During his long career in the Senate, the name of Senator Sproul was attached to much of the legislation looking toward the development of the educational, welfare and police activities of the State, and he was the author of the acts establishing the State Highway Department in 1905 and the subsequent acts laying out the splendid system of highways, which have been mentioned in a previous chapter. No matter what other work Senator Sproul did, the "Sproul Road Bill' and the consequent development of the highways of Pennsylvania will always be one of the monuments erected by him for the people of the Commonwealth, and a monument in honor of his untiring efforts to unite every part of Pennsylvania by a chain of splendid roads.

After the defeat of the proposition for a State loan for highway building in 1913, Senator Sproul went about the reënactment of the loan legislation, and had the satisfaction in 1918 of seeing the same loan amendment overwhelmingly approved by popular election at the same time of his own election as Governor, so that he might have the high privilege of directing the expenditure of the fifty millions of dollars authorized to be borrowed for permanent highway building, with other millions taken from revenue, contributed by the Federal Government, and received from license fees from the motor license fund.

During the session of the Legislature of 1919 every item of recommendation made by the Governor in his inaugural address was carried into effect. This session was almost epochal in the variety and importance of the progressive and constructive program which had been planned by the Governor and carried out by the leaders. With the exception of the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which the Governor regarded as a Republican campaign pledge, there was little organized opposition, and the Woman Suffrage Amendment, the reorganization of the public school system, the authorization of bond loans and the planning for the great highway building program, plans for the post-war reorganization of the National Guard, for the strengthening of the State police, for building the Delaware River Bridge, for the new office buildings at Harrisburg, for rehabilitation and relief work among the veterans of the World War then pouring back from France, were all quickly and enthusiastically written into the law of the State.

The unexpected and extraordinary rise in the cost of living which followed the close of the war affected the State as it did every other business agency and every housekeeper, and in 1920 the expenses of the State institutions and agencies had so increased that all of these were confronted by the necessity of expending much more than the estimates, founded upon past experience, in order to keep open and to take care of the increasing needs of the times. As a consequence of this condition, when the Legislature met in 1921, the administration was confronted with deficits in practically all of the penal and charitable establishments, which although unfavorable, were none the less actual, and had to be met in a courageous manner by the reduction of expenditures and the laying on of temporary taxes. Headed by Joseph R. Grundy, president of the Manufacturers' Association, who controlled many of the key men in the important positions in the House of Representatives, as well as the Speaker of that body, the administration's program was held up for a time, until the near approach of the date fixed for adjournment made it look as though the opposition would be successful in nullifying the educational, welfare and appropriation plans which had been recom-

mended by the Governor. With a large majority of the membership on its side, the administration forces bided their time until the Monday evening preceding the time for adjournment, which was four days later, when a dramatic coup was staged, which quickly changed the whole aspect of things. After the bills, about which there was no dispute, had passed, and against the protest of many members, the Speaker, Robert S. Spangler, of York, declared the House adjourned and left the rostrum amid the cries of his opponents, quickly followed by many of the Grundy adherents, who held a jollification over what they believed was their victory in outwitting the administration, it then being too late to call from committee and pass the disputed bills.

By pre-arrangement, the friends of the administration, including more than two-thirds of the membership of the House, remained in the chamber, and in a few minutes, Thomas H. Garvin, the venerable chief clerk, called the House to order, motions were passed declaring the office of Speaker vacant, and Major Samuel A. Whitaker, of Phoenixville, an experienced member of the House, was chosen Speaker and the business of the session was resumed. The following morning the deposed Speaker appeared and demanded his place on the rostrum, but was firmly and gently turned back by the officials of the House, sustained by a large majority of the membership. The members who had left with the former Speaker returned to their seats and the bills creating the new Department of Welfare and the various measures strengthening and reorganizing the Department of Education, as well as other administration measures, were all decisively passed and the session adjourned on the appointed day.

Probably never before in the history of the State had such a thrilling session of the Legislature been held. Those who were present on the memorable night when the coup was staged which changed the entire situation, will never forget it.

The Sproul administration from start to finish was characterized by firm dealings with disorder, the first test coming in the steel strike in 1919. In that year W. Z. Foster, an agitator of the extreme type, who has since been indicted for communistic activities, and who was de nounced by Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders, started to organize the steel plants, and in anticipation of violence, the enlarged force of State police was stationed at strategic places throughout the affected districts. There were many attempts to organize violent outbreaks, but the bravery and good judgment of the State police prevented many of these, and won the praise of all law-abiding people. The culmination of the strike, which lasted many weeks, was reached when Foster sent an open telegram to Governor Sproul complaining of the activities of the authorities, and at the same time statements were made that "strikers from Ohio were preparing to march into sunken Pennsylvania to aid

their comrades in their fight for freedom." Governor Sproul's reply was largely quoted at the time and especially the paragraph in which he said that the State was prepared to execute its own laws without help from the outside, and that if any march was attempted, as had been suggested, that those bearing weapons "would be regarded as armed invaders and would be treated as such." This threatened march never took place.

In 1922 a great coal strike took place, over 600,000 miners going out in the country, over half of whom were in Pennsylvania. There was much apprehension of trouble, especially in the bituminous mines in Southwestern Pennsylvania. The National authorities were uneasy, and in Pennsylvania the situation was further complicated by the fact that a strike of the shop crafts on many of the railroads was requiring the presence of a large portion of the State police in the railroad centers. After the frightful massacre of non-union miners at Herrin, Illinois, and an outbreak in Brooke County, West Virginia, in which the sheriff of the county was killed, conditions became tense, especially in Washington, Fayette, Somerset, Westmoreland and Cambria counties. Before the strike commenced, Governor Sproul had summoned the sheriffs of all the coal-producing counties to a conference at Harrisburg, and in nearly every instance there was fine coöperation between the State and the county authorities. The State police rendered splendid service, but during the summer the marching of union miners to non-union operations began, and at Cokeburg, Washington County, 5,000 men who came from points near by in Allegheny County, were dispersed by a small body of State police by diplomatic parleys, but threatened to return the following week. Fearing more acute trouble, the Governor, in July, issued a proclamation insisting that the State would maintain order and would pursue, apprehend and punish those who flouted its authority. The Governor said: "The time to stop disorder is before it begins," and orders were issued, quietly, to adjutant general Beary to send out a regiment of cavalry, some machine gun units and motor transport outfits. On the following day these soldiers were in camps at scattered points throughout the disturbed sections of the State, with facilities for moving them as reinforcements for the State police at any place where they might be needed. The effect was magical in the suddenness with which all threatening movements subsided, and aside from a few protests, mainly from outside the State, even the talk of trouble died down, with the result that there was no organized disorder, and in every important case of damage to person and property, arrests were made and in most instances convictions followed The threatened danger of a great strike and the consequent lawlessness and destruction of life and property was averted because of the firm stand and immediate action of the Governor.

Governor Sproul, because of his long and wide acquaintance among

the professional and business men of the State was able to gather about him in his official cabinet an unusually strong and capable group of men. He had as his Lieutenant-Governor former Senator Edward E. Beidleman, who had served in the House in 1905, 1906 and 1907, and in the Senate in 1912 to 1917. He resigned, with Governor Sproul, from the Senate on January 20, 1919, and on the following day was inducted into the office of Lieutenant-Governor. His ability and knowledge of legislative affairs made him a most valuable presiding officer of the Senate.

George E. Alter, an attorney of reputation, who had been a member of the House of Representatives during the session of 1908, 1910 and 1912, and Speaker of the same body during the session of 1913-14, and who was a member of the Commission on Constitutional Amendment and Revision 1919-1920, was appointed attorney-general on December 14, 1920.

Bernard J. Myers, of Lancaster County, was apointed secretary of the Commonwealth July 20, 1921. Samuel S. Lewis, as auditor-general, and Charles A. Snyder as State treasurer, Frank D. Beary (who had been first appointed by Governor Brumbaugh in 1917), as adjutant-general, Thomas B. Donaldson as insurance commissioner, Frederick Rasmussen as secretary of agriculture, James F. Woodward as secretary of internal affairs, Peter G. Cameron as secretary of banking, George H. Biles, who followed Lewis S. Sadler in the Highway Department after the death of his chief, and the many other equally able and efficient associates of the Governor during the period of his administration, made it a strong one in every respect. The political criticism of the period which followed the close of its administration, due to factional fights, cannot take away from it the strong, constructive policy which, successfully carried out, did so much for the real development and advancement of the Commonwealth.

In 1919, the State suddenly awoke to the fact that while it ranked second in population and wealth among the States of the Nation its school efficiency was low. Upon the death of Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, in 1919, Governor Sproul, after much thought, called Dr. Thomas E. Finegan to the position of superintendent of public instruction. Dr. Finegan had a long experience in the public school system of New York, and had a wide reputation throughout the Nation as a progressive educator. New legislation was passed, as was also an emergency appropriation for the teachers' salaries and to keep the schools open, and other plans and policies were adopted in keeping with the pledges made by the Governor in his inaugural address for the advancement of the schools of the State, and by the untiring efforts of Dr. Finegan the schools of the State were placed upon a higher plane than they had ever before occupied.

On November 30, 1921, Dr. Thomas L. Montgomery, who had been

first appointed February 3, 1903, as State librarian, after a splendid service of eighteen years, resigned his position and Governor Sproul the next day, after a conference with Dr. Montgomery, appointed Dr. George P. Donehoo to the position of State librarian and director of the museum. Dr. Montgomery during his long term of office had brought the State Library to a most honorable and useful position, and had, as editor, published the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Series of the Archives of Pennsylvania, and had edited the revised edition of the "Frontier Forts," and had occupied many positions in the library interests of the United States.

In 1920, when United States Senator Penrose was seriously ill, there took place the National Republican Convention at which Governor Sproul was given the State's vote for President for several ballots, with scattering votes from other States. During what was almost a deadlock he was seriously considered as a candidate for the nomination, although he himself did little to encourage this, and refused most positively to enter into any deals for second place, early in the convention having expressed himself in favor of Harding and Coolidge, both of whom were his personal friends. All of his friends in the State and Nation firmly believed that he could have had the Vice-Presidential nomination if he had but expressed his desire for it, and large blocks of delegates looked upon him as being the logical second choice for the higher honor.

In the light of the changes which took place in the death of President Harding, had Governor Sproul but expressed a desire for the nomination for the Vice-Presidential office, he would have become the President of the United States, and the entire political history of Pennsylvania for the past three years would have been utterly different from what it has been. A word from the dying Senator Penrose would have given Sproul the Presidential nomination, and even after he had expressed his approval of Harding, Sproul could have had the Vice-Presidency if he had but expressed a desire for it. By such slight threads hang the destinies of men and Nations.

Epochal political happenings in 1920 marking the passing of the old Republican dynasty of the Mackeys, the Camerons, Quay and Penrose and Crow. In many respects the year 1920 was one of the most revolutionary in the history of the Commonwealth. The old order was passing away, a day of transition had come, and the new order has not yet dawned. Senator Philander C. Knox died in October, 1920, and a few days later was laid to rest on the hill at Valley Forge. After a conference with a few intimate friends, Governor Sproul announced the appointment of State Senator William E. Crow, the chairman of the State Republican Committee, to fill the vacancy. The appointment was well received, especialy in the western part of the State, but Senator Crow, who had long been suffering with an illness, was prevented from taking

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an active place in the Senate. A few hours before the end of the year the news flashed over the wires that Senator Penrose, head of the State organization and one of the most prominent figures in the Senate of the United States, had suddenly passed away. Immediately there was great pressure brought to bear upon Governor Sproul, and the majority opinion seemed strongly favorable to the action that the Governor resign his office and have Lieutenant-Governor Beidleman appoint him to the vacancy. Others suggested that a "chair-warmer" among the older statesmen would be appointed and that Sproul should then run for the office at the succeeding general election. For a few days the controversy waged about the Governor, whose friends urged him to resign for the sake of the party as well as for the high honor which was thus within his reach. The author was among those who felt that this was the proper thing to do, and, after the experiences which have taken place since that time, he still is of the same opinion. Such an action would have been against the innate sense of honor of the Governor, which the author feels should have been sacrificed—"Not that he loved Cæsar less," but that he loved Pennsylvania more.

The Governor finally announced most definitely that he regarded his election as Governor as a sacred trust, and that he as trustee could not resign his trusteeship for his own benefit in any way—also, that no Governor of Pennsylvania had ever resigned except Governor Shunk, who did so only upon his deathbed, so that a legal nomination might be made for his successor. Therefore, Sproul said he would not resign, nor would he make a temporary appointment, and thereby lose to the State whatever seniority rights it might have in the Senate when the next vacancy came to be filled, but that he would appoint a citizen who could be nominated and elected Senator. He then announced the appointment of George Wharton Pepper as Senator, and renounced any plan or desire to run himself then or in the future. The people of the State then knew that Governor Sproul had not appointed a "chair-warmer," but they have not even yet realized that he passed entirely away this greatly to be desired position of honor and power. The ambition to serve the State and the Nation in this most exalted position is a most commendable one. To pass it by, when it is within reach, for the sake of remaining true to one's own convictions is a still higher position.

During 1921 Senator Crow's failing health made it apparent to all of his friends that he could not be a candidate for election in the autumn, and when he himself let this be known, there was an immediate movement to put forward other candidates. Many members of the Allegheny and Philadelphia county organizations urged the nomination of John A. Bell, a banker and large contributor to campaign funds. Others, includ-

ing the Governor, urged David A. Reed, a lawyer and soldier, for the place. The author has been told that Judge Reed, the highly honored father of David A. Reed, was first suggested for the position, but that he absolutely declined it, saying: "Why don't you ask Dave?" Within a short time John A. Bell decided not to run, and when Senator Crow died in August, Governor Sproul at once appointed David A. Reed. Both Pepper and Reed were triumphantly elected at the election, as were also all but one of the forty judges of the various courts who had been appointed by Sproul, and who sought election.

On July 30, 1920, the Potter County Historical Society, under the leadership of its president, held a most successful celebration at the site of the historic Ole Bull Colony, about twenty-five miles south of Coudersport. At this gathering, held in the "wilds of Potter," many miles distant from any base of supplies, there gathered an audience of about 10,000 people from every part of the State, and from other adjoining States. Governor Sproul was present as the guest of honor and delivered an address. Among the other distinguished guests were Gifford Pinchot, commissioner of forestry; Dr. Henry S. Drinker, of Lehigh University; Dr. T. L. Montgomery, State librarian; Hon. W. H. Stevenson, president of the Historical Commission; Dr. Edwin E. Sparks, president of State College; Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker, now president of the Historical Commission; Dr. J. T. Rothrock, of the Forestry Commission, and many others. This gathering was one of the largest, if not the largest, gathering of people ever held in Potter County.

The author delivered an historical address relating to the history of the Ole Bull Colony, which was much criticised at the time, as it destroyed many of the false traditions about the event. But as all of the facts were taken from the original documents, written by Ole Bull and others associated with the unfortunate enterprise, most of the critics have finally accepted the truth of the statements then made. The Ole Bull Colony now rests upon certain historic grounds, instead of upon very beautiful but false traditions.

During the Sproul administration a highway fund totalling $125,000,000, or more than the total constructive expenditures of the State, including canals, railroads, public institutions and the capitol, during one hundred years of its existence, were made without a breath of scandal or favoritism. This grand work was, in a great measure, due to the ability and untiring efforts of Lewis S. Sadler, the highway commissioner, who died before the completion of his plans. The immensity of the work accomplished along the line of highway construction during the time of Sadler and his assistant, Biles, can hardly be imagined.

The deaths of Knox, Crow and Penrose brought about a condition of political chaos in the breaking up of the old Republican party organiza-

tion. There were three active candidates for the Governorship in Sproul's cabinet—Alter, the attorney-general; Fisher, the commissioner of banking; and Pinchot, the commissioner of forestry, with Lieutenant-Governor Beidleman, who had the support of many of the leaders, especially in Dauphin County. The woman vote was an unknown quantity, and, although the administration had done everything to support the Woman Suffrage Amendment, the new voters or a great majority of them, turned against the administration candidate, Alter, and supported Pinchot. A division of sentiment in the organization, due to the respective following of Alter, Fisher and Pinchot, and the active support of Grundy and his following, with the support of the woman vote, led to the nomination of Gifford Pinchot, by a "mandate" of but 9,000 votes in a total of more than a million. A change in the vote of a ward in Pittsburgh could have changed the result.

After the nomination of Pinchot, the regular Republican organization, which had opposed him and which had never really expected his nomination, worked for his election, as he had promised not to disturb the faithful and efficient servants of the Commonwealth in their positions should he be elected. The author heard him make this promise in his last campaign address on the eve of the election at Harrisburg, before a large audience composed to a large extent of State employees.

One of the minor changes which Governor Sproul instituted at the outset of his administration, and yet which was significant, was the abolishing of the staff of honorary colonels on the staff of the Governor. As the Governor said, when pressed for a reason for omitting to make these appointments: "I thought that the end of the war was a good time to stop commissioning men from civil life to outrank others who had risked their lives in the Nation's service." He also said: "If I want a military escort at any time I will depend upon the officers of the National Guard, who had earned their places, to accompany me." Afterwards, when it was suggested that legislation be passed definitely abolishing this staff of honorary colonels, he said that he did not think that this was necessary, as he did not believe that any of his successors would care to revive the practice. In this opinion he was justified, at least up to the present time.

Governor Sproul's administration will go down in history as one of the most dignified and constructive in the history of the State. While many critics, during the political chaos which followed the disruption of the old organization, found fault with the so-called "mess at Harrisburg," which existed in their imaginations, for political purposes only, candid, just judgment, entirely unbiased by factional viewpoints, will place this administration where it belongs, among the best in the history of the Commonwealth for real constructive achievements. It is always a pity

that a Governor of Pennsylvania has to pass into the shadows of the great beyond before justice is done to his work and memory. Such, however, seems to be the fate of Presidents and Governors. Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Grant, Roosevelt, Cleveland, Wilson, as Presidents, became really great and honored after they were dead. During their lives they were the subjects of bitter criticism and more bitter caricature. To read much of the contemporary criticism of Abraham Lincoln, one would imagine him to have been a fiend incarnate. It was so also even with the immortal Washington. Curtin did not escape it. Neither did Sproul. Such is the gratitude of republics to their servants during their lives. Presidents and Governors have to be *translated* before they can be understood by their constituents.

The greatest honor a President or Governor can have thrust upon him is to die or be killed in office. The most awful calamity which can happen to a President or Governor is to go out of office living.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GIFFORD PINCHOT, 1923-1927.

The primary election on May 16, 1922, was in many respects a most unusual one. It was the first primary election at which the women of Pennsylvania voted for their choice of candidates for the Governorship and for other high officials of the Commonwealth. Three of the members of Governor Sproul's cabinet were candidates for the office of Governor on the Republican ticket. These were, George E. Alter, Attorney-General; John S. Fisher, former banking commissioner, and Gifford Pinchot, former commissioner of forestry. There were several other candidates in addition to these three. John S. Fisher withdrew from the contest, but more than 9,000 votes were cast for him.

George E. Alter, the candidate of the administration and of the State organization, had a long experience in the affairs of the Commonwealth, having been a member of the House of Representatives in 1908, 1910 and in 1912, and had been Speaker of this body in 1913-14, and attorney-general since December 14, 1920. He had also served the State on a number of important commissions, relating to the revision of the tax laws, the Constitutional amendment and revision, etc.

John S. Fisher had been a member of the Senate and had served as commissioner of banking. Gifford Pinchot had been a member of the forestry commission and commission of forestry from March 10, 1920, to April 13, 1922. The contest for the nomination was between George E. Alter and Gifford Pinchot. The campaign before the primary election was one of the most live ones which had ever been held in the State, and resembled a regular election campaign in every way. Mr. Pinchot made much of a supposed "mess" at Harrisburg in all of his campaign addresses and allied women's organizations with him in his attitude toward the "wet and dry" issue. George E. Alter, who had always been a strong advocate of prohibition, even before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, and who had always been a church worker, was presented as a friend of the "wets" simply because he had the support of the regular Republican organization. Telegrams were sent out to nearly all of the ministers of the State before the primary, urging them to support Pinchot rather than the regular organization candidate. This had its influence among the women and ministers in all of the country counties where George E. Alter was not known.

People throughout the State were made to feel that Pennsylvania was on the verge of destruction, and that a fearful calamity would happen if Mr. Pinchot was not nominated.

The primaries were held on May 16, 1922, with the following results:

George E. Alter	502,118	votes
Frank P. Croft	16,484	"
Gifford Pinchot	511,377	"
John C. Parker	8,702	"
John S. Fisher	9,431	"

Gifford Pinchot received but 9,259 votes more than George E. Alter, and 25,358 less votes than were cast for all the other candidates, as out of a total of 1,048,112 votes cast for the candidates for Governor, he received 511,377 votes, and the other candidates 536,735 votes.

At the regular election held on November 7, 1922, Gifford Pinchot received 831,696 Republican votes, or 216,416 less Republican votes than were cast at the primaries. John A. McSparran, the Democratic candidate, received 581,625 votes at the regular election, which was 430,538 more votes than he had received at the primaries, at which he was the only Democratic candidate. He had then received 151,087 votes. These figures are illuminating. The Republican vote at the primary election in Allegheny County was 155,937 votes, and at the regular election 79,418 votes; in Philadelphia the Republican vote at the primary election was 336,884, and at the regular election 245,312 votes. McSparran's vote at the primary in Allegheny County was 6,350 votes, and at the regular election, 43,584 votes, and in Philadelphia his vote at the primary was 15,705 votes and at the election 65,111. Even in such smaller counties like Potter, the same shifting of votes is shown; at the primary McSparran received 388 votes, and at the election 2,983 votes; the Republican vote at the primary was 3,088 votes, and the Democratic 388 votes—a total of 3,476 votes, and at the regular election the total was 4,939 votes. At the regular election the Republican vote (for Pinchot) was 1,956, and the Democratic vote (for McSparran), 2,983.

A careful study of the figures relating to the primary and to the regular election in November reveals the fact that the mandate by which Mr. Pinchot was elected Governor to clean up the mess at Harrisburg was by no means unanimous, amounting, in fact to slightly more than 9,000 votes.

Governor Pinchot was born August 11, 1865. He graduated from Yale University in 1889, and afterwards studied forestry in Germany, France, Switzerland and Austria. "He was the first American to make forestry his profession" (Penna. State Manual, 122, 1923-24). He is the author of a number of books relating to forestry, such as "The White Pine," "The Adirondack Spruce," "A Primer of Forestry," etc. The only official position he had held in the State before his election as Governor was that of commissioner of forestry.

Governor Pinchot was inaugurated on January 16, 1923. His inaugural address at that time was taken up mainly with a consideration of the

various topics which he had presented in his campaign for the Governorship. These were, as stated by himself: "To drive out all saloons from Pennsylvania. To maintain and secure good laws for the protection of working children, women and men. To prevent and punish bootlegging. To safeguard the industries of Pennsylvania and promote the prosperity of the State. To advance the interests of the farmers, who feed us all. To give our children the best schools in America. To check centralization and give more home rule to cities, counties, townships and school districts. To maintain the direct primary and protect the rights of women voters. To revise and equalize taxes, establishing a budget system, and reorganize the State Government on a business basis. To keep the expenses of the State within its income. To get a dollar's worth of service for every dollar spent." He also said: "The decision of the people to establish a new order was made concrete in form and direction by the approval of the Republican majority given to the platform upon which I ran in the primary campaign."

That Governor Pinchot established a "new order" in the government of the Commonwealth no one doubts who is at all familiar with the government from the time of William Penn to the commencement of the Pinchot administration. That he has "checked centralization" is disproven by all of the facts bearing upon the government of the Commonwealth. The first move which was made in the Legislature of 1923, in the adoption of the "Administrative Code," did more to centralize the government of Pennsylvania in the hands of the Governor and his Executive Board, than any act which had ever been passed in the history of the Commonwealth from the time of William Penn. William Penn, as the proprietor of the province, which was given to him by Royal Charter, did not have the power which this "code" placed in the hands of the Governor. Boies Penrose, in the days when he was considered the "Dictator" of the political affairs of the State, never dreamed of such power in the hands of one man, and this "code" placed in the hands of the Governor. The "Administrative Code," which is Act No. 274, covers more subjects than any one act which was ever passed by the Legislature, and it repeals more acts of Legislature than any act which was ever passed. The list of the laws of Pennsylvania which are contained in Article XXIX, on The Repealer, cover about thirty-eight pages of the Laws of 1923 (pages 639-676). The "code" itself covers 178 pages (498-676, Laws of 1923). It entirely reconstructs the government of the Commonwealth "over-night." The Supreme Court has decided, in several test cases, that this "Code" is constitutional. The author would not for a minute dispute a decision of the Supreme Court and does not now do so. But, while the language of this document may keep it within the bounds of constitutionality, its spirit and its purpose are both entirely opposed to

the spirit and purpose of the Constitution to limit the powers of the Executive, and to keep the Executive, the legislative and the judicial departments of government entirely separate. Nearly every Governor of the Commonwealth urged that the functions of the Executive should in no way whatever get mixed up with the legislative.

Governor Pennypacker, the best trained student of law and of constitutional government who ever occupied the Executive office, said: "There is too much legislation. Sir William Blackstone said, in 1758, that 'the common law of England has fared like other venerable edifices of antiquity with rash and inexperienced workmen who have ventured to new dress and refine with all rage for modern improvements.' This truth needs to be reiterated. It is far better to leave the law alone unless the necessity for change is plain. Stability and certainty are more important than absolute accuracy. It is wiser not to disturb an imperfect rule to which business relations have become adapted and with which the community has become familiar. The purpose of the Constitution in making the sessions of the Legislature biennial, instead of annual, was that the bulk of legislation should be lessened and longer consideration given to it, and our duty is to heed the provision." (Inaugural address, 1903).

The "Administrative Code" changed by one act the "venerable edifice" of the entire State Government, and "the inexperienced workmen," who "ventured to new dress and refine with all the rage for modern improvements" the entire administration of all of the departments, commissions and bureaus, made changes which only time can justify or condemn.

There had been a commission appointed on the 27th of May, 1921, by authority of the Legislature, for the "Reorganization of the State Government." This commission consisted of men well qualified to make a thorough study of the administration of the various departments. The commission held many meetings, collected a mass of material, made numerous recommendations and suggestions for the reorganization of the various departments. The entire report of this commission was "junked" and the Administrative Code was adopted (P. L. 1923, 498-676). The adoption of this "code" was the most important action of the Legislature of the session of 1923.

There were many matters which caused much disagreement between the Governor and the people of the State during the first two years of his administration, relating to "Law Enforcement," which was interpreted as relating to the Eighteenth Amendment only; the "Budget," and the dismissal of Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, superintendent of public instruction, and other State officials who occupied positions which had never been considered as "political" by previous administrations.

At the election of delegates at large for the National Republican

Convention in 1924, there was quite a contest between Governor Pinchot and Ralph B. Strassburger. The campaign was a warm one, resulting in the following vote:

Samuel J. Jones	209,895	votes
Ralph B. Strassburger	518,653	"
John E. Philpot	158,478	"
Andrew W. Mellon	567,619	"
William S. Vare	500,950	"
George W. Pepper	560,133	"
David A. Reed	543,262	"
Elizabeth P. Martin (Mrs.)	519,216	"
W. Harry Baker	572,427	"
Gifford Pinchot	304,036	"

All of these were elected except Samuel J. Jones, John E. Philpot and Gifford Pinchot. There were 262 scattering votes for various other candidates.

In his message to the General Assembly, January 6, 1925, the Governor said: "This administration was most fortunate in securing from the last General Assembly all of the more important pieces of legislation for which he asked." This statement is absolutely in accordance with the facts relating to the action of the Assembly of 1923.

When the Legislature met on the 6th of January, 1925, the Hon. Thomas E. Bluett, the candidate for the Speakership of the House of the Republican organization, was elected by a vote of 193—the only other nominee voted for received fourteen votes. The Speaker of 1923, the Hon. C. J. Goodnough, had been the candidate of the administration before the Republican caucus of the House, but his name was not presented at the time of the election.

The Governor in his message to the Assembly of 1925, stated that he would, at a later time, lay before the General Assembly the report of the Giant Power Survey. This report was made at a later time, and various bills were introduced by C. J. Goodnough. These were referred to the Committee on Manufactures on March 3, 1925, and died there. The various acts relating to the forest bond issue of $25,000,000 were passed as amended and remain in the office of the secretary of state.

An act was passed on April 14, making an appropriation of $750,000 to the city of Philadelphia for the celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial of American Independence. The city of Philadelphia now has under way the carrying out of the plans for this celebration. This important historical celebration, of world-wide interest, will be held in the city of Philadelphia from the 1st of June to the 1st of December, 1926. A tract of six hundred and seventy acres in South Philadelphia, near the Navy Yard, including League Island Park, has been secured for this purpose. Upon this ground there will be erected eight main buildings, each with a floor space of from nine to nineteen acres. A huge stadium will be

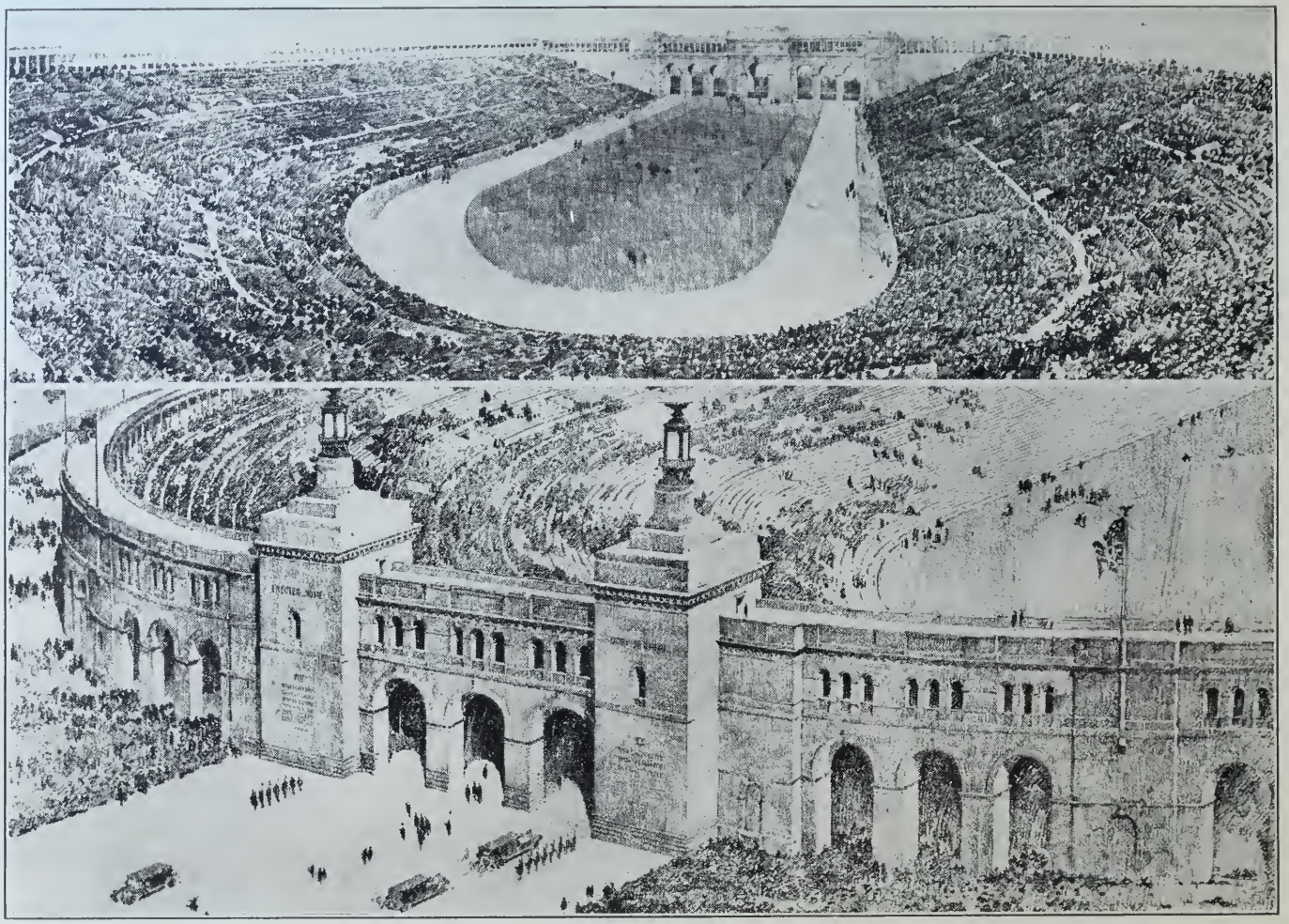
erected in these grounds, which will also include an amusement section, known as "Glady Way." Twenty-four foreign governments have already taken steps for the erection of buildings, or for their representation in the main buildings. The Sesqui-Centennial Committee is also planning a series of historical pageants, showing important historical events in the life of the State and the Nation.

The Sesqui-Centennial celebration in Philadelphia in 1926 has aroused the various historical societies and patriotic organizations of the State to renewed activity. Historical pageants have already been held in various cities. These have been of value in bringing the history of the development of the State to the school children, as well as to those of more mature years. Such a revival of interest in historical matters cannot but be of benefit to the people of the State, as well as to the State itself.

The one thing which Pennsylvania needs to-day more than anything else is a getting back to the solid foundation principles of true democratic government, upon which the Commonwealth was founded. Amateur experiments in government have never been anything other than failures. It is not possible for any one man or group of men to reconstruct a State government over-night. Institutions of government develop by slow processes, unless they are overthrown by a revolution. It is well that such is the case. It is this conservative growth which makes for stability, which is far more to be desired than mere mechanical efficiency. The revival of a study of the history of the development of the institutions of Pennsylvania in this Sesqui-Centennial period, will do much to reëstablish the principles which are durable. When these principles are sacrificed for the sake of any seeming so-called "reform," more has been lost than has been gained, no matter how great the gain may be. Democratic government "of the people, and by the people and for the people" has cost Americans and especially Pennsylvanians, too much in treasure and blood to be sacrificed for any wild experiments in government.

Appropriations—It would be most enlightening, as well as interesting, to examine the appropriations made by the Legislature for the running of the State government during the last twenty years, in detail. This cannot be done in such a work as this. Only a few facts can be noted. The general appropriations for 1921-23 amounted to $109,793,944.39, and for 1923-1925 to $112,905,937.23. The general appropriations for 1909-1910 amounted to $28,037,599.18, and for 1910-1911 to $24,358,814.46.

An examination of the appropriations for the various departments show how greatly the expenses of government have increased since 1909-1910. In 1910 the expenses of the State Department were $60,000,



NEW CITY STADIUM, TO BE ERECTED IN LEAGUE ISLAND AS FEATURE OF SESQUI-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION
Courtesy of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

in 1925 they were $446,000—due in a measure to the establishment of an accounting system and the State Employees' Retirement System. The ordinary expenses of the office of the secretary were $150,000.

In 1923-25 the appropriation for the Department of Public Instruction was $55,395,879.39. In 1921-23 it was $45,349,916.07. In 1910-11 it was $8,103,199.88, an increase of more than $37,000,000.

Dr. Francis B. Haas, superintendent of public instruction said in a recent address: "There is an increasing criticism against the cost of education. The money for education comes from the general fund of the treasury. The Legislature of 1921 appropriated 48 per cent of the general fund for education. The Legislature of 1923 appropriated 52 per cent, and the Legislature of 1925 appropriated 52 per cent." In 1910 it was about one-third of the general fund, it now is more than one-half. Surely there is no cause of complaint on the part of the friends of public education concerning the amount of money now spent.

The appropriation for the Department of Forestry in 1910-11 was $187,250, and in 1923-25 it was $2,201,083.35—some of which increase is due to the placing of a number of boards and commissions in this department. The Valley Forge Park Commission was placed in this department of "Forests and Waters," while the Pennsylvania Historical Commission was placed in the Department of Public Instruction.

And so the expenses of the various departments of the State government have tremendously increased since 1910-11, showing that the high cost of government has kept pace with the high cost of living.

In speaking of the fiscal affairs of the Commonwealth, the Hon. S. S. Lewis, then Auditor General, in an address at Williamsport, September 27, 1924, said: "In less than a decade the receipts and expenditures of the Commonwealth have more than trebled. In 1915 the consolidated receipts were approximately thirty-two million dollars. For the fiscal year ending May 31, 1924, the consolidated receipts of the Commonwealth amounted to the stupendous sum of $103,123,948.84. In 1915 the expenditures of the Commonwealth amounted to approximately thirty-five million dollars, and for the period ending May 31, 1924, the expenditures totaled ninety-seven million dollars.

"The cost of government has steadily risen. . . . The consolidated receipts and expenditures of the Commonwealth for the last fiscal year, as I have mentioned above, are far greater than for any preceding year in the history of this Commonwealth, and it may be interesting to note the comparison between this year and the year ending May 31, 1922. In the year ending May 31, 1922, the expenditures of the Commonwealth from receipts exclusive of the road bond issue, amounted to sixty-seven million dollars, while the expenditures for the year ending May 31, 1924,

exclusive of bond monies, amounted to approximately ninety-two million dollars, or an increase in two years of twenty-five million dollars."

Mr. Lewis says: "I have cited these figures, which are official figures from the books of the State (as are also the figures given by the author) for two reasons. First, to demonstrate just what a tremendous business we are engaged in, and second, to prove that, despite irresponsible statements to the contrary, the expenditures of Pennsylvania are growing progressively greater as the years roll by, and make more and more necessary the retention of experienced men in the Legislature."

Mr. S. S. Lewis, who was the "watch-dog" of the Treasury (as the then Governor called him in a most kindly way when speaking to the author, who had objected to some of his rulings about requisitions) in his capacity as Auditor General during the closing years of Governor Sproul's administration, was elected, upon the expiration of his term of office, as State Treasurer.

The author gives, in another chapter some data relating to the industries of the State. The following table will show what a great industrial empire Pennsylvania really is:

COMPOSITE EXHIBIT OF PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES IN PENNSYLVANIA, YEAR 1923.

PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES	Average Number Employes	Total Compensation	Invested Capital	Volume of Business or Value of Product
Chemicals and Allied Products..	36,161	$53,766,200	$364,230,200	$423,055,300
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.	63,350	85,887,200	247,079,600	253,633,900
Food and Kindred Products....	69,602	89,264,600	273,343,900	594,754,800
Leather and Rubber Goods.....	36,724	42,630,500	123,759,600	209,291,600
Lumber and its Remanufacture..	36,665	46,023,400	99,453,000	146,099,200
Paper and Printing Industries..	65,482	95,952,800	228,839,300	337,033,600
Textiles and Textile Products..	238,892	253,718,700	500,243,800	1,147,067,500
Metals and Metal Products.....	493,907	794,869,700	2,076,918,700	4,054,745,400
Mines and Quarries.....	367,293	623,936,700	904,490,900	984,544,300
Tobacco and its Products.....	37,547	29,430,700	40,720,100	121,392,800
Miscellaneous Products	67,798	88,478,500	257,387,700	357,503,400
Total.....	1,513,496	$2,203,959,000	$5,116,495,800	$8,629,121,800
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES				
Steam Railroads:				
Interstate	*199,921	*343,986,068	*1,855,134,333	*744,108,814
Intrastate	11,548	19,833,728	144,967,992	47,019,002
Total.....	211,469	$363,819,796	$2,000,102,325	$791,127,816
Electric Railways	30,827	48,905,470	614,412,684	116,556,393
Railroad and Railway Repair Shops	†82,860	†136,359,429	†97,197,693	†261,308,507
Telegraph and Telephone.....	33,772	37,629,912	274,536,056	71,804,125
Electric Light	‡22,177	‡27,969,637	‡394,857,772	‡53,756,179
Electric Light (Municipal).....	‖217	‖334,379	‖2,583,712	‖1,172,862
Electric Heat	.....	.....	.....	43,357
Electric Heat (Municipal).....	.....	.....	.....	1,351
Steam Heat	217	295,379	3,040,977	3,515,017
Electric Power	.....	.....	.....	62,960,737

NEW HOME OF "PUBLIC LEDGERS," PHILADELPHIA

Courtesy of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

COMPOSITE EXHIBIT OF PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES IN PENNSYLVANIA, YEAR 1923.

PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES	Average Number Employes	Total Compensation	Invested Capital	Volume of Business or Value of Product
Electric Power (Municipal)	.....	.....	.....	344,420
Natural Gas	6,534	9,438,155	103,226,977	57,003,341
Manufactured Gas	5,727	8,052,752	67,510,201	30,558,427
Water	3,796	4,463,698	132,642,650	18,506,479
Water (Municipal)	3,236	4,082,764	140,347,578	13,278,375
Total	317,972	$504,991,942	$3,733,260,932	$1,220,628,879
Grand Total	1,831,468	2,708,950,942	8,849,756,732	9,849,750,679

*Estimate based on percentage of mileage in State.
†Included in steam and electric railroad companies' figures.
‡Includes figures on electric heat and power and light.
||Includes figures on municipal electric light, heat and power.

These figures were obtained from the Department of Internal Affairs, the complete statistics for the year 1924 have not been completed.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF TWENTY LEADING INDUSTRIES OF THE STATE.

Coal—Anthracite	$490,109,000
Coal—Bituminous	453,003,200
Billets, Blooms and Slabs	434,771,000
Iron and Steel Ingots	434,648,500
Iron—Pig	328,181,200
Silks and Silk Goods	318,878,400
Iron and Steel Bars	214,671,200
Pipes and Tubing	214,059,200
Cars and Parts	177,770,100
Hosiery	159,831,000
Iron and Steel Plates	143,699,400
Machinery and Parts	142,213,800
Sugar Refining	132,576,500
Engines—Railroad	123,322,600
Bread and Other Bakery Products	121,917,000
Metals Unclassified	121,222,700
Newspapers and Periodicals	118,567,300
Shapes Structural	108,881,600
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	101,000,700
Cigars	95,557,500

As the year draws to a close several matters of State-wide interest are attracting the attention of the people, not only of the Commonwealth, but also of the Nation. Among these are: The strike of the anthracite miners, which has been in force since the first of September. This strike, according to the figures of the "New York Times," is costing about $3,000,000 each day to the miners and the industries directly affected by it. Up to October 25, when the strike had been in force for fifty-five days, the strike cost $165,000,000, of which amount $78,000,000 represented the loss in wages to the miners and the employees of coal-carrying railroads. The United Mine Workers in America have a membership of 158,000 men in the anthracite region. With the exception of 7,500 men, who are kept at work to prevent the mines from being flooded, all of these men are on strike. The operators estimate the daily labor

bill, not including the salaries of officers, as being $1,200,000. The anthracite mines produce about 1,500,000 gross tons of commercial coal each week. There has therefore been lost in the eight weeks of the strike (September 1 to October 25) 13,440,000 tons of commercial coal. The financial loss to the operators at an average selling price at the mines of $5.68 a gross ton, has been about $68,160,000. Also since the strike began the coal-carrying railroads have laid off about 15,000 men. The railroads are loading 30,000 fewer cars a week, since the commencement of the strike.

The president of the United Mine Workers, John L. Lewis, has stated that the cause of the strike is the refusal of the operators to grant the demand of the miners for a check-off of union dues from the members pay envelopes, an increase of 10 per cent in the wages of contract miners and one dollar a day in the pay of day men. The check-off would give the union an income from the pay of the 158,000 hard-coal miners.

This strike, which has already cost so much to the hard-coal miners, operators and railroads, has had the effect of driving the people who have used hard coal to the use of the various substitutes—such as bituminous coal, coke, fuel oil, etc. This has resulted in increased activity in the bituminous coal fields and in the coke producing region in western Pennsylvania.

The primary election in May, 1926, is already looked forward to with increasing interest by the people of the State, as a United States Senator to succeed Senator George Wharton Pepper, a Governor to succeed Gifford Pinchot, and other high State officials are to be nominated. Senator Pepper has announced his candidacy, and while he has as yet made no announcement, it is generally believed that Governor Pinchot will be a candidate for this office.

On the evening of Sunday, December 13, Governor Pinchot announced the long expected extra session of the General Assembly, to meet on January 13, 1926. This extra session is called for the purpose of considering legislation upon the following subjects:

1. Election law revision. 2. Regulation of the anthracite industry. 3. Revision of the banking laws, trust companies and building and loan associations. 4. Prohibition enforcement. 5. Gasoline tax laws. 6. Adjustment of differences which have arisen concerning tolls on the Delaware bridge. 7. Giant power bills. 8. Ratification of the Delaware River Tri-State Compact, concerning the apportioning of the waters of the Delaware River between New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The Governor may add supplemental subjects for consideration before the time of meeting of the General Assembly. All of these suggested subjects of legislation have to do with State regulation of the individual or of industry.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM—THE EVOLUTION OF THE FREE SCHOOL.

The seed from which grew the wide-spreading and complex system of public education in Pennsylvania, was planted on the shores of the Delaware at an early date in the history of the settlement of the region by the peoples from the Old World.

The colonists who first built their homes and trading houses and workshops upon the shores of the great river of the Lenape, were of races which believed that society and government could exist in a stable form only when their foundations were solidly laid upon the home, the church and the school. The Dutch, the Swedes, the English, the Welsh, the Scotch-Irish and the Germans came to America because of the persecutions of both church and State in Europe, which were caused by the intellectual awakening which resulted from the Reformation, which was a movement caused by the people who began to think for themselves in matters not only religious but also political. American democracy was a result of this awakening, with its consequent education in everything pertaining to government, as well as religion.

Therefore, when these people, who had been driven out of Europe because they no longer accepted the traditions of church and State, and because they had commenced to think for themselves, built their homes and workshops in the New World, they, at the same time, built their churches and their schools, because these twin institutions of education were associated with their lives and the real causes which had brought them to these lands beyond the seas.

In this early period, because both the church and the school had resulted from the intellectual awakening, they were both intimately associated in the minds of these people, not as separate institutions, or disconnected parts of their social and educational life, but as parts of one institution of education. This foundation fact must be remembered in these days when there is so much discussion concerning the separation of the system of education from religious instruction. Our present system of education, especially in Pennsylvania, rests absolutely upon a foundation which was laid by the church. From the very commencement and for many years afterwards, the church and the school were closely united as vital parts of a system of education. There was no separation between them. The one educated the soul and the other educated the mind, not as separate institutions, but as one and the same institution for the making of better men and women. Whether the sep-

aration of these two institutions, which has taken place in comparatively recent times, is a wise one, or a successful one, is still a question of debate, upon which much can be said on both sides. Education without morality has never been a benefit to any nation or individual, and there is no foundation for morality to rest upon when religion is taken away. The whole development of social life in America, in no State or community proves that education decreases crime, but rather the opposite. Education is not an end of government, even if we are sometimes making it so. It is a means for the production of better men and women as law-abiding citizens. The early church-school had that as its end, and it accomplished it by educating a man's spiritual as well as his intellectual nature. Any system of education is either religious, or it is anti-religious. There is no such thing possible as a neutral system of education, and results are proving this to be true.

Both of the Nations which established the first settlements on the western shore of the Delaware were deeply religious and strongly in favor of popular education, so that, as the early records of both the Dutch and the Swedes reveal, churches and schools were established at the very commencement of the settlement of the Delaware. Although there was no regular system of education in Sweden at the time of the settlement of the Delaware, in the sense of a State supervision, yet the church, which was established by the State, acted as the agent of the State in looking after the education of the people. The Government of Sweden has always controlled the education of its people through the church. The duties of the minister and school teacher were combined.

Holland was the first Nation of Europe to establish a system of education in the sense in which we understand the term to-day. As early as 1585 it is stated that schools were everywhere, and that teachers were trained for the work of educating the young, and the State of Zealand in 1583 had a school of law, the purpose of which was as sound and as democratic as any which we have in America. This is expressed, briefly: "For the building up of a good republic and for the general well-being of the country, it is of no little importance to educate the young people from their infancy in the fear of God and all useful knowledge." Dr. Wickersham says: "It was during their twelve years sojourn in Holland, without doubt, that the Pilgrim Fathers obtained the germs of that system of education which has made New England so famous in our educational history, and it was in Holland, too, almost certainly, that William Penn learned those broad principles of educational policy that are embodied in the frame he constructed for the government of his province, and that he endeavored to have incorporated into laws for the benefit of the people." ("History of Education in Pennsylvania," 4-5).

Although there was no system of education in Sweden at the time of

WASHINGTON COLLEGE—OLD SEMINARY BUILDING

the establishment of the settlements on the Delaware, it is stated by Schmidt (Educational Encyclopædia) that, "In 1637 there was not in the kingdom of Sweden a peasant child who could not read and write."

Such was the background of the people who made the first settlements on the Delaware.

In 1640 a vessel named "Fredenberg," commanded by Captain Jacob Powelson, left Holland, under the sanction of the Swedes, by Mr. De Horst and others, for the purpose of establishing a colony in the country called "New Sweden." In the letter granting the privileges to these colonists, signed by the two Oxenstiernas, dated January 24, 1640, and directed to the commandant or commissary or other inhabitants of Fort Christina, in New Sweden, the purposes of the colonists are stated. It seems that the privileges which were granted to De Horst were transferred to Henry Hockhammer and Company. Among the privileges mentioned, number Seven reads: "As regards religion, we are willing to permit that, besides the Augsburg Confession, the exercise of the pretended reformed religion may be established and observed in that country, in such manner, however, that those who profess the one or the other religion live in peace, abstaining from every useless dispute, from all scandal and all abuse. The patrons of this colony shall be obliged to support, at all times, as many ministers and *schoolmasters* as the number of inhabitants shall seem to require, and to choose, moreover, for this purpose, persons who have at heart the conversion of the pagan inhabitants to Christianity." (Hazard Annals, 52-53).

Thus, at this early date, forty-two years before the landing of William Penn, the two great principles of liberty of conscience and education of the people were laid as the foundation of the first settlement of Pennsylvania.

The colony which was established at "New Sweden," although first conceived in the mind of Gustavus Adolphus and matured by Axel Oxenstierna, was in many respect different from the colony which had been contemplated by these great men. It became more of a commercial enterprise, but the ideals of Swedish government were none the less predominant.

In 1656, when the colony on the Delaware was under the control of the Dutch and Fort Casimir was transferred to the city of Amsterdam, and the city's colony became known as New Amstel, the city in its agreement with the West India Company, promised, among other things, "to provide a schoolmaster (who shall also read the Holy Scriptures in public and set the Psalms) and provide for him" (Hazard Annals of Penna., 221). In accordance with this agreement, Evert Pietersen, who "had passed a good examination before the Classis," was sent from Holland

"to act as Schoolmaster and *ziekentrooster* (comforter of the sick), to read God's Word, and to lead the singing until the arrival of a clergyman."

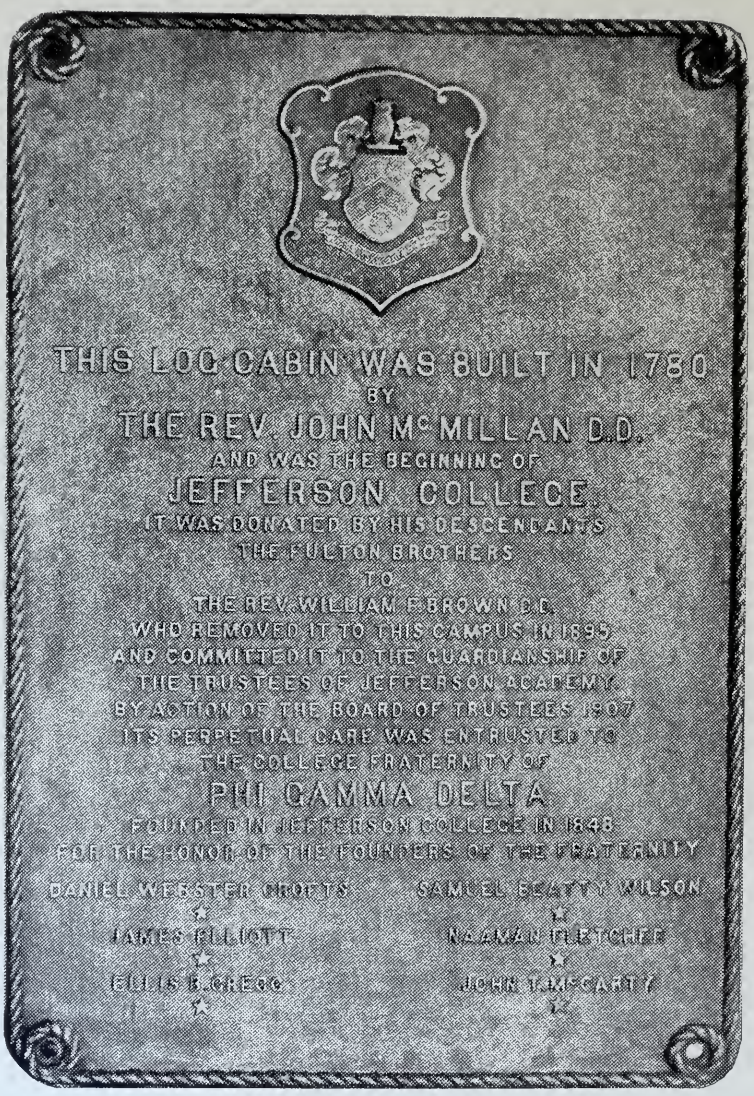
There is no record which would show that a schoolhouse was erected in the settlements on the Delaware before 1682. The city of Amsterdam had agreed to build one at New Castle, but none of the records of this period contain any reference to such a building. Soon after the arrival of Evert Pietersen, he wrote a letter to the commissioner of the colonies on the Delaware, dated Fort Amstel, August 10, 1657, in which he says: "We arrived here at the South river on the 25th April, and found 20 families there, mostly Swedes, not more than 5 or 6 families belonging to our nation. I find the land here right good and well timbered. . . . I already begin to keep school, and have 25 children." (Archives of Pa., 2nd Ser., V, 307).

It can readily be seen that in a community of but twenty-five or twenty-six families and but twenty-five children, and where houses were few and labor scarce, that it would hardly be necessary to erect a building for a school house. The twenty-five children could easily be accommodated at the fort or church, or in one of the houses at New Amstel. It seems, however, certain that Evert Pietersen and his little school of twenty-five pupils at New Amstel was the first one established upon the shores of the Delaware.

Before this time, however, Governor Printz had erected a church at Tinicum, which was dedicated in September, 1646, and over which Rev. John Campanius acted as pastor and at Christina a church had been built within the walls of the fort, over which Rev. Reorus Torkillus acted as pastor in 1640. It is possible that these ministers conducted some sort of schools at these churches. But, as Dr. Wickersham says:

> It was clearly impossible, however, that children living many miles distant from the churches, and scattered over a territory stretching all the way from Cape Henlopen to the Falls of the Delaware near Trenton, could be gathered for instruction frequently or regularly into the three or four places of worship which the colony afforded. Necessarily, therefore, the ministers and their assistants visited families as far as practicable and, in conjunction with parents, taught the young what they could; at least to read and write and recite Bible lessons and the catechism. . . . When, therefore, there was a want of clergymen, there was a want of schoolmasters, and a dearth of religion was followed by a lapse into ignorance. (Wickersham, 16.)

But, the result of the struggle for existence in the new colonies was so great that both the church and the school were ofttimes in a poor state of effectiveness. Acrelius, in his "History of New Sweden," says: "When one recollects that the instruction of the young is the foundation for all the rest of the life, he can easily understand what these churches suffer for the want of a proper system of schoolkeeping. In almost



TABLET MARKING FIRST HOME OF JEFFERSON COLLEGE

every ridge of woods there is a school house, but the children never come longer than to learn to read plainly in the book and to write and cipher. The Quakers, who form the majority of the people, do not permit their children should learn so much as the Ten Commandments; they must receive through immediate inspirations that which belongs to faith and godliness. Others following in much the same way, it is difficult to remedy this. The people are a mixture of all sorts of religious belief. The schoolmasters have a different faith from the children, and the children in like manner from each other. Hence Pennsylvania is known all over the world for its lamentable destitution and deficiency in the instruction of its children in the knowledge of Christianity.

Forty years back our people scarcely knew what a school was. The first Swedish and Holland settlers were a poor, weak and ignorant people, who brought up their children in the same ignorance, which is the reason why the natives of the country can neither write or cipher, and that very few of them are qualified for any office under the Government. None, whether boys or girls, are now growing up who cannot read English, write and cipher. In later times there have come over young men from Ireland, Presbyterians, and some Roman Catholics, who commenced with schoolkeeping, but as soon as they saw better openings they gave that up." (Acrelius, 351-352).

Acrelius deals with the conditions of a much later period than that before mentioned—up to 1756. The quotation is given for the picture it gives of the early Swedes and Dutch settlers, and their relations to the schools.

In the "Record of Upland Court" for "march ye 12th, 1678-9" there occurs the following entry: "Edmund Draufton, Plt., Dunck Williams, Deft. The Plt. demands of this Deft. 200 gilders for teaching this defts. Children to Read one Yeare.

"The Cort haueing heard the debates of both partees as alsoe ye attestation of ye witnesses, Doe grant Judgemt, agst ye deft. for 200 gilders wth ye Costs;

"Richard Ducket sworne in Court declares that hee was prsent at ye makeing of ye bargaine, & did hear that ye agreemt. was that Edmund draufton should Teach Dunkes Children to Read in ye bybell & if hee could doe itt in a yeare or a halfe yeare or a quartr. then hee was to haue 200 gilders." (Record of Upland Court, 131).

Draufton seems to have been what would now be called a tutor in private families, but was, no doubt, a regular teacher. If so, he was the first school teacher within the present State of Pennsylvania of whom any record remains.

In the Frame of Government, prepared by William Penn in 1682, Article twelve reads: "That the Governor and Provincial Council shall

erect and order all public schools, and encourage and reward the authors of useful sciences and laudable inventions in the said province." (Col. Rec., I, 34).

At a meeting of the Provincial Council on December 26, 1683, at which William Penn was present, "The Govr and Provll Councill having taken into their Serious Consideration and the great Necessity there is of a School Master for ye Instruction & Sober Education of Youth in the towne of Philadelphia, Sent for Enock flower, an Inhabitant of the said Towne, who for twenty Year past hath been exercised in that care and Inploymt in England, to whom having Communicated their Minds, he Embraced it upon these following Termes: to Learne to read English 4s. by the Quarter, to Learne to read and write 6s. by ye Quarter, to learne to read, Write and Cast accot 8s. by ye Quarter; for Boarding a Scholler, that is to say, dyet, Washing, Lodging, & Scooling, Tenn pounds for one whole year." (Col. Rec., I, 91).

Enoch Flower opened his school in Philadelphia in the autumn of that year. It was in operation when this Council meeting was held.

Clarkson states, in his "Life of William Penn," that Penn in a letter to Thomas Lloyd, in 1689, instructed him to establish a "public Grammar school" in Philadelphia. This is thought to be the beginning of the "Friends' School," now known as the William Penn Charter School, which was opened in 1689 and chartered in 1697.

The petition for this school was signed by Samuel Carpenter, Edward Shippen, Anthony Morris, James Fox, David Lloyd, William Southby and John Jones "in behalf of themselves and the rest of the people called Quakers, who are members of the Monthly Meeting, held and kept in the new meeting-house, lately built upon a piece of ground fronting the High street, in Philadelphia aforesaid . . . That it hath been and is much desired by Many, that a school be set up and upheld in this town of Philadelphia, where poor children may be freely maintained, taught and educated in good literature, until they be fit to be put out apprentices, or capable to be masters or ushers in the said school." Various other charters were granted to this school, in 1701, 1708 and 1711. The school was situated upon Fourth Street, near the Friends' Meeting House, with branch charity schools situated in various parts of the town. The school is now located on Twelfth Street in the block between Chestnut and Market.

On May 28, 1715, during the administration of Charles Gookin, permission was granted "for all religious societies or assemblies and congregations of Protestants, within this province, to purchase any lands or tenements for burying grounds, and for erecting houses of religious worship, schools and hospitals." (Statutes at Large, III, 37-38). This law was later repealed. A similar law was passed February 6, 1731, which

ORIGINAL JEFFERSON COLLEGE

was never considered by the Crown, but which became a law by lapse of time.

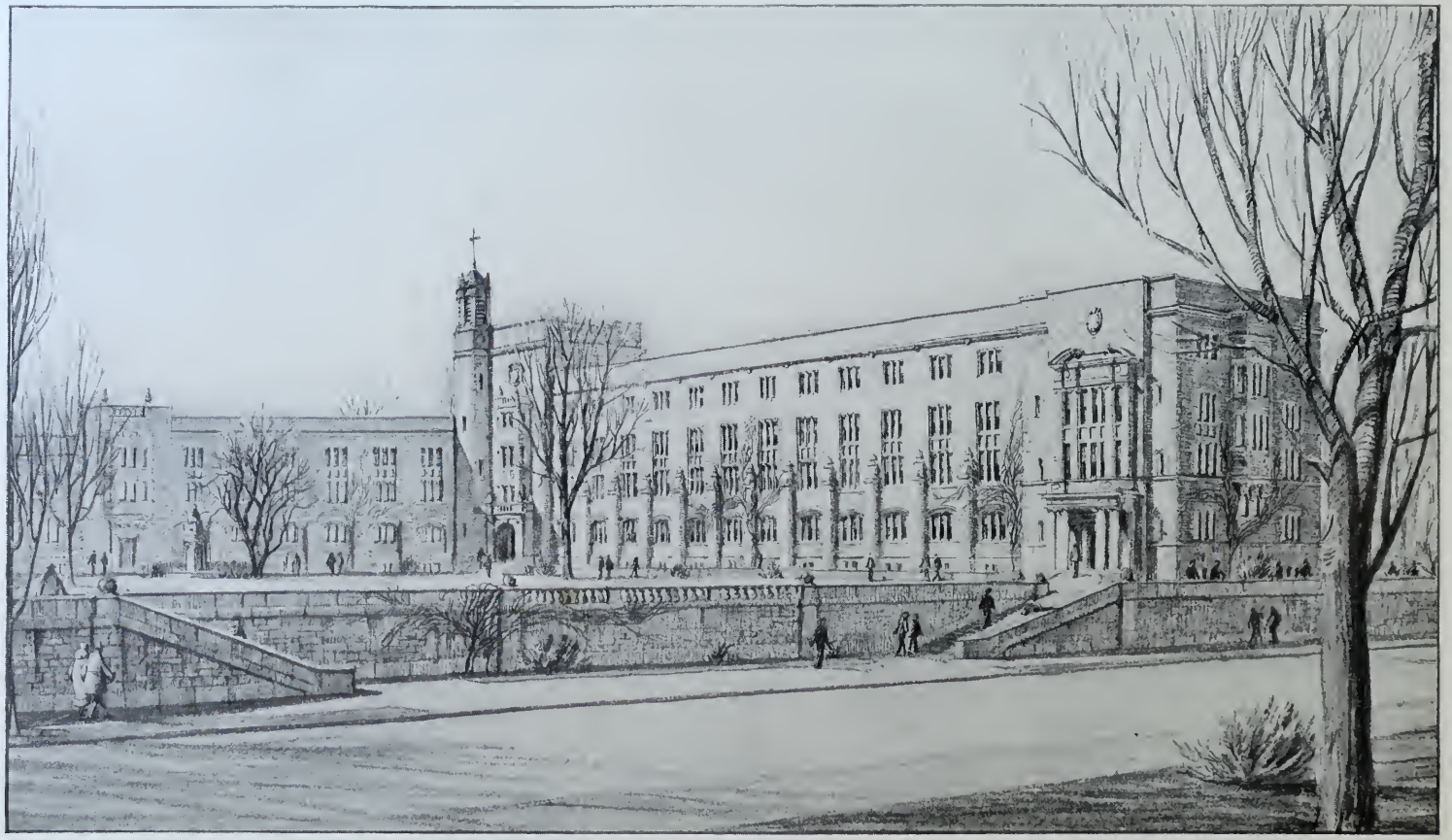
It is not possible in this brief sketch to follow the history of the gradual decline of the State or provincial, oversight and direction of the schools. The population of Pennsylvania was rapidly being made up of antagonistic religious organizations which had nothing in common with the peace-loving Quakers, and, as the province became involved in the disputes of the Deputy Governors with the Assembly during the period of the Indian wars, the various religious organizations more and more took up the management and support of schools. No other colony in America had such a mixed population. It was made up of Quaker, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Swede, Dutch and German, and nearly all of the religious sects among these various races were antagonistic to the Quaker and the sects associated with them. In all of the disputes between the proprietary and the Assembly, and between the Quaker and the Presbyterian, as well as those relating to the subject of armed resistance, it is not strange that the schools, which had been visioned by Penn's Frame of Government, suffered and declined, so that the statements made by Aurelius, previously quoted, were, in the main, correct for the period of which he was writing.

In the very midst of the commotion during the French and Indian War, when everything looked dark for the future of the English colonies, the Provincial Council passed a law, which reads, in part, "and for supporting such Protestant teachers of the gospel to instruct the Indians in the principles of the Christian religion, schoolmasters and other persons to take care of and direct them in their temporal affairs, as shall be most agreeable to them, which said teachers, schoolmasters and others so to be supported shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor and commander-in-chief of this province; and before they are appointed and commissioned by the Governor and commander-in-chief of this province for the purposes aforesaid they shall take the oaths appointed to be taken in and by an act passed in the first year of his late Majesty King George, etc." (Statutes at Large, V, 326). In accordance with this law, passed April 8, 1758, and which became a law by lapse of time after being submitted to the King for consideration, Christian F. Post and other Moravian missionaries became teachers and schoolmasters among the Indians. These Moravian ministers and teachers were the only workers among the Indians, with a very few exceptions, during all of the colonial period. And, because of their knowledge of the Indian, and the Indian's respect for them, they became the chief factors in bringing about peace with the hostile Delaware, among whom they worked. There is no brighter page in the history of Pennsylvania

than that which was written by these heroic men and women during these darkest days of Anglo-Saxon settlement in America.

The plan of the "Academy and Charitable School of the Province of Pennsylvania," which ultimately grew into the University of Pennsylvania, was first outlined by Benjamin Franklin in 1743, but, owing to the conditions of the time, due to the war between France and Great Britain, the prophet remained dormant until 1749, when Franklin again took it up, issuing a pamphlet on the subject, "Proposals relative to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania." The result the organization of a board of trustees, of which Franklin was elected president. This board raised £2,000 among its membership, which amount was increased by popular subscriptions. Application was made to the City Council for aid in a petition which was presented in 1750. Council made a grant of £200 in cash and £50 each year for five years, with an additional £50 for each pupil sent from the Charity School to the Academy. The building used was one which had been erected by George Whitefield a few years before, as a house of worship. While alterations were being made upon this building, the Academy held its first sessions in a private house. In 1753 a charter was granted to the trustees of the school by the provincial authorities, under the title "Trustees of the Academy and Charitable School of the Province of Pennsylvania." In 1755 the Academy became a college. Rev. Dr. William Smith was the first president of the college, which position he held until it was united with the University of Pennsylvania at the close of the Revolution. During the period of the War of the Revolution, owing to the angry disputes of the time, charges were brought against certain officers of the college of being disloyal. An act was passed in 1779 depriving the college of its charter and property. The Legislature then chartered a new institution under the name of the University of Pennsylvania. After the war was over, in 1789, the college had its charter and property restored to it, and two years later an act was passed, which had the support of all parties concerned, uniting the two institutions under the name of the University of Pennsylvania.

During the long period from the time of the first settlement on the Delaware until after the Revolution, all of the religious sects in the province maintained their own schools. Public education or free education, had never been a reality, however much William Penn had favored such a policy. So far as the people generally were concerned, education was not within their reach, and, had it not been for the schools which were conducted by the various religious sects, gross ignorance of even the elements of education would have prevailed among the common people, who were not able to afford to send their children to the private schools in communities where these were to be found. The Quakers, the Baptists, the Methodists, the Lutheran, the Presbyterian, the Moravian



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA VIEW, PHILADELPHIA

and all of the other religious sects maintained schools. The Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who soon began to fill the frontiers of the province, established churches and schools wherever they went. They were the real pioneers of education in all of the vast territory stretching westward to the mountains, and beyond these to the waters of the Ohio. The trail of these hardy pioneers is marked along the Octoraro, the Pequa, the Paxtang and the Cumberland valleys, not only by the churches which they built, but also the numerous "Academies" which they founded. Judge Chambers well says of them: "Simultaneous with the organization of congregations by these settlers, was the establishment of schoolhouses in every neighborhood." The minister and the schoolmaster did not follow these people, they went with them. Nearly all of the Presbyterian colleges in Pennsylvania, and many outside of the present State, grew from the "Academy," which was established near the church. Even some of the colleges which are now under the care of other denominations grew out of these Presbyterian schools. Princeton, Lafayette, Dickinson, Washington and Jefferson, and other colleges sprang from the seed which was sown by Presbyterian ministers and schoolmasters.

The Lutheran and Reformed churches were no less active in the cause of education among their own people. To give a history of the activities of these religious denominations in the cause of education during this period when the State did little would require more space than can be given to the theme in this chapter.

The War of the Revolution was the first great movement which brought the people of the Commonwealth together with interests in common. The French and Indian War had united the people of the frontiers for purposes of defense against a common foe, but it had not brought them together with the same vital way, with common interests and common hopes as did the Revolution, which led to the birth of a new Nation.

The settlements along the frontiers had grown rapidly; more rapidly, in fact, than had the number of churches, which, in many sections were widely separated. The people making up the rapidly growing towns and settlements along the frontiers nearly all belonged to the German and Scotch-Irish races, both of which believed in the necessity of having their children educated. Towns and villages and even country districts soon had what were properly called "common schools," as distinguished from the parochial schools. These schools were established and supported by the people of the community in which they were situated. There was no unified system of supervision of these schools, and no unified system of education. Dr. Wickersham says, very truly, in speaking of these schools in Pennsylvania:

Such schools were at that day without precedent; they were established by the early colonists only from necessity; but as the people of different denominations, and of none, mingled more and more together, their sectarian prejudices and customs and exclusiveness acquired across the sea began to wear away, and they finally discovered that neither sect, nor class, nor race, need stand in the way of the cordial union of all in the education of their children. No movement in our whole history is of more significance than the process by which the neighborhood schools came to supply the educational needs of different communities, and frequently to displace other schools established on a narrower foundation, marking as it does the formation of a common bond of union and the moulding of the population into a common nationality. (Wickersham, 180.)

The methods by which these schools were started and supported differed in different localities. Most of the school houses were built by voluntary contributions of material, labor or money by the people living in the community, and the schools were supported by each patron paying a certain amount per month for each pupil sent to the school. The people of a community met together, when the school was to be started, and elected from three to five trustees, who were to have charge of everything relating to the school. from raising money for its erection and maintenance to the hiring of the teacher and attending the examinations.

The early school houses in practicaly all of the counties west of the Delaware River, except in the larger towns, were built of logs and roofed with clapboards, with a chimney at one end of the building. Dr. McKnight, in his "History of Northwestern Pennsylvania," gives a description of one of the old school houses in Jefferson County, which applies to nearly all of the schools of this early period in central and western Pennsylvania: "The house was built of rough logs, and had neither window sash or pane. The light was admitted through chinks in the wall, over which greased paper was pasted. The floor was made with puncheons, and the seats from broad pieces split from logs, with pins in the under side for legs. Boards laid on pins fastened in the wall furnished the pupils with writing desks. A log fireplace, the entire length of one end, supplied warmth when the weather was cold" (page 411). He also says: "The act of 1809 made it the duty of assessors to receive the names of all children between the ages of five and twelve years whose parents were unable to pay for their schooling, and these poor children were to be educated by the county. This law was very unpopular, and the schools did not prosper. The rich were opposed to this law because they paid all the tax bills, and the poor were opposed to it because it created a 'cast' and designated them as paupers. However, it remained in force for about twenty-five years, and during this period the fight over it at elections caused many strifes, feuds and bloody noses." Dr. McKnight also says: "One of the most desirable qualifications in the early schoolmaster was courage and willingness and ability to control

JEFFERSON ACADEMY

and flog the boys. Physical force was the governing power, and the master must possess it. Nevertheless, many of the early masters were men of intelligence, refinement and scholarship. As a rule the Scotch-Irish master was of this class. Goldsmith describes the old master well:

> Yet he was kind, or if severe in aught,
> The love he bore to learning was in fault.
> The village all declared how much he knew,
> 'Twas certain he could write and cipher, too.
> In arguing the parson owned his skill,
> For e'en though vanquished he would argue still.

These schoolhouses, rough as they were, and bare of all modern conveniences, as well as equipment, sent forth from their log benches a strong and hardy race of men and women, well equipped for the life which they had to live, and these schoolmasters, who have long since become but dim memories of a day long past, knew how to train real men and women for the building of a Nation. Peace be to their ashes and honor to their noble lives of useful character building. With all of our almost unlimited wealth of equipment, with all of our splendid buildings, with all of our army of trained teachers and modern methods of education, are we to-day turning out men and women to equal these strong and sturdy men and women, fit for the battle of life and fit to build a Nation, who came forth from the log school houses and from the hands of the schoolmaster, who taught everything from reading and writing to character making? The "graduates" of these schools became the leaders of armies, the statesmen who directed the affairs of the Commonwealth and the Nation, the presidents of colleges and the directors of life in all its phases. Are we doing anything more, or anything better for the State and the Nation because of our richness in the possession of the luxuries of education, which they never dreamed of?

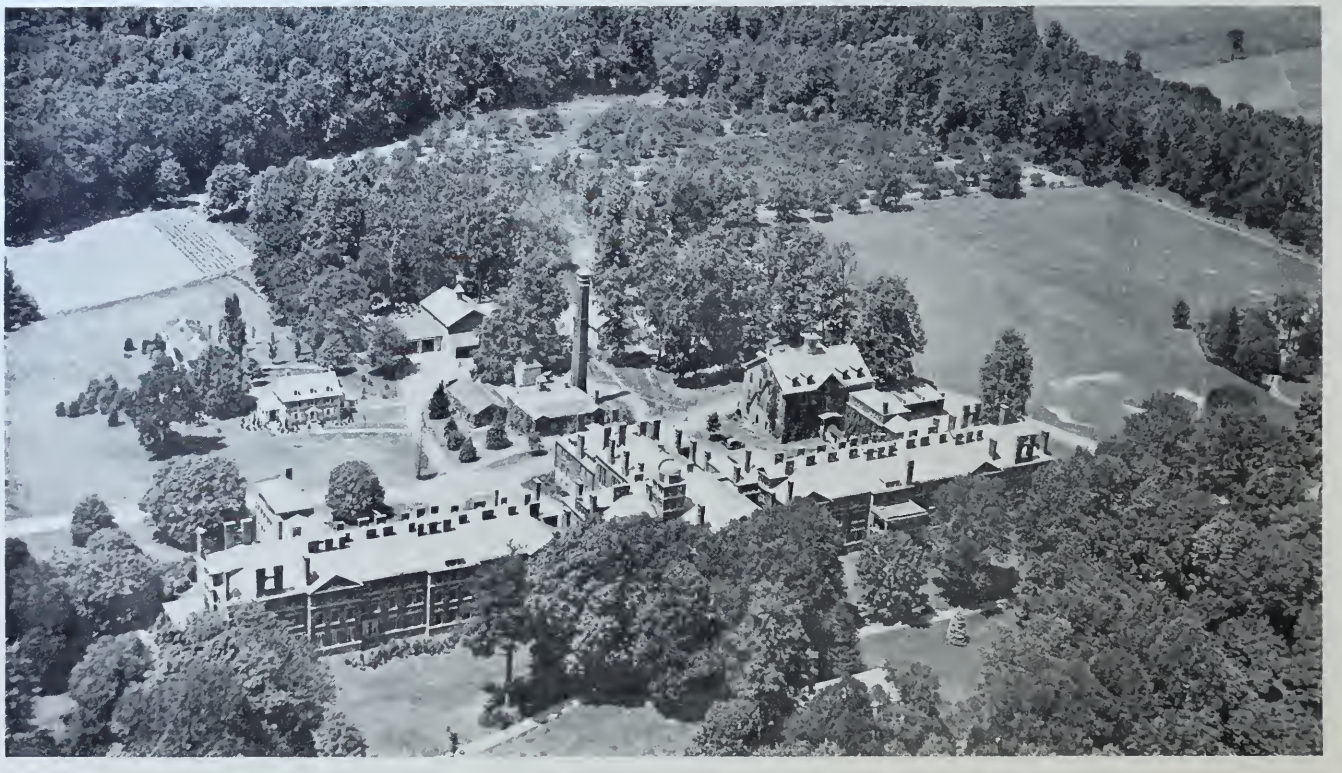
Our advantages in everything to-day, not only in education, but in everything relating to the life of the people in general, have passed far beyond the dreams of the men and women who lived in the years following the Revolution, but it is a question of debate as to whether the people generally are better fitted for life, or are more happy and contented because of the possession of these material advantages. The struggle for existence and for the necessities of life, and the fight for education, alike make life really worth living. Suicide, physical, as well as moral and spiritual, belong to the age when men have everything without effort. When even an education is handed to young men and women without effort and without cost, it is rarely appreciated by them as it is when it has to be fought for. The fault is not so much with our systems of education as it is with the ease with which it is obtained. That which costs little is always regarded as being worth little. Education in the old days was something which had to be gained by hard labor;

physical as well as mental. Boys and girls had to walk miles in the cold of winter and undergo hardships in order to go to school.

The law of 1809, providing for the education of the poor, which was approved on April 4, was really the foundation of the present free school system, and remained in force until the passage of the law of April 1, 1834, which had as its purpose the establishment of "a general system of education by common schools" (P. L., 1834, 170). An act, however, had been passed by the Legislature in 1831, providing for a general system of education. The real struggle for the free school system, however, came in 1834. It is hard for us to realize to-day that in 1831-34 the subject of free schools was as troublesome a political problem as the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment is to-day. Governor George Wolf, who became a strong advocate of free schools only after he assumed the Executive office, or rather just after he was elected, although he had frequently advocated such schools previously, stood out as one of the strongest supporters of the measures which were presented in the Legislature after his second term of office had just opened. In his inaugural address, he urged the adoption of the measures relating to free schools. At the commencement of the session of 1833-34 a joint committee was appointed for the purpose of "digesting a system of general education for the Commonwealth," consisting of Samuel Breck, Charles B. Penrose, William Jackson, Almon H. Reade and William Boyd from the Senate, and Samuel Anderson, William Patterson, James Thompson, James Clarke, John Wiegand, Thomas H. Crawford and Wilmer Worthington for the House.

Samuel Breck, of the Senate, was chairman of the committee, and the author of the bill. Mr. Breck was a gentleman of culture, a man of wealth, of high ideals and full of public spirit. In his journel he says, under date of February 27, 1835: "The general school bill, introduced by me, passed the House of Representatives by a unanimous vote, save one, and the *nay* man is named Grim," and on March 15, "This morning the educational bill, which has engaged much of my attention, passed the Senate with three dissenting voices, and these decidedly the most ignorant and least educated of its members. They are Messrs. McCulloch, of Huntingdon, Stoever, of Dauphin, and Sangston, of Fayette. These three, with Grim in the House of Representatives, form the minority in the Legislature." (Quoted by Wickersham, 310).

In the report of the joint committee there occurs the following statement relative to the great defect of the law of 1809: "A radical defect in our laws upon the subject of education, is that the public aid now given, and imperfectly given, is confined to the poor. Aware of this, your committee have taken care to exclude the word poor from the bill which will accompany this report, meaning to make the system general,



WESTTOWN FRIENDS SCHOOL

that is to say, to form an educational association between the rich, the comparatively rich and the destitute. Let them all fare alike in the primary schools, receive the same elementary instruction, imbibe the republican spirit, and be animated by a feeling of perfect equality. In after life, he who is diligent at school will take his station accordingly, whether born to wealth or not."

Upon the subject of teachers, the report states: "Seminaries for the instruction of teachers are as important as medical schools for physicians. Under the proposed system a larger supply of teachers will soon be wanted, and these must be properly formed for their vocation. They must be taught the art of governing a school well; they must acquire the knowledge necessary to be communicated, and the art of communicating that knowledge."

The members of this joint committee had ideals for the school system which were many years in advance of the conditions which obtained even after this law of 1834 had been passed.

Even though the vote in the Legislature was nearly unanimous in the passage of the law of 1834, the enemies of the free school system immediately commenced work to have it repealed at the next session of the Legislature by having members elected pledged to carry out their purpose. There was much opposition to the law by various religious sects, by many people of German descent, who did not wish to have their language displaced in the schools, by the old aristocratic families who still held to the class traditions of the Old World, and by the ignorant. Every effort was made in the various districts by these anti-free school people, meetings were held and resolutions were adopted denouncing the law in the strongest language.

Governor Wolfe was unmoved by all of this opposition, and in his message to the Legislature in December, 1834, he stood by the law and urged that it be given a fair trial, as vastly superior to the law which had previously been in force. James Findlay was secretary of the Commonwealth, and as such became first superintendent of schools in 1834. He was a man of rare attainments, a son of William Findlay, and had represented Westmoreland County in the House. His father had been Governor from 1817 to 1820. He was in no way fitted for the fight which threatened the school law, and had done little to see that the law was in any way put into effect, or placed in a favorable light.

The one man who towered above all others as the defender of free schools, and who led the fight against the repeal of the law of 1834, and who won the victory for the schools by his masterly speech, was Thaddeus Stevens, member of the House from Adams County. Those who were present when this famous speech of Thaddeus Stevens was delivered say that it had "never been excelled if ever equalled in this hall."

The speech must be read in full in order to appreciate its power. Stevens, in referring to the part played by Governor Wolfe in the fight for free schools, says:

> I have seen the present chief magistrate of this Commonwealth violently assailed as the projector and father of this law. I am not the eulogist of that gentleman; he has been guilty of many deep political sins. But he deserves the undying gratitude of the people, for the steady, untiring zeal which he has manifested in favor of common schools. I will not say his exertions in that cause have covered all, but they have atoned for many of his errors. I trust that the people of this State will never be called upon to choose between a supporter and an opposer of free schools. But if it should come to that, if that is to be made the turning point on which we are all to cast our suffrages, if the opponent of education is my most intimate personal and political friend, and the free school candidate my most obnoxious enemy, I should deem it my duty, as a patriot, at this moment of our intellectual crisis, to forget all other considerations and to place myself, unhesitatingly and cordially, in the ranks of him whose banner streams in light.

Again, in 1838, Thaddeus Stevens delivered a speech favoring higher education, in which he referred to Governor Wolfe's part in the cause of education. He said: "That the name of the Governor who, fortunately, I admit, for the honor and interests of Pennsylvania, gave place to the present firm, intelligent and independent Executive (Governor Ritner), when the faults and follies of his party politics shall have been forgotten, will stand out prominently and honorably upon the records of time, as a great benefactor of the human race, for his bold, manly and persevering efforts in favor of education."

There is little doubt but that Wolfe's strong advocacy of free schools had much to do with his defeat for a third term, when Ritner, supported by the Whig and Anti-Masonic parties, was elected Governor. Wolfe boldly supported the cause of education during the campaign, which was a most bitter one. There is little doubt but that for the efforts of Governor Wolfe, supported by the strong power of Thaddeus Stevens, who really carried the law to victory in 1834, that the cause of free schools in Pennsylvania would have lost at that time, and its commencement delayed for many years.

In the session of 1835-36 efforts were made by the committee on Education, of which Dr. George Smith, of Delaware, was chairman, to correct the defects in the law of 1834. This resulted in an act "to consolidate and amend the several acts relative to a general system of education by common schools," which was approved June 13, 1836. (P. L., 1835-6, 525).

Under this law the various districts in the State could vote to have or not to have schools. This right to vote for or against schools remained until 1848. In 1837, as stated in the report of Thomas H. Burrowes, secretary of the Commonwealth and superintendent of common schools,

KEYSTONE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL KUTZTOWN

LIBRARY, KEYSTONE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, KUTZTOWN

there were 987 districts in the State. Of these, 742 had adopted the system of free schools, the total number of which in the State was 3,384, with 3,394 teachers and 150,838 pupils. The average salary of male teachers was $18.38, and of female teachers, $11.96, and the average time the schools were open was four months and three days. It is most interesting to compare these figures with the amazing statistics relating to the public schools of the present time.

There are to-day (1924-25) in the State of Pennsylvania 2,587 school districts, with 13,464 directors, 13,875 school houses, 51,703 teachers, and 1,810,520 pupils. The average salary for medium grade teachers is, for male teachers, $1,483, and for female teachers $1,265, with a term of eight and ten months. 10,088 teachers are in first-class districts, 26,171 in fourth class districts, and the balance of the number in second and third class districts. The total value of school property is $301,114,270, and of text books and equipment, $30,070,974, making a total valuation of $331,185,244.

It is not possible to follow the development of the free school system from 1836 to the present time, as shown by the acts of the Legislature passed during this period. The laws relating to the school system are all given at the conclusion of the act of May 18, 1911, signed by Governor Tener, in the "Repealing Clause." This act (No. 191) is commonly called the "School Code." Various amendments have been made to this "code" since the time of its passage until the passage of the "Administrative Code" in 1923. These changes are all given in "The School Law and an Appendix," published by the Department of Public Instruction, 1923.

During the administration of Governor Sproul, under the leadership of Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, appointed superintendent of public instruction in 1919, after the death of Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, the entire Department of Public Instruction was reorganized, and a broad policy of education was introduced into the school system. This policy has been carried out by Dr. J. George Becht and by Dr. Francis B. Haas, the present superintendent (1925).

It is not the purpose of this chapter to deal with this later period of school development, but rather simply to show the development leading to the free school system, in order to show *how* we have arrived at our present system of public school education from the most humble beginnings in the church schools, and then the community schools and then the free schools of 1834.

CHAPTER XX.

AN OUTLINE OF THE RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT AND CHURCHES OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1638-1925.

Among the little colony of fifty persons which reached the mouth of Minquas Creek in April, 1638, under the command of Peter Minuit, was the Rev. Reorus Torkillius, a minister of the Swedish Lutheran Church. Minuit immediately commenced the erection of a trading house and a fort, which he named in honor of his Queen, Christina. The creek, which the Indians had called Paghaghacking and also Hopokahacking, and which the Dutch had called Minquas Kill, received the name of the Swedish fort and was called Christina Creek. This little colony would have probably perished but for the arrival of reënforcements in the spring of 1640.

The Rev. Reorus Torkillius was the first regularly ordained minister to land upon the shores of the Delaware and to conduct religious services. The first services were probably held within the walls of the fort which Minuit had erected. This first clergyman at Christina was born in West Gothland, in 1608, and was therefore but thirty years of age when he commenced his labors in America. He was taken sick on February 23, 1643, and died September 7, and was buried at Fort Christina.

On the 15th of February, 1643, Governor John Printz arrived at Fort Christina at 2 o'clock P. M., after a voyage of one hundred and fifty days from Stockholm. Soon after his arrival he sought for a suitable place for the erection of a permanent residence, as the official headquarters of the government of "New Sweden." He selected Tinicum Island, where he erected a fort, called New Gottenberg, a mansion for himself, which bore the name of "Printz Hof," and also a church, which had a bell and a belfry. The church at Tinicum was dedicated by the Rev. John Campanius, who had come to New Sweden with Printz, on September 4, 1646. Printz reported to the government at Sweden that he had finished this church "adorning and decorating it according to our Swedish fashion, so far as our limited means and resources would allow." It is probable that the first church within the fort was destroyed by the fire in 1645, and that it was within this older church that Armegot Printz was married to Johan Papegoja, the commander of the fort, in 1644. The first burial in the settlement, the services probably being conducted in the church which was dedicated in 1646, was that of Catherine Hanson, a daughter of Andrew Hanson, on the 28th of October, 1646. The church at Tinicum was the first regularly dedicated church building within the limits of Pennsylvania, and the marriage of Armegot Printz, the first wedding,

and the burial of Catherine Hanson the first funeral. It is always dangerous to state that anything was the "first," but the documentary evidence available all supports this statement.

The sites of all of these historic buildings and events are situated within the grounds, or near, the present Corinthian Yacht Club, not far from the mouth of Darby Creek, on the Delaware River.

The Rev. John Campanius, the first pastor of this church, returned to Sweden on May 16, 1648, after having been at Tinicum for nearly six years. After his return to Sweden he completed his translation of Luther's Catechism into the Lenape language, which he had learned while in America. This catechism was printed at Stockholm in 1696, in both Delaware (Lenape) and Swedish. The Swedes very justly claim that he was the first missionary among the Indians of Pennsylvania. The only possible contestants for this honor were the Jesuits, from Canada, and there is no probability of any of these coming into Pennsylvania on any missionary enterprise before the time of Campanius. The Jesuit Relation for 1640-41 makes mention of the Erie, or "Cat Nation," as does also the Relation of 1653, 1655-56, but there is no reference to any mission among them. The only other Indian tribe among whom the Jesuits might have worked as missionaries previous to the time of Campanius were the Andaste (Minqua, Susquehannocks), who occupied the upper part of the Susquehanna, but there is no record in the Relations about such efforts. The author has seen a number of Jesuit medals, or tokens, which were found by Dr. T. B. Stewart in the old Andaste burial grounds and village sites, near Lock Haven. These, however, were probably brought into Pennsylvania by the Andaste from the villages in western New York, or were taken from the Iroquois warriors who came into Pennsylvania at a later period than 1643-48. There does not, therefore, seem to be any evidence—even of probability—that any missionary of the Christian religion worked among the Indians of Pennsylvania from the shores of the Delaware to the waters of the Ohio, previous to the time of this Swedish Lutheran minister, who worked among the Lenape at Tinicum.

It would be most interesting to follow the history of the church at Tinicum, of the trials and troubles of the Dutch and Swedish pastors on the Delaware, of Armegot Printz and the sale of the old church bell, but space forbids even the mention of many of the interesting events relating to the early churches on the Delaware.

One thing which has often been thought of by the author is how little attention we Pennsylvanians have paid to the vital and romantic history of such historic sites as Tinicum. We, and our children, know all about Plymouth Rock and about Captain John Smith and Jamestown, but we and our children know very little of the history and romance of Tinicum

Island and of the bluff John Printz, and of the struggles and trials of the early settlers on Pennsylvania soil. Plymouth Rock and the Pilgrim Fathers have both been given an exalted place in our history as a State and as a Nation. But, it is a question as to whether "Plymouth Rock" or Tinicum Island has played the larger part in the development of American history, political as well as religious. The Lutheran and Reformed churches which were established on the Delaware were far more in harmony and real sympathy with our present-day American ideals and institutions than anything which was established by the "Pilgrim Fathers" of New England. The "Pilgrim Fathers" of Pennsylvania did far more for the cause of religious liberty and liberty of conscience than the "Pilgrim Fathers of New England" ever dreamed of. "Liberty of Conscience" among the latter meant liberty to worship according to the beliefs and convictions of the "Pilgrim Fathers." It was a beautiful myth. In Pennsylvania it was a historic fact. And that was the reason why the "Pilgrim Fathers of Pennsylvania" came from every Nation and every religious sect under the broad canopy of Europe, while the "Pilgrim Fathers of New England" came from England with their English conservatism and narrowness. Pennsylvania was settled by English, Welsh, Dutch, Swedes, Irish, Scotch, German, belonging to the Established Church of England, to the Quakers, to the Lutheran, the Reformed, the Moravian, the Schwenkfeldian, the Baptist, the Methodist, the Presbyterian and countless other sects, because Pennsylvania granted religious liberty of conscience and worship. Pennsylvania was, therefore the "Keystone" of religious liberty, as it was the "Keystone" of the American Colonies, and the latter title was possible and real because the former was not a theory but a fact. New England was, in every sense, English, as was also South Carolina and Virginia. Pennsylvania was American from the time of its first settlement. It was never Swedish, or English or German or Welsh—it was a combination of all of these, which resulted in the production of what was distinctively American. The United States of America has been far more dominated by the influence of Pennsylvania in its institutions and broadness of vision than it was ever dominated by the influence of the "Pilgrim Fathers of New England." The article in the Constitution of the United States concerning liberty of worship, authorized by law, comes not from New England, but from Pennsylvania, the only colony in America in which liberty of religious worship was a fact, not a theory, from the first settlement of the Province. When the English took possession of the Delaware, and the grant was made to the Duke of York in 1664, the Swedes were still worshipping in the church at Tinicum, and in 1675, when Governor Andros visited the Delaware, the court at New Castle decreed that "the church at Tinicum do serve for Upland (Chester) and points adjacent." And,

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Born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1839, son of John W. and Sophia Kenzia (Atkinson) Thomas; attended and graduated from the Episcopal Academy; offered a position in banking house of Jay Cooke, and admitted to partnership in 1861; upon failure of Jay Cooke & Company, in September, 1873, he entered into partnership with Joseph M. Shoemaker, at the end of the same year, under the style of Joseph M. Shoemaker & Company, later becoming Thomas & Shoemaker; invited in 1883 to become a partner in the well-known Drexel house. He was concerned in the Reading Railroad reorganization and the Northern Pacific reorganization and all the large operations of the Drexel and Morgan firms before his retirement in January, 1905; held membership in the Stock Exchange; a directorship in the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank and the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities; director of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society; treasurer of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church for thirteen years, and deputy to General Conventions, representing his diocese for twenty-one years. In 1870 he originated and organized the Sunday School Association of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, of which he was vice-president from the year 1875 until his death; died April 21, 1909.

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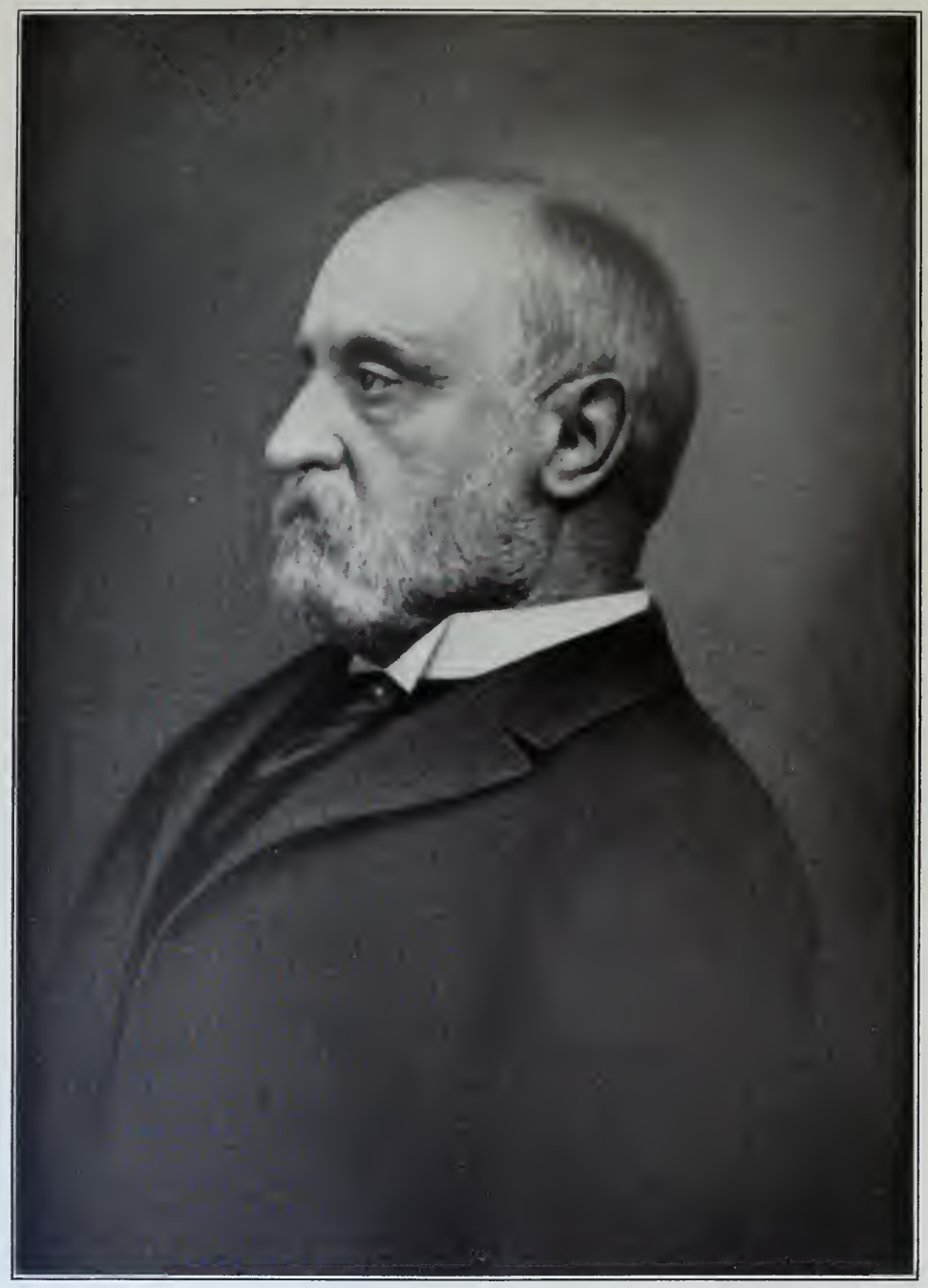

Geo C. Howard

at the same time, it was ordered "That the church or place of meeting for divine worship in this town (New Castle), and the affairs thereunto belonging, be regulated by the court here, in as orderly and decent a manner as may be." . . . "And whereas there is no church or place of meeting higher up the river than the said island (Tinicum), for the greater ease and convenience of the inhabitants there, it is ordered that the magistrates of Upland do cause a church or place of meeting for that purpose, to be built at Wickegkoo (Wicaco), the which to be for the inhabitants of Passyunk, and so upwards." (Hazard Annals, 418). This order was signed by Governor Andros.

This church was built soon after this time, as it and the church at Tinicum are both mentioned in the "Record of Upland Court" in 1679, when the members of both congregations are ordered to keep in repair the fences of the churchyard, "as also the Church and all other appurtenances thereof." (Record of Upland Court, 152-153).

The Duke of York's Laws were introduced September 22, 1676. The article in these laws relating to the church reads: "That in each Parish within this Government a church be built in the most Convenient part thereof, Capable to receive and accommodate two Hundred Persons. . . . That to prevent Scandalous and Ignorant pretenders to the Ministry from intruding themselvs as Teachers; No Minister shall be Admitted to Officiate within the Government but such as shall produce Testimonials to the Government that he hath Received Ordination either from some Protestant Bishop or Minister within some part of his Majesties' Dominions or the Dominions of any foreign Prince of the Reformed Religion, upon which Testimony the Governor shall induce the said Minister into the Parish that shall make presentation of him, as duely Elected by the Major part of the Inhabitants householders. . . . No Minister shall refuse the Sacrament of Baptism to the Children of Christian parents when they shall be tendered under penalty of loss of preferment. . . . That no Congregations shall be disturbed in their private meetings in the time of prayer, preaching or other divine Service. Nor shall any person be molested, fined or Imprisoned for differing in Judgement in matters of Religion who profess Christianity." (Duke of Yorke's Laws, 18-19).

It was upon this solid foundation of law that the English settlement and dominion of the Delaware was given the liberty of worship in 1676, under the dominion of the Duke of York.

After William Penn came into possession of the grant made to him by Charles II of the province of Pennsylvania, in 1682, among the "Laws Agreed Upon in England," May 5, 1682, the Thirty-fifth Article reads:

That all persons living in this province, who confess and acknowledge the one almighty and eternal God, to be the creator, upholder and ruler of the world, and

that hold themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall in no ways be molested or prejudiced for their religious persuasion or practice in matters of faith and worship, nor shall they be compelled at any time to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place or ministry whatever. (Duke of Yorke's Laws, 102-103; Colonial Records, I, 41.)

It was because of this liberty of worship, guaranteed by law, that Pennsylvania became a "Land of Promise" for all of the persecuted peoples of the earth, who came in ever increasing numbers from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Holland, Germany and other Nations of Europe to build up a real Commonwealth such as William Penn had dreamed of even in his boyhood. Not a single other colony founded in America guaranteed by law such freedom, which became a fact in the development of the religious life of the province. Governor Pennypacker said: "It may be said with truth that the Baptists, who under the leadership of Roger Williams settled Rhode Island, and the Quaker followers of Penn were the only American colonists who founded colonies to escape religious oppression, and were sufficiently enlightened to accord to others the religious liberty they claimed for themselves. Around the dome of the Capitol at Harrisburg is written the prophecy of William Penn, 'And my God will make it the seed of a nation.' His inspiration has found fulfilment. When there was written into the Constitution of the United States that 'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof,' and that principle was accepted by the other colonies and embodied in their State Constitutions, they had abandoned their own conceptions of the province of government and were converted to those of Pennsylvania." ("Pennsylvania the Keystone," 262).

The author has already noted that the Duke of Yorke's Laws guaranteed this freedom of worship before the Frame of Government or the laws of William Penn were written. Even before the arrival of the Quakers upon the Delaware and the establishment of the province, the soil of Pennsylvania was, in every sense a place where freedom to worship God was a reality. The territory of Pennsylvania never was the scene of religious oppression. When it was founded, belief in witches was prevalent in all of the colonies. Massachusetts put to death many supposed witches. The nearest approach to anything of the nature of a witchcraft penalty was that which is recorded of Margaret Mattson (1683). The jury brought in a verdict that she "was Guilty of haveing the Common fame of a witch, but not guilty in manner and forme as Shee stands Indicted." The only penalty was that she was placed in the custody of Neels Mattson and Anthony Neelson, who placed a bond of 50 pounds each for her good behavior for six months (Col. Rec. I, 95-96). The charge in the first place was for "bewitching severall cows."

The penalty was less than would have been inflicted for disorderly conduct. Another charge of witchcraft was brought against John and Ann Richards, in 1701, which was found to be so trifling that the case was dismissed without trial. There never was a conviction for witchcraft in the history of Pennsylvania.

One of the early plans for the occupation of the Delaware by any of the European sectarians was that which was made in 1661 by Pieter Cornelius Plockhoy, who with twenty-four others made a contract with the Burgomesters and Regents of Amsterdam for the founding of a colony at "the Whorekill or in any other part of the district of this Colonie wherever it may please to lie, as they shall be willing to cultivate and pasture." These twenty-five Mennonists adopted various rules and regulations for the conducting of this colony (Archives of Pa., 2nd Ser., V, 436-438; Hazard Annals of Pa., 335-336). It is stated that this settlement was made at the Whorekill in 1662, and that it was broken up by the English under Sir Robert Carr in 1664. Nothing whatever is known of the fate of the members of this colony. It is stated that Pieter Cornelius Plockhoy and his wife arrived at Germantown in 1694, after having wandered in the wilderness for thirty years, and were given a home by the Mennonites at that place. (Wickersham, 164).

A number of Mennonites settled at Germantown in 1683, and were later joined by others of the same sect. Here they built a log church in 1708, and another one at Skippack in 1725. In 1710 a number of Mennonites and Amish (followers of Jacob Ammen) took up the rich and fertile lands along Conestoga Creek, in Lancaster County, and helped to make that region the richest agricultural land in the world. Connected with the church at Skippack, Montgomery County, was the famous school taught by Christopher Dock, "the pious schoolmaster of Skippack." Dock was the author of the first book relating to schools published in America. It was printed by Sower in 1770. The Mennonites of Bucks County built a stone meeting house in 1776. Nearly all of the Mennonites which settled in Germantown and at Skippack were from Holland, or near by in Germany, where the Dutch language was used, at later periods they were joined by their brethren from the Palatinate. The majority of the German Mennonites from the Palatinate, however, settled in Lancaster County, along Conestoga and Pequa creeks. Others from Switzerland settled in the same region. These Mennonites spread out over Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin, York and Adams counties. No matter where they went, they were prosperous and thoroughly devoted to religion and education. The oldest church in Lancaster County was that at Willow Street, which was established in 1711. After the Revolution they reported to Holland that they had about forty churches in and about Lancaster County.

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The Amish, who are followers of Jacob Ammen, a Swiss, were more strict in all of their religious observances than were their brethren, the Mennonites. They had no meeting houses for a century after coming into Pennsylvania, holding their religious services in the homes of members.

The Schwenkfelders, founded by Caspar Schwenkfelder (born in 1490), who lived in the time of John Huss, landed upon the ship "Saint Andrew," at Philadelphia, on September 22, 1734. This party consisted of about seventy people. They had been persecuted by both the Catholic and the Protestant in their native country of Silesia, and had found a place of refuge for a time at the estate of Count Zinzendorf. They settled on Perkiomen Creek, Montgomery County, from which region they have never removed. They had no meeting houses at first, holding services in private homes. Their first churches were erected in 1789. They were among the best educated of any of the German sects coming into Pennsylvania, and their descendants are among the most highly educated people of any sect in the State. Their schools for higher eduation are among the best in the State to-day.

Among the smaller sects were the German Pietists, who settled on the Wissahickon in 1694. Among these was Johannes Kelpius, known as "the hermit of the Wissahickon," and Henry Bernhard Koster. This organization built a monastery upon the Wissahickon in 1734.

The Dunkers are similar in faith and practice to the other "plain people," differing from the other German sects in the method of baptism. They were first organized in Germany in 1708. They came to Pennsylvania in from 1719-1729. They first settled at Germantown, and afterward at Skippack, Oley and Mill Creek. Christopher Sower was a Dunker elder, and established the first German and English printing house in America, in 1738. His almanacs, newspapers, magazines, and Bibles are among the rarest publications to be found. A separation took place among the Dunkers, under the leadership of Conrad Beisel, who came to the country in 1720. These were called German Seventh Day Baptists. They joined the Mennonites at Germantown, at first, and then removed to Ephrata, where they established a monastery, many of the buildings of which are still standing. In 1740 the Brethren numbered thirty-six and the Sisters thirty-five, consecrated to a life of monasticism. Celibacy was not positively enjoined upon the members of the society. The community at Ephrata became a center of printing and publishing, and also of music. Many of the illuminated music and other books are most highly prized by booklovers as rare works of art, wrought by the deft hands of the Sisters. Ephrata is one of the most interesting places to visit in the State at the present time.

The Quakers, of course, were the founders of the settlement at Phila-

delphia. The first religious meetings of these people, who came before the landing of William Penn, were held in the homes of Robert Wade, at Chester, William Yardley and others at the Falls of the Delaware, near Trenton. As early as 1700 there were three meeting houses in Philadelphia, and others at Germantown, Neshaminy, Abington, Darby, etc. Proud says that the Quakers, or Friends, had between sixty and seventy meeting houses in Pennsylvania and Delaware in 1770. To give even a sketch of the growth and activities of the Friends during the period from 1682 until after the Revolution would be a sketch of the growth and development of the province during this period. Along the Delaware, in the present counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Chester and Delaware, they constituted the majority of the people, and until late in the period of the French and Indian War they dominated the political affairs of the province. It was not until after the great influx of German and Scotch-Irish after 1720 that the political power of the Quaker element began to decline. The disputes between the Lieutenant-Governors and the Quaker element in the Assembly during the war with France, and later during the period of Indian hostility (1755-1764), concerning armed resistance and the warfare with the Indians, marked the ending of the period of Quaker dominance of the affairs of the province. Nearly all of the political leaders in the Provincial Council and in the Assembly during the early development of the government of the province belonged to the Friends, or Quakers.

The earliest existing Baptist church in Pennsylvania was that which was organized by the Welsh Baptists at Pennypack, in 1687. Elias Keach was the first pastor of this church. Rev. Thomas Dungan settled at Cold Spring, Bucks County, with a small colony from Rhode Island. The church which was established at this place did not last after 1702. It was, however, the very first Baptist church to be organized, short as its life was. The Baptists of Philadelphia held their first meetings in a building called "Barbadoes Storehouse," and afterwards in "Anthony Morris' Brewhouse," in 1695. After 1707, they had a meeting house of their own. In 1707 the Baptists organized the Philadelphia Baptist Association, which was for fifty years the only Baptist Association in America. The oldest Baptist churches in Pennsylvania were Great Valley (1711), Brandywine (1715), Montgomery (1719), Tulpehockin (1738), First Baptist, Philadelphia (1746), Southampton (1746), New Britain (1754), Connolloway (1765), Vincent (1771) and Northern Liberty, Philadelphia, (1771). A church was organized at Turkey Foot, Somerset County, in 1775, by the Jersey Baptists, and one at Beulah, Cambria County, about the same time. These were all of the churches in the State belonging to the Baptist denomination at the close of the Revolution. The Baptist church was active in the cause of the education of

its children, and in the cause of liberal education of its young people, organizing many schools and academies.

The Protestant Episcopal Church did not have a distinct organization until after the Revolution, as previous to that time, it was directly connected with the Established Church of England. There were some members of the Episcopal Church in the settlements on the Delaware previous to the establishment of the government of William Penn. The scattered missions in the province previous to 1785 were directly under the control of the Bishop of London. A small congregation was organized in Philadelphia in 1694, from which developed the historic Christ Church, which was built in 1695. Evan Evans was the first rector of this church, which had among its prominent members Jasper Yeates, Joshua Carpenter, Colonel Robert Quarry and John Moore, all prominent in the affairs of the province at that time. Next to Christ Church, in time of organization, was Trinity Church, Oxford, Philadelphia, where services were held as early as 1698. The Welsh in Chester County established the historic St. David's Church at Radnor in about 1700. General Anthony Wayne is buried in the graveyard beside this church.

There were Episcopal Churches at Marcus Hook (1702), Bristol (1712), Perkiomen, Concord and Whitemarsh, in the region of Philadelphia. Pequea (1728), Lancaster (1744), Churchtown (1750), York (1760), Carlisle (1760), Huntingdon, after 1760.

The first general convention to organize in the Episcopal Church in the country was held at Philadelphia in 1785, at which Bishop William White acted as the presiding officer.

The first Methodist sermon in Philadelphia was preached in a sail loft, near Second and Dock Street, by Captain Thomas Webb, a soldier who had lost an eye in the attack upon Quebec under Wolfe, in 1767 or 1768. St. George's Church was established in 1769, and the next year a church bought from the Reformed Church, became the meeting place for the Methodists. The first conference was held in Philadelphia in 1773. In that year there were ten preachers and 1,160 members in the United States. The earnest efforts of the ministers of this denomination caused it to spread very rapidly over the State. Churches were organized at Reading (1772), York (1781), Wilkes-Barre (1788), Carlisle (1789), Williamsport (1791), Pittsburgh (1801), Lancaster (1803), Harrisburg (1810), etc.

The Presbyterian Church did not establish itself in Pennsylvania in its ecclesiastical form at as early a date as did the Quakers, German Lutheran or Reformed Church. There were some Presbyterians from Scotland and Ireland in the province before 1700. German Calvanists began to come in 1710. But the causes which had driven the Puritans to New England and the Quakers to the shores of the Delaware, religious

persecution, chiefly, had not struck the Presbyterians of Scotland and Ireland until after the restoration of Charles II to the throne. The movement of the Presbyterians in Pennsylvania previous to that time had been simply individual. After the restoration of this corrupt King persecution of the Presbyterians in Scotland and Ireland, and the attempt to substitute another form of religion in the place of their highly cherished one, when Episcopacy was thrust upon them by every act of cruelty and malice which the King and his advisers could think of, led to a tide of migration which swept over the province to the farthest frontiers. This persecution continued until the accession of William III with unabated fury. From 1730 onward the tide of Presbyterians swept out of Scotland and Ireland over the seas and into the valleys and mountains of Pennsylvania.

An early Baptist sketch says that "upon the request of the Baptists and Presbyterians" in April, 1695, "the Rev. John Watts, of Pennipack, consented to preach at Philadelphia every other Sunday, and continued thus to officiate until 1698. Whenever there were Presbyterian ministers in town they officiated, and for three years the members of the two sects got along amicably." ("American Presbyterianism," Patterson, 15).

In 1698 the Rev. Jedediah Andrews, a Presbyterian minister, began to preach regularly to the Presbyterian and Baptist people in Philadelphia, on alternate Sundays. Dr. William H. Roberts, long stated clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly, says: "As accurately as can now be ascertained the first Presbyterian church in this country was organized in Philadelphia, about the year 1698; and it is probable that the churches at Snow Hill, Rehobeth, Monokin and Wicomico, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, were organized at about the same period." (Records of the Presbyterian Church, VI).

Dr. Patterson (American Presbyterianism) says that Jedediah Andrews was ordained in 1701, and that the first Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, was organized in that year with him as its first pastor. The loss of a leaf of the first minutes of the Presbytery of Philadelphia accounts for some of the disagreements in the statements concerning these early ministers and churches. The generally accepted date, supported by strong evidence, is that this church was organized in 1698.

The Presbytery of Philadelphia, the first in the United States, was organized about the beginning of 1705. It consisted of seven ministers, Francis McKemie, moderator; Jedediah Andrews, John Hampton, George McNish, Samuel Davis, Nathaniel Taylor, John Wilson, and to these should be added John Boyd, who was ordained in 1706—the first Presbyterian minister ordained in the United States by its first Presbytery.

McKemie, Hampton. Davis and McNish were from Ireland, and were pastors on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; Taylor and Wilson were from Scotland and Andrews was from New England.

The growth of the Presbyterian Church is shown by the fact that in 1716 it had become so large that it was decided to divide the Presbytery of Philadelphia into four subordinate judicatories—or Presbyteries—to constitute a Synod. This was done at the meeting on September 17, 1717, when Rev. Jedediah Andrews was elected moderator of the Synod, which was called the Synod of Philadelphia. The Synod of New York was organized on September 19, 1745, by members who withdrew from the Synod of Philadelphia, owing to an unfortunate schism. The two Synods continued as separate bodies until May 22, 1758, when a plan of union was agreed to.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church was constituted on the third Thursday of May, 1789. The strength of the church at this time (1790), was 177 ministers, 215 congregations supplied with ministers, 204 vacant congregations, not counting Transylvania Presbytery—in all 188 ministers and 419 congregations.

In 1781 the Redstone Presbytery, the mother of all of the Presbyteries west of the mountains, was organized by Rev. Joseph Smith, Rev. John McMillan, Rev. James Powers and Rev. Thaddeus Dodd. The meeting was called for the third Wednesday of September, at Laurel Hill Church, but, owing to an incursion of Indians, it was held at Pigeon Creek. This was the pioneer Presbytery on the Continent, which for many years occupied the picket line of civilization. It is still in existence, the mother of all of the Presbyteries reaching to the Pacific.

The part played by these Scotch-Irish Presbyterians in the trying days of the Indian wars and the Revolution, when they occupied the frontiers, as well as helped to hold their strongholds on the Atlantic, is well known by all students of American history.

Dr. John Witherspoon, the president of Princeton College and signer of the Declaration of Independence, in writing to England in 1773, dealing with religious liberty, said: "The great struggle we may be called to make in this glorious cause in which the happiness of thousands yet unborn is so deeply interested." Dr. Roberts says: "The apprehensions that an Episcopal hierarchy might be established in the Colonies was one cause of the American Revolution. To this fact the elder President Adams bore testimony." (Morse "Annals of the American Revolution," 197-203).

The fear that the same type of Episcopacy which had driven them from Ireland would be thrust upon America, made the Presbyterians the most ardent defenders of the cause of the colonies during the Revolution. There was no hesitation whatever as to where they would stand in the conflict with the British Nation.

JAMES H. DARLINGTON—

Born at Brooklyn, New York, June 9, 1856, son of Thomas and Hannah (Goodliffe) Darlington, entered the University of New York, graduating from the academic course with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877; graduated from Princeton Seminary in 1880; receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Princeton University in 1884; the degree of Doctor of Divinity from his alma mater in 1895; degree of Doctor of Laws from St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, 1905, and from Dickinson College in 1907; took deacon's orders in the Episcopal Church 1882; ordained priest by Bishop Littlejohn 1882; during the year 1882-83 he was assistant in Christ Church, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, becoming rector the following year; became first Bishop of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1905; chaplain of the Forty-second Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York for eight years.

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James Henry Dunlington

The letter, signed by John Witherspoon, and sent by the General Convention, composed of the General Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the American Colonies and the General Association of Connecticut, is given in full in the "Minutes of the General Convention." This body was organized for the preservation of the religious liberties of the colonies, the spread of the Gospel and the promotion of Christian fellowship. It was organized in 1766. From that time until American independence was assured, it kept in correspondence with the Dissenters in England, giving facts and statistics as to the relative numbers of Episcopalians and non-Episcopalians in Connecticut. These numbers are illuminating, when considered with the letters of Dr. Witherspoon and others. There were, in Connecticut, 9,966 Episcopalian and 119,922 non-Episcopalian.

It must be remembered that religious liberty was not granted by the governments of a majority of the colonies, and that where the Episcopal Church was dominant the worship of Dissenters was prohibited. Rev. Francis Makemie (the Minutes of the Presbytery give the name "Francis McKemie") and the Rev. John Hampton were imprisoned in New York, in 1704, by Lord Cornbury, although they were afterwards released, for preaching as Dissenters.

The Minutes of the General Convention of Connecticut, New York and Philadelphia from 1766 to 1774 are full of references to the dangers which threatened the "Dissenting" churches in the colonies at that time, and of the feeling which existed in these churches concerning the dominance of England in American affairs, temporal as well as spiritual.

The position taken by John Witherspoon at the meeting of the Continental Congress when there was a feeling of fear and hesitation among the members when the time came for signing the Declaration of Independence, was that which was taken by all of the "Dissenters," almost without exception. His memorable words at that time had a great influence in leading the members to sign that historic document, which has changed the history of the world. He said:

> That noble instrument upon your table, which ensures immortality to its author, should be subscribed this very morning by every pen in the house. He that will not respond to its accents, and strain every nerve to carry into effect its provisions, is unworthy the name of a freeman. For my own part, of property I have some, of reputation more. That reputation is staked, that property is pledged, on the issue of this contest. And although these gray hairs must soon descend into the sepulchre, I would infinitely rather they should descend thither by the hands of the public executioner than to desert at this crisis the sacred cause of my country.

When the full storm broke in all of its fury upon the struggling army of Washington, the great body of the Presbyterian and other "Dissenters," almost to a man, threw their full influence and force on the side

of the patriots. Donegal and Derry, Paxtang and Rocky Springs, and all of the other churches along the farflung frontiers from the Susquehanna to the Ohio rallied to the call and joined the sadly harassed army of Washington. There was no wavering and no hesitation among these hardy pioneers. Bancroft truly says: "He that will not honor the memory and respect the influence of Calvin knows but little of the origin of American independence."

The first reference to the Catholic Church in Pennsylvania was in 1708, when accusation was brought against William Penn in England that he permitted mass to be celebrated in the province. He asks James Logan to examine into the real state of affairs. Many Catholics had fled from Maryland to escape ill treatment, and many more came into the southern counties east of the Susquehanna during the boundary dispute with Lord Baltimore. A chapel was erected near Nicetown about 1729, and St. Joseph's Church, in Philadelphia, was erected in 1730. Many of the early Catholics were German. On account of the religious strifes in Europe, and on account of the wars with Spain and France, the early Catholics in Pennsylvania were much under suspicion during this period as enemies of the American colonies, and were often looked upon as being spies of Spain or France, however little justification there was for such feelings of the various "Dissenting" sects in the province. The religious conflicts in Europe between the Protestant and the Catholic had much to do with the feeling in Pennsylvania, as well as in other colonies. The feeling of antagonism to the Roman Catholics was especially strong during the period of the French and Indian War, as the war was carried on against France, a Catholic country. The author mentions this simply as a fact of history, showing the feeling at the time (Col. Rec., VI, 503; VII, 447; Archives II, 114; III, 144). The feeling between the Protestant and the Catholic was especially bitter in localities in which the members of these two religious divisions were strong, as in Adams and Berks. The whole number of Catholics in Pennsylvania in 1757 was about 1,365, about half of whom were Germans.

There was a Catholic organization at Lancaster in 1740, and a church was erected in 1745. Towards the close of the eighteenth century there were churches at Harrisburg, Sunbury, Milton, Reading and other smaller places.

Even a sketch of the history of the Catholic Church in the region west of the mountains in Pennsylvania, because of its romance and richness is impossible in this work. Father Bonnecamp, who accompanied the expedition of Celoron de Bienville in 1749, when he took possession of the Ohio, was the first priest who held religious services on the upper Ohio. His "Journal" of this expedition is a most valuable historical document. In 1754 mass was celebrated at Fort Duquesne by the chap-

lain of the French army which had driven the little army under Ensign Ward from the place. Father A. A. Lambing, one of the most critical and prominent historians of this early period of conflict on the Ohio, in his "Register of Fort Duquesne," translated from the French, with an introductory essay and notes, gives some most interesting and valuable facts concerning these early Jesuit priests at Fort Duquesne, as well as concerning the officers and men under Captain Contrecoeur, the commander of the expedition.

When Rev. Benedict Joseph Flaget, went on a mission down the Ohio in 1792, he celebrated mass in the house of a Protestant countryman and preached to the soldiers of the army of General Anthony Wayne, there being no Catholic church in Pittsburgh at that time. There were but fifteen members of the Catholic church in Pittsburgh in 1804, but in 1811 enough of them were there to erect St. Patrick's, and in 1820 lay the foundation of St. Paul's. In 1846 there were three Catholic churches in Pittsburgh, St. Patrick's, at Liberty and Canal, St. Paul's Cathedral, at Fifth and Grant, and St. Philomena's, at Factory and Liberty.

Cambria and Westmoreland counties were both stronger Catholic centers beyond the mountains during this early period. The settlement of five German Catholic at Unity Township, Westmoreland County, in 1787-88, led to the development, which resulted in the founding of St. Vincent's Abbey and College by Rt. Rev. Abbot Boniface Wimmer, in 1846. In 1790 some Catholics from Maryland settled in Cambria County, and were joined in 1799 by Prince de Gallitzin, who founded the town of Loretto, where he established a school and college. The life and work of this devoted Christian man is one of the romances of the history of western Pennsylvania. The author can never forget the many happy days spent at St. Vincent's, near Latrobe, in the company of the Brothers of the Abbey, studying the history of the territory about Unity Church, which had once been one of the strongholds of Presbyterianism west of the mountains. Together with these enthusiastic students of the history of "Old Westmoreland," we went over the country through which ran the road of the expedition of General Forbes, in 1758, and where Colonel Proctor, Colonel Louchry and other frontier Indian fighters had once lived. They are as interested in the history of these famous frontier Presbyterians as the author is, and they are preserving the memory of what they did as carefully as they are the grounds which now belong to the monastery, and which once belonged to these noble men of a different faith. Students and lovers of history and noble men and actions are not separated by any faith or creed. After a day spent in research in the splendid library at the monastery, and tramps over the ridges of mountains seeking for traces of the old "Forbes Road," the author, with his companions, among whom was Dr. Farabee, the famous

archæologist, who recently passed over the last great trail of earth into the beyond, all attended a special service in the Abbey Church to listen to Gregorian chants, sung by the marvellous choir of the Brothers. The author could not but think as he looked out over the blue ridges of the mountains, once the stronghold of Presbyterians, and now the greatest monastery of the Benedictines in the world, and the Mother of all the others, that Penn's "Holy Experiment" had become a reality of history. Americans are not Catholic or Protestant, they are Americans. Pennsylvania Catholics and Protestants stood side by side in the Revolution, in the Civil War and in the World War, because they were Americans and Pennsylvanians.

The author has delayed a sketch of the Moravian Church in Pennsylvania for the last of these brief sketches of the various religious sects in Pennsylvania because even a sketch of the work of this heroic church in Pennsylvania is, to a great extent, a sketch of the Indian history from 1741 to 1795. The history of the Indian missions established by the Moravians is so intimately associated with the history of the Indians for a period of over half a century, that the one can hardly be separated from the other. The work of Zeisberger, Heckewelder, Post, Rauch, Ettwein and many others of the missionaries of this church in Pennsylvania among the Indians makes one of the brightest chapters in the history of the State. So many references are made to the work of Zeisberger, Heckewelder and Post during the period of Indian wars in other sections of this history that it is not necessary to write of it in this connection. In the development of the Moravian missions on the Susquehanna, the Allegheny, the Beaver and the Ohio, the white man was first brought into intimate association with the Red man as a friend rather than as a trader or as an enemy. Nearly all of the accurate knowledge which we have of the Indians of the period from 1742 until 1795, is recorded in the letters and journals of these Moravian mission workers. If the valuable historical material which these men and women left behind them concerning the Delaware Indians, especially, was taken away, little real information of an unprejudiced kind would remain. They were brought into intimate association with the Indians and looked upon them as human beings, with joys and sorrows, hopes and fears—as individual men and women, rather than as mere animals to be robbed of their furs and peltries, or to be debauched by rum.

Some of the Moravian missionaries had gone to Georgia in 1735 to work among the Creek Indians. When the war with Spain broke out, they were obliged to flee from that place. On board the vessel bringing them to Pennsylvania, to which place they had been drawn by the liberal laws relating to religion, they met with George Whitefield, who had planned a school for negroes, and who had purchased a tract of 5,000

acres of land in Northampton County, which was known as the "Barony of Nazareth." Whitefield made an agreement with this little party of Moravians, led by Peter Boehler, for the erection of a school house on this tract, situated in the "Forks of the Delaware." Boehler, accompanied by seven men, two women and two boys (one of whom was David Zeisberger), set out for this wilderness, where a house was built of unhewn stones, and which was known as "Whitefield House." Differences arose between Whitefield and the Moravians, which resulted in the latter leaving. Bishop Nitschmann arrived from Europe at this time, and shortly afterwards a tract of land was bought on the Lehigh River, ten miles south of Whitefield's tract. In 1741 Nitschmann laid the corner-stone for a chapel, which three months later, on Christmas day, Count Zinzendorf, who had arrived at the settlement, dedicated and named the place Bethlehem, which then became, and still remains, the headquarters of the Moravian Church in America. This little settlement has become the rich and prosperous city of to-day, famous for its gigantic steel plant and other industries.

In the following year a company of sixty-five immigrants from Saxony and England joined the little colony. Missions were established at Friedenshuetten, near Bethlehem, Gnaderhuetten, Lehighton and Weissport, Friedenshuetten, near Wyalusing, Lawunakhannek, on the Allegheny, Friedensstadt, on the Beaver, etc. To give a history of these missions and the others which were established, and of the thrilling events which took place at them, cannot be noticed in this chapter. The history of the Moravian missions and of the workers who gave their lives to this great enterprise would require a separate book or number of books. (Consult "History of the Mission of the United Brethren Among the Indians of North America," Loskiel, London, 1794; "The Life and Times of David Zeisberger," De Schweinitz, 1870; "Memorials of the Moravian Church," William C. Reichel, 1870; "Indian Nations of Pennsylvania," etc., Heckewelder, 1876; various monographs published by the Moravian Historical Society, etc).

Rev. David Brainerd conducted missions among the Indians on the Susquehanna, at Sunbury and at the mouth of the Juniata, in 1745, but none of these missions were permanent, or even successful while they were in existence ("The Life of Rev. David Brainerd," President Jonathan Edwards, 1840). The friends at various times conducted missions among the Indians on the Susquehanna and upper Allegheny, but none of these, or those of any other sect working among the Indians of Pennsylvania were as successful or as far-reaching in their influence as were the missions of the Moravian Church.

Zeisberger, Heckewelder, Post and the other Moravian missionaries understood the Indian character, and were able to gain their respect and

love as no other class of workers among them were able to do. Their only rivals in religious work among the Indians of North America during this early period of conquest were the Jesuit and other societies of the Catholic Church. The Jesuit Relations and the Memorials of the Moravian Church furnish the greater part of our knowledge of the Indian tribes of this period when the white race was first brought into contact with the Red men. Take away these two sources of knowledge and little of value would be left.

The author has sought in this chapter to give a brief outline of the religious development of early Pennsylvania. He has sought to do so without any sectarian bias. The length of the sketches of each of these sects is in no sense a measure of the importance of any of them. The importance of the work accomplished by all of these widely differing sects, as parts of a united force for the bettering of humanity and in the building of a State, means far more than does what any one of these sects may have done in the making of Pennsylvania. The result of what *all* have accomplished, is of far more importance than what any *one* has accomplished.

The statistics for the religious bodies in Pennsylvania cannot be given in detail, as these would take up many pages. The figures given are those of the statistics collected in 1916. These statistics are collected decennially. The next census of religious bodies will be made in 1926, and the figures will not be published until some time after that year. The figures are given simply to show the growth of the religious bodies in Pennsylvania since the first churches were established on the Delaware:

Total number of organizations of all denominations	13,465
Total membership	4,114,527
Total number of places of worship	12,912
Total value of church property	$208,132,581

A few statistics of the larger denominations are given. Only the larger body is noticed. There are many sub-divisions of Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterian, Lutheran, etc. These are not noted, or included in the figures.

Baptist—Northern Convention:	
Members	153,804
Churches	727
Value of property	$12,615,613
Lutheran—	
General Council:	
Members	206,280
Churches	745
Value of Church Property	$12,326,276
General Synod:	
Members	165,394
Churches	740
Value of Church Property	$9,981,512
Methodist Episcopal:	
Members	427,509
Churches	2,265
Value of Church Property	$29,546,056

Presbyterian; U. S. A.:	
Members	332,088
Churches	1,151
Value of Church Property	$30,235,021
Protestant Episcopal:	
Members	118,687
Churches	478
Value of Church Property	$17,533,543
Reformed Church in U. S.:	
Members	209,256
Churches	875
Value of Church Property	$12,753,549
Roman Catholic:	
Members (children included)	1,830,532
Churches	1,332
Value of Church Property	$42,572,040

(The colleges, schools, etc., under the Protestant denominations are not included in the valuation of property.) There are about 127 different religious bodies in Pennsylvania.

Note—The author has not given special notice of the development of the Lutheran and Reformed churches for the period following the settlement of the Delaware, as space is given to the first churches of these denominations, in the opening of this chapter. These two denominations were the first ones to hold religious services in the colonies established by the Dutch and Swedes.

In 1671 permission was given to Martin Hoffman to go to the settlement on the Delaware to collect funds for the erection of a church. This official permission reads in part as follows: "Whereas, the Minister and Officers of the Church of the Augustane Confession or Lutheran Congregation of this City (New York) under the protection of his Royal Hs ye Duke of York have requested my Lycence to build & erect a House for their Church to Meet in towards the wch they do suppose all or most of their Profession will in some measure Contribute, & there being divers of them in the South River at Delaware, to wch place a Sloop being now bound a Conveniency presents, so yt they have picht upon Martin Hoofman to Negotiate there for them. . . . The said Martin Hoofman," is, therefore not to be molested "in his Endeavour of Collecting the Benevolence of such of the Lutheran Profession in those parts, towards their Intents as a foresd." (Archives of Pa., 2nd Ser. V. 641-642). This document was given at Fort James, in New York, January 16, 1671. It is of interest as it reveals the fact that the first "Home Mission" work for the erection of a Lutheran church in New York was conducted among the members of that church on the Delaware. The Lutheran and Reformed churches were the pioneers in religious work and in the establishment of churches upon the soil of Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

Justice was first administered upon the Delaware in the territory of the present State of Pennsylvania, according to the usages of the Dutch and Swedish Nations. In the lengthy "Instructions" given to "Sr. John Printz, Lieutenant of Cavalry," when he was appointed Governor of New Sweden, August 15, 1642, Article XXIV reads: "He will decide all controversies according to the laws, customs and usages of Sweden, and in all other things he will adopt and follow all the laudable manners, customs and usages of the kingdom of Sweden." (Archives of Pa., 2nd Ser., V, 805).

This colony under Prints, reached New Sweden on February 15, 1643 (See Chapter VI, Book One).

Governor John Printz was supreme in his authority, being both Governor and judge. Article XXV of his instructions reads: "He will have power to bring to obedience and order, by necessary and convenient means, the mutinous and refractory persons who will not live in peace; and he may punish great offenders, if he finds any, not only by imprisonment and other proportionate punishments, but even with death according to the crime and if he can seize the criminal; but not otherwise than according to the ordinances and legal forms and after having sufficiently considered and examined the affair with the most noted persons such as the most prudent assessors of justice that he can find and consult in the country" (op. cit., 805).

Printz established the seat of his government at Tinicum, where, no doubt, he heard all of the cases which were brought before him. He was Governor, jury and judge. No records remain of any of the trials which were conducted by Printz, probably because the Governor did not need, and so did not have, a clerk. With such supreme authority as Governor and judge, why should the records of a trial be kept? If there was any necessity of referring to the case, or the sentence which had been passed, the Governor and judge could easily recall anything which was necessary, and, as there were no appeals, why have a record? So, this is about all that we know of the Swedish court and the method of administering justice on the Delaware during the time of Governor Printz and of the Swedish occupation.

When Peter Stuyvesant, Director-General of New Amsterdam, took possession of the Swedish possessions on the Delaware in 1655, the administration of justice was established according to the rights granted to the West India Company, and its Director-General and his Council, in

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its charter. John Paul Jacquet was appointed by the Director-General and his Council as Vice-Director on the Delaware, and, in his instructions, he is authorized "to keep order, do justice and administer it either in civil or military cases, and finally, to execute all what, by his station and office, might be required, agreeably to instructions received or to be received." (Hazard Annals, 205).

Previous to this time it is probable that the various causes of complaint and all hearings were held by the commissary in command of the Dutch forts.

After the occupation of the Delaware by the Dutch, the seat of government was removed from Tinicum to New Amstel. Jacquet was to have a Council consisting of Andreas Hudde, Elmerhuysen Klein and two sergeants "if an affair purely military, or relating to the company exclusively; but if purely civil, between freemen and the company's servants, then, instead of two sergeants, two most expert freemen" (op. cit.).

So far as the Swedes then remaining in the colony, Jacquet and his Council were to take notice of their good behavior, and if any of them were not well disposed towards the company "to prevent them further trouble, you are to cause all such, with all imaginable civility, to depart, and if possible, send them hither."

Various cases were heard by Jacquet and his Council. One of these was that of a servant charging Thomas Broen for striking him, "so that he cannot work." Thomas Broen was ordered to provide the servant with victuals until he could labor. Immediately following this case was one in which Jacquet charges Thomas Broen with having abused him, for which Broen is arrested.

The administration of Jacquet did not last very long, as the West India Company transferred New Amstel to the city of Amsterdam, with the territory as far north as Christina Creek and south to Bombay Hook. According to the agreement made the following method of government was adopted: "The police of the town or city, as well as administration of justice, to be in Amsterdam. A *schout* or head justice, appointed in the name of their High Mightinesses and West India Company, by deputies of Amsterdam, who shall give the director a power of attorney. Three burgomasters to be appointed by the common burghers from the 'honestest, fittest and richest,' and five or seven schepens, for which the burghers to nominate a double number, from which on matters relating to government the deputy by attorney is to select. When the town contains two hundred or more families, they shall choose a common council of 21 persons, to meet with the burgomasters and schepens and consult on matters relating to the government of the city; once established, the council to supply vacancies by a

new election, by a plurality of votes; they shall annually choose burgomasters, and nominate a double number out of which to choose schepens. The schepens are to decide causes for all sums under 100 guilders ($60.00), or over that sum, appeal allowed to the director-general and council of New Netherland. The schepens to pronounce sentences in criminal cases, subject to appeal." (Hazard, 221).

On March 21, 1661, the jurisdiction of these schepens was extended to cases up to 600 guilders, and the right of appeal in criminal matters was taken away.

Various cases and the punishment inflicted upon the criminal are noted in the Archives of Pennsylvania (2nd Ser., Vol V). Gerrit Hermans and Govert Jansen having quarrelled together, the former was wounded in the left hand with the latter's sword, the little finger being cut off, and other severe wounds inflicted on the palm of the hand. Govert Jansen, with full consent of the sergeant, is condemned to pay the account of the patient, in compensation for the loss of his finger, and the laming of the second also, 60 guilders, and besides to defray the expense while under the care of the surgeon, and be condemned for six weeks "to the spade and wheelbarrow in the fort," which sentence was approved by the Director-General and Council at Fort Amsterdam, in form, May 31 (1660). (Albany Records, XXIV; Hazarad Annals, 304).

On account of the killing of an Indian on the South River, Director-General Stuyvesant sends his attorney-general, Nicasius De Sille, with William Beekman, on behalf of the company, Alexander D'Hinoyossa, on part of the burgomasters, provisional director of the colony, G. Van Sweringen, as provisional sheriff and commissary, Jacobus Backer, acting schepen, and John Prato, adopted member of Council, as delegates, to inquire into this matter and a number of others, and, "When inquiry is made, delinquents discovered, and by sufficient proofs and voluntary confession convicted, then prosecute them before the delegated judge, to make up his conclusion according to law, demand speedy and impartial justice, execute the pronounced judgment, and there on the spot, for other's example." (Albany Records, XXIV, 108-109).

Appeals from the decision of the Director-General Stuyvesant, were not encouraged, as he stated "that if people though of appealing during his administration he should make whoever did so a foot shorter." ("History of New Netherland," O'Callaghan, I, 116). As a consequence of the attitude of the Director, very few appeals were made to the States General in Holland. In the case of two such appeals, of Rev. M. Doughty and a Mr. Van Hardenbergh, the former was promptly fined twenty-five guilders and imprisoned for twenty-four hours, and the latter was fined twenty-five guilders or go to jail until the fine was paid, as both of these presumptous appeals "tends to the injury of the supreme au-

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thority of the magistracy of this land." (O'Callaghan, "History New Netherlands," I, 101-102). It can readily be seen that such action on the part of the Director would discourage any attempts to dispute the justice of the decision of the "magistracy of this land." The idea was not a bad one, as it prevented many trivial matters from being carried across the sea to the States General.

On the 12th of March, 1664, Charles II, granted to the Duke of York, his brother, a tract of land embracing the limits of the New Netherland. Within a month he proceeded to seize the Dutch possessions. Sir Robert Carr was sent with three vessels to reduce the settlements on the Delaware. the articles of capitulation were signed on the 1st of October, 1644. (See Chapters XIV, XV, Book One).

Captain Carr, who became the director of affairs on the Delaware, was directed, among other things, "That to prevent all abuses or oppositions in civil matters. so often as complaint is made, the commissioned officer Captain Carre, shall call the schout with Hans Block, Israel Helm, Peter Rambo, Peter Cock. Peter Alricks or any two of them as counsellors, to advise, hear and determine by a major vote, what is just, equitable and necessary in the case and cases in question. . . . That the commissioned officer, Captain Carre in the determination of the chief of civil affairs whereunto the temporary before-mentioned counsellors are ordained shall have a casting voice, where votes are equal. . . . That the laws of government established by his royal highness, be showed and frequently communicated to the said counsellors, and all others, to the end that being therewith acquainted, the practice of them also in convenient time be established, which conduceth to the public welfare and common justice. . . . That in all matters of difficulty and importance you must have recourse, by way of appeal, to the governor and council at New York." (Smith's "New Jersey," 52; Hazard's Annals, 372).

These instructions were given to Captain Carr in 1668. The reference to "the laws of the government established by his royal highness" is the first reference to the Duke of York's Laws in the documents relating to the settlements on the Delaware.

By an ordinance promulgated May 17, 1672, concerning the corporation of the town of New Castle as a bailiwick, governed by a bailiff and six assistants, it is stated, "That the English laws, according to the desire of the inhabitants, be established both in the town and all plantations on the Delaware River—The office of schout to be converted into sheriff for the corporation and river; to be chosen annually." (Hazard Annals, 397).

Various appeals were taken to the Governor in New York. Among these is one in which "Armgart Printz, plaintiff; Captain Carr, as attorney for Andrew Carr, defendant." Some of the papers in this case

were in "High Dutch and others in Low," that the case was put off until the next day, and "that the Lutheran dominie be advised with about the translation from High into Low Dutch, of the procuration of Hans Block, and the Dutch paper put into English by a good interpreter." Albany Records, Court of Assizes, II, 293-300; Hazard Annals, 400). It is interesting to state that this case of Armgart Printz for the recovery of Tinicum Island was decided in her favor.

In the summer of 1673 the Dutch recaptured New York and Anthony Colve was appointed Governor, and Peter Alricks was appointed as schout or sheriff on the South River. Three courts were to be instituted, "A majority of inhabitants to name, by a majority of votes, eight persons for each court of justice, whose jurisdiction provisionally shall be:

"First—For New Amstel, for inhabitants of east and west shores of Christina kill to Bompjes Hook, including inhabitants of Apoquinimy.

"Second—For Upland, for east and west wall of Christina, upward to mouth of river.

"Third—For Whorekill, east and west wall of Cape Henlopen, to Bompjes Hook."

Said nominations to be delivered to commander and sheriff, P. Alricks, to be conveyed to the Governor, to select from it and commissions to be sent such. (Albany Records, XXIII, 323).

Hermanus Wilbank, Sander Molestyn, Dr. John Rootes, and William Claessen were selected by the Governor out of the nominations sent by the inhabitants of Whorekill, for magistratees for one year. These were approved in November, 1673. Early in 1674, on February 19, the Treaty of Westminster between England and the States General restored to England the colonies on the Delaware as well as the possession of New York.

Sir Edmund Andross after his appointment as Governor appointed Captain Cantwell, formerly sheriff, to be sheriff on the Delaware, and William Tom as secretary for the town of New Castle.

The names of the justices for New Castle are Hans Block, John Moll, Fop Outhout, Joseph Chew, Dirck Alberts; for the river, Peter Cock, Peter Rambo, Israel Helm, Laers Andriesson, Wollie Swain.

Governor Andross, in his proclamation November 19, 1674, says, after mentioning the property rights, etc.: "It is also declared that the known book of laws formerly established, and now in force, under his royal highness' government, is now again confirmed by his royal highness, which are to be observed and practiced, together with the manner and time of holding court therein mentioned, as heretofore, and all magistrates and civil officers belonging thereunto to be chosen and established accordingly." (Hazard Annals, 415).

This government continued until September 23, 1676, when Captain

John Collier was appointed Commander on the Delaware, and Ephraim Hermans as secretary. On September 25, Governor Andross issued instructions respecting the courts and other matters on the Delaware. These instructions, in brief, are as follows:

1st. That the books of laws established by his royal highness, and practiced in New York and Long Island, be likewise in force and practice in this river and precincts, except the constable's courts, county rates, and some other things peculiar to Long Island and the militia, as now ordered to remain in the king, but that a constable be yearly, in each place, chosen for the preservation of his majesty's peace, with all other powers as directed by law.

2nd. That there be three courts held in the several parts of the river and bay, as formerly, viz.: One in New Castle, one above Upland, another below at Whorekill.

3rd. That the courts consist of justices of the peace, whereof three to make a "coram," and to have power of a court of sessions, and to decide all matters under 20 Pounds, without appeal, in which court the eldest justice to preside, unless otherwise agreed among themselves. Above 20 Pounds, and for crime, extending to life, limb, and banishment, to admit of appeal to the court of assizes.

4th. That all small matters under the value of 5 Pounds may be determined by the court without a jury, unless desired by the parties, as also matters of equity.

5th. That the court of New Castle be held once a month, to begin the first Tuesday in each month; and the court for Upland and the Whorekill quarterly, to begin the second Tuesday of the month, or oftener if occasion.

6th. That all necessary by-laws or orders (not repugnant to the laws of the governor) made by said courts, be of force and binding for the space of one whole year, in the several places where made, they giving an account thereof to the governor by the first opportunity, and that no fines be made or imposed but by order of court. . . .

11th. That all writs, warrants, and proceedings at law shall be in his majesty's name, it having been practiced in the government ever since the first writing of the law book, and it being his royal highness's special pleasure and order. (Hazard, Annals, 427-429; Eastman, Courts and Lawyers of Pennsylvania, I, 21-33.)

The "Record of the Upland Court," commencing with November 17, 1676, and ending with June 14, 1681, when William Penn took possession of these lands on the Delaware, gives the record of the proceedings of the court and the administration of justice under the Duke of York's Laws (Record of Upland Court, 1676-1681, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1860. See also Duke of York's Book of Laws, Harrisburg, 1879. Also Chapter XV, Book One, of this history).

The Duke of York's Laws were in force in Pennsylvania for seventeen years before the establishment of the government of William Penn, and are of great interest, as they laid the foundation for the administration of justice in the province. There is a very good sketch of these laws in Eastman's "Courts and Lawyers of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, Chapter V).

After William Penn received the charter for the province of Pennsylvania, March 4, 1681, which gave him authority to appoint and establish judges, justices, magistrates, etc., and to make ordinances for the preservation of peace and the better government of the people, the "Laws

Agreed upon in England," May 3, 1682, became the foundation upon which was erected the government of the province.

It may be mentioned, as an interesting fact, that in the charter granted to William Penn, Parliament reserves the right to impose a tax or custom in Pennsylvania. Eastman says of this: "When Doctor Franklin was Colonial Agent in London, just before the Revolution, Lord Shelburne jocosely told him that Pennsylvania had not the same grievance as the other colonies alleged, because the right of Parliament to tax Pennsylvania was expressly reserved in the charter. Franklin replied that 'the relations between England and her American colonies had got beyond the scope of a Quaker meeting." (Eastman, op. cit., I, 71; Buell, William Penn, 113).

In the "Laws Agreed Upon in England" a number of the articles refer to courts, trials, processes, etc. Article Fifth is: "That all courts shall be open, and justice shall be neither sold, denied or delayed. Article Sixth, That in all courts all persons of all persuasions may freely appear in their own way, and according to their own manner, and there personally plead their own cause themselves, or, if unable, by their friends . . . Article Eighth, That all trials shall be by twelve men, and as near as may be, peers or equals, and of the neighborhood, and men without just exception. In cases of life there shall be first twenty-four returned by the sheriff for a grand inquest, of whom twelve at least shall find the complaint to be true; and then the twelve men, or peers, to be likewise returned by the sheriff, shall have the final judgment. But reasonable challenges shall be always admitted against the said twelve men or any of them." (Col. Rec. Pa., I, 38). Many of the other articles in these laws refer to judicial manners and methods.

After the acceptance of the old Frame of Government, in March, 1683, a new Frame was prepared by a joint committee of the Council and Assembly, which was signed by William Penn, twelve members of the Council and fifty-three members of the Assembly, and four citizens of Philadelphia, on April 2, 1683. Still another Frame was passed by Governor Markham, November 7, 1696. (All of the various laws from the time of the adoption of the great body of laws, at Chester, in 1682, until the time of the passage of the Court Laws in 1767, are given in the "Charter to William Penn and Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania," J. B. Linn, 1879; See also, Colonial Records, Vol. I, 17-55; Statutes at Large, Vol. II; Eastman, "Courts and Lawyers," Vol. I, 69-87).

After the departure of William Penn, 1685, the Provincial Council had authority, under the charter, to erect courts, appoint judges and court officers.

In 1701 the Assembly passed an "Act for Establishing Courts of Judicature in the Province and Counties Annexed," which was repealed

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Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1805; was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1821; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practicing in Philadelphia, in 1825; was captain of a military company during the riots of 1844 in Philadelphia; elected as a Nebraska Democrat to the Thirty-fourth Congress (March 4, 1855-March 3, 1857); resumed the practice of law in Philadelphia; judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. 1858-1879; died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1879.

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by the Queen in Council, in 1705. Because of this repeal "an entire failure in the administration of justice in this province ensued," which condition made it necessary for Governor John Evans to issue an "Ordinance for Establishing Courts," on February 22, 1706. (Statutes at Large, II, 149-159; 500-506).

Again, in February, 1710-11, during the administration of Governor Gookin, a similar "Act for Establishing Courts of Judicature in this Province, For the more orderly establishment and regulation of the courts of justice," was passed. This act was repealed by the Queen in Council February 30, 1713-14. Governor Gookin therefore, in accordance with the charter of the province by an ordinance established the courts of judicature for the counties and the province. (Statutes at Large, II, 301-331; 556-561).

On May 28, 1715, another act for the establishment of "The Several Courts of Common Pleas in this Province" was passed and signed by Governor Gookin. This act was repealed by the Lords Justices in Council, on July 21, 1719. It is interesting to note the reasons assigned by the Lords Justices for repealing this act and others which were repealed at the same time. The clause in the charter of the province, in which the proprietor is given five years time to send a transcript of the laws passed to the King for his approval, is thus commented upon: "This we think to be unreasonable that the said Proprietor of Pennsylvania should have five years time to lay before His Majesty, and His Majesty but six months to consider thereof; for it may so happen that so great a number of laws may at one time be transmitted as that it will be difficult, if not impossible, considering the other business that may intervene, duly to examine the same." It is then noted that another ill consequence of this clause is that a law may be enacted and put into force before the proprietor is obliged to place a transcript before the King, and then before his Majesty has had time to consider this, another law to the same effect may be passed, and thus laws which His Majesty disapproves may be kept in force by enacting and reënacting them, and thus His Majesty's right of repealing such laws be evaded. The opinion closes with these words: "These are some of the ill effects of a proprietary government, and as we are of the opinion the plantations will never be upon a right foot till the dominions of all the proprietary colonies shall be resumed by the Crown, so we cannot help proposing to your Excellencies that all fair opportunities should be laid hold on for that purpose." (Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, Statutes at Large, III, 467-468).

The purpose of the Crown to have all of the proprietary rights in the colonies revert to the Crown at this time are noted elsewhere in this history. The proprietor, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Assembly, with the approval of the Council, practically did the very thing com-

plained of by passing laws, and then before that law could be considered by the King in Council, enacting other similar laws—and thus keeping a law in force, regardless of the King's pleasure. In doing so, the proprietor kept within the rights granted to him by the charter from Charles II. It is small wonder that the Lords of Trade and Plantations wished to get rid of a propritary government in Pennsylvania, as in many respects it had ill consequences to the trade of England—in the passage of customs, etc.

As has been pointed out by Eastman and other writers, there is little reason to suppose that the practice in the early courts differed much from the practices which were in use under the Duke of York's Laws, except that in criminal cases there were grand juries, and that trial juries consisted of twelve men, whose unanimous agreement was necessary for a verdict.

> Two credible witnesses were necessary to judgement in all cases. Witnesses, instead of being sworn, solemnly promised to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth about the matter or thing in evidence, and so on. All pleadings and processes were required to be short and in English, and in an ordinary and plain character. All trials were to be by twelve men. In criminal cases a grand jury of twenty-four was empanelled, of whom twelve must agree to the finding of a true bill. Defendants were permitted to default debts due them by plaintiffs. Real estate and goods were liable for the payment of debts, except where there was legal issue, and then all goods and one-half of the land only, in case the lands were bought before the debts were contracted.
>
> Any person might appear in any court in his own way and either personally plead his cause or have it pleaded by some friend, if he were unable. (Eastman, I, 109.)

There were not many professional lawyers in these early days. In 1709 there were but four lawyers in the province—David Lloyd, George Lowther, Thomas Clark and Thomas MacNamara—as appears from the petition of Francis Daniel Pastorius (Pennypacker, "Pennsylvania the Keystone," 216). This statement of Pastorious is evidently an error, as a number of other attorneys are mentioned in the Colonial Records before 1709. Among these are John Moore, Nicholas Pickering, Patrick Robinson, John White and a number of others.

Under the Duke of York's Laws, any one might practice before the courts, and it was not until the passage of the act of February 28, 1716, that attorneys were admitted to practice in the courts. In the law passed November 27, 1700, there is given the form of attest to be taken "by lawyers, attorneys and solicitors," in which the opening clause reads: "Wilt thou perform thy office of lawyer, attorney or solicitor at law with faithfulness and diligence to the best of thy skill, according to the laws of this government," etc. (Statutes at Large, II, 41). This act was repealed by the Queen in Council February 7, 1706, and in the law passed January 12, 1706 (Statutes at Large, II, 270). This act was also repealed

JOHN GRAVER JOHNSON—

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1842; educated in the common schools, graduating from the Central High School; entered the office of Benjamin Rush, Esq., and upon the latter's retirement, he remained with his brother, J. Murray Rush, who died in 1862; William F. Judson, Esq., occupied the offices with Mr. Rush and while in these offices Mr. Johnson studied law, graduating in 1863 from the University Law School. Upon the death of Mr. Judson in 1870, Mr. Johnson was elected his successor, this firm being one of great importance, and he was a leader in his profession in the most important litigations arising in his city, state and country during the ensuing forty-five years; University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, in 1915. He might have become Attorney-General of the United States and was urged to accept the highest honor to which a lawyer can attain in this country, a place on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, but declined; the only office he ever held was the minor one of a commissioner of Fairmount Park; he was a great lover of art, and his one recreation was the study and purchase of famous pictures; he died April 14, 1917, and stands in history as one of the colossal figures of the American bar.

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John G. Johnson

by the Queen in Council October 24, 1709. These are mentioned here simply to show that such laws would not have been passed as early as 1700, unless there was not a sufficient body of lawyers, attorneys and solicitors to make such a law necessary. Various other laws were passed relating to the practice of law by lawyers and attorneys. In 1786 an "Act for the More Speedy and Effectual Administration of Justice," the justices of the Supreme Court are given authority to make and establish rules for the practice of law in the said court. (Statutes at Large, XII, 308).

It is not possible in this brief sketch to follow the development of judicial practice through the many laws which were passed after this time until the adoption of the Constitution in 1790. The various laws relating to courts, trials, lawyers, etc., are found in the volumes of the Statutes at Large.

The present Judiciary of Pennsylvania, according to Section 1, Article V, of the Constitution, is thus stated: "The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in the courts of Common Pleas, courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans Courts, Magistrates' Courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish." The other twenty-six sections of Article V are taken up with the powers and functions of these courts, and with methods of procedure.

Note—The First English Court west of the Appalachian Mountains, and the Last Court to the westward under the jurisdiction of Great Britain.

Previous to 1771, all of the territory west of the mountains in the province of Pennsylvania was included in the jurisdiction of Cumberland County. Bedford County was erected in 1771, and thus became the seat of justice for all western Pennsylvania. Owing to the rapid growth of the settlements along the Ohio, Monongahela and Youghiogheny, it became very troublesome for the people in this district to travel across the mountains to Bedford for all necessary legal matters. In consequence, a new county, called Westmoreland, was erected on February 26, 1773, with the county seat at Hannastown, on the old "Forbes Road," north of the present Greensburg, now the county seat of Westmoreland.

At the time of the erection of the county, Hannastown was a small hamlet of less than thirty log houses. Robert Hanna, a Scotch-Irishman, had opened a public house here at an early date, for the travellers over the "Forbes Road," then the only road between the Susquehanna and the Ohio. The little town which grew up at this place became the most prominent town between Bedford and Pittsburgh.

Here, on April 6, 1773, in the log house of Robert Hanna, was held

the first court of the English race west of the Appalachian Mountain system, and the last and most westerly court established under the Crown.

The justices of this court were: William Crawford (afterwards burnt by the Indians), Arthur St. Clair (the later commander of the ill-fated expedition against the Indians), Thomas Gist (from near Connellsville), Alexander McKee (afterwards disloyal), Robert Hanna, William Lockery (Lochry), the commander of another ill-fated expedition against the Indians, George Wilson, William Thompson, Eneas M'Kay, Joseph Spear, Alexander M'Clean, James Cavet, William Bracken, James Pollock, Samuel Sloan and Michael Rugh.

Arthur St. Clair, afterwards major-general, was the first prothonotary of this court. The first case on record was that of "The King *v.* Garret Pendergrass, jr." This was the first case in the first English court west of the mountains.

Many thrilling events took place at Hannastown during the boundary dispute with Virginia. (See Book Four, Chapters XXXI and XXXII).

On the 13th of July, 1782, Hannastown was attacked and blotted out by the Indians. (Consult "Frontier Forts," Vol. II, 290-324, edition of 1896; "Old Westmoreland," Hassler, 176-181).

The site of Hannastown, where once stood the court house, fort and dwellings is to-day an unmarked field. If such an historic spot was in New England it would be marked by an imposing monument, and the story of the thrilling events of its early history would be told in song and story. All of the frontiersmen in this place, and all over the sweeping hills of old Westmoreland, either led or were in expeditions against the Indians, from Captain Matthew Jack to General St. Clair, and from this place there marched to join the army of Washington, Proctor's Battalion with its famous rattlesnake flag, and from old Westmoreland seven of the eight companies of the 8th Pennsylvania, under Colonel Aeneas Mackay (Eneas McKay), marched across the mountains to join the patriot army. Of Morgan's famous riflemen, the 8th Pennsylvania furnished 139 men, including Lieutenant-Colonel Butler and Captain Swearingen, for the fighting at Stillwater and Saratoga. Dr. MacCracken truly said at the dedication of the monument at Saratoga, "that Morgan's riflemen from Virginia were chiefly Scotch-Irishmen from Pennsylvania," and he might have added that of these "Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania" a majority were from the 8th Pennsylvania from "old Westmoreland." Fifty-four were from the 1st Pennsylvania, recruited from the upper Susquehanna—among them Captain Samuel Brady.

Colonel Daniel Brodhead led the Eighth Pennsylvania back to the harried frontier on the Ohio, where the 8th again wrote history. Colonel William Crawford, one of the justices of old Westmoreland, who after-

wards was a justice in the Virginia courts, recruited the 13th Virginia in the territory covered by Westmoreland. Hannastown was the scene of real history—judicial, civil and military, and yet few people even know that such a town existed.

The author made many attempts to have this site suitably marked by the State. If the State cannot mark it the Pennsylvania Bar Association should do so, for here was held the first English court west of the mountains—between Bedford and the Pacific.

CHAPTER XXII.

A SKETCH OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The first practitioners of medicine in the early settlements on the Delaware were "barbers," who in those days combined with their regular work the functions of the physician and surgeon. The first of these barbers of whom any record remains, who attended to the ills of the hardy settlers on the Delaware, was named Jan Petersen, from Alfendorft, who was employed by the Swedish colony at ten guilders a month from July 10, 1638. (Hazard Annals, 49, from Albany Records, II, 10).

Notwithstanding the observation of Gabriel Thomas (1698), "of physicians and lawyers I shall say nothing, because the country is very peaceable and healthy," there was a great deal of sickness and quite a good deal of strife among the Dutch and Swedish settlers in the new country. In 1641 there was a great deal of sickness and mortality among the settlers on the Delaware. New Amstel and the surrounding country suffered much from sickness, as well as other causes in 1658. Alricks says: "Our actual situation, which is certainly very distressing by an ardent prevailing fever and other diseases, by which the large majority of the inhabitants are oppressed and broken down, besides that our 'barber' (surgeon) died, and another, well acquainted with his profession, is very sick." But few old people died, but a great number of young children, who could not stand it. Six of us fell sick. The members of the Council, Hinoyossa and Rynvelt, with the sheriff and all the schepens, had a very severe attack, and the greater part remain yet bedridden, but I hope they may ere long recover, as the sickness now begins somewhat to abate," and on October 28, Alricks writes: "Died here Commissary Rynvelt, and left by will his estate to Commissary Van Swearingen. Also died, Anthony Merman, so that here the generally prevailing sickness has taken off several of our respectable inhabitants, besides other persons, but chiefly young ones or children; besides many are yet lingering and bedridden, and who can slowly recover their former health and strength." (Albany Records, XII, 467-476; Hazard Annals, 247-248).

Many other similar accounts are given of the "prevailing fevers," which carried away a great many by death. So that the lack of 'barbers' or surgeons, in the Dutch and Swedish settlements was not due to there being no need for their services. Early in 1659 Alricks lost his wife by the prevailing sickness, and the condition of the settlement was most deplorable, owing to the severity of the winter and the long con-

tinued rains in the fall, which prevented the gathering of fodder for the cattle. The heavy and continued rains and the illness of the people resulted in the final abandonment of all labor in the fields, in the autumn of 1658. The people needed medical attention, which was not obtainable. During the year 1659 conditions were no better. Alricks says: "That prevailing violent sickness, which wasted a vast deal of goods and blood, from one year to another, and which not only raged here, but everywhere throughout the province, and which consequently retarded not only our progress in agriculture, but threw a damp over the other undertakings. . . . The sickness and deaths pressed upon us with such unabated violence that a large number of men, and not a small number of our cattle, perished during this period. We will devoutly pray our God and hope that our sins may discontinue, and then, of course, the punishment shall be abated, which we are wishing from our whole heart." (Albany Records, XII, 484-485; Hazard Annals, 254).

These extracts from the early documents relating to the settlement of the Delaware, and many others not given, show very clearly that the healthfulness of the colonies on the Delaware was in no sense whatever the reason why 'barbers,' physicians and surgeons did not need to come to the new world. One reason why they did not come was probably because they had all they could attend to in the Old World, where, on account of the scarcity of physicians and surgeons everywhere, there was no real cause for the migration of this most necessary profession.

Beekman, in a long letter to Director Stuyvesant, in 1660, says: "Peter Moyer applies for a patent from your honour. Peter Tyneman to be employed as a surgeon by the company. We are in want of a good surgeon, as it happened already more than once; thereto we wanted very much Mr. Williams, the barber (surgeon), in this city, but having then some patients there, he could not come hither, and when he came he often had not by him such medicaments as the patients required, wherefore the sick are suffering." Hazard, 308; from Albany Records, XVII, 49).

From this and other records, it would seem that medicines were as scarce as "barbers."

Accompanying William Penn, on board the "Welcome," when he came to take possession of his province, were three physicians, all Welshmen, all of whom made reputations for themselves in the early years of the settlement of the province. These were Thomas Lloyd, Thomas Wynne and Griffith Owen. Previous to the arrival of Penn and these three physicians, John Goodson, "Chirurgeon to the Society of Free Traders," removed from Upland (Chester) to Philadelphia. He

was probably the first regular physician to practice medicine in the territory of Pennsylvania.

Both Thomas Lloyd and Thomas Wynne were educated physicians who had practiced medicine in England, but after their arrival in Pennsylvania, they both became active in political affairs and did not devote much time, if any, to the practice of their profession. Griffith Owen, however, devoted himself to the practice of medicine, in which, as Proud says, "he was very knowing and eminent." He, however, like his two associates, took an active part in the affairs of the province, being a member of the Council (1700), and also, later, a member of the Assembly. It would seem that in the early days, as at the present time, the ills of the body politic made as strong an appeal to the members of the medical profession, as did the ills of the body physical. The author has frequently noted the number of medical doctors who have been, and are, active in affairs of state. It is a good thing that political activity is not entirely monopolized by the legal profession, however closely related law and government may be.

Soon after the arrival of the three preceding physicians, Edward Jones, also from Wales, following his father-in-law, Thomas Wynne, came to Philadelphia, where he lived for many years, dying at an advanced age and leaving a son, who followed him in the medical profession, afterwards becoming the preceptor of Dr. Cadwalader.

A prominent physician who came into the province in 1717, from Scotland, was Dr. Thomas Graeme, who occupied many positions of honor in the political life, as well as in his profession, during his life. He became a member of the Provincial Council, February 25, 1726; the third justice of the Supreme Court, April 8, 1731; and was health officer for the port of Philadelphia. His work is mentioned in many places in the Colonial Records (III, 247, 293, 400, 544; IV, 233, 306, etc.).

Dr. John Kearsley came to the province in 1711, from England. He was a man who also took an important part in the affairs of the city and province. He was a member of the Assembly, in which he took an active interest. He left considerable of an estate, a great part of which was left for the purpose of founding Christ Church Hospital—for the care and support of poor widows of the Episcopal Church. His nephew, Dr. John Kearsley, Jr., became quite prominent as a political writer in 1775, and because of his authorship of numerous papers of an unpatriotic nature, he was arrested and sent to York, afterwards to Carlisle, where he died in November, 1777. He was a man of violent temper, who infuriated the people in those trying times by his undisguised loyalty to the King, to whose health he drank, even after his arrest. (Colonial Records, X, 358, 361, 373, 381, 773, etc.).

Dr. Thomas Bond, born in Maryland, and who studied in Paris, came

DR. PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK—

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1768; was placed in the Friends' Academy, in Philadelphia, at the age of eleven; making great progress he, in due time, entered the collegiate department of the University of Pennsylvania; graduated in 1785 and began to study medicine with Dr. Adam Kuhn, in the University of Pennsylvania; after three and one-half years of study here, he went with his father to London in 1788, becoming a private pupil of Dr. Hunter. He was elected post of house-surgeon in St. George's Hospital, and on leaving received the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons; went to Edinburgh to attend lectures there in May, 1791; received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in May, 1792; returned to Philadelphia and began practice of medicine; elected physician to the Yellow Fever Hospital established at Bush Hill; appointed one of the surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1794; made physician to the Alms House in 1794; lectured on surgery before the University in 1800; elected to fill the professorship of surgery 1805; transferred from the chair of surgery to that of anatomy, 1819-31; president of the Phrenological Society of Philadelphia, 1822; president of the Philadelphia Medical Society, 1824; member of the Academy of Medicine of France, 1825; elected an honorary fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, 1836; died in Philadelphia, December 15, 1837.

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PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK

to Philadelphia in 1734, where he at once became famous as a surgeon. Dr. George W. Norris, in a footnote in his splendid work, "The Early History of Medicine in Philadelphia" (page 25), says that Dr. Bond performed the first operation of lithotomy at the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1756—four years before the operation by Dr. Jones, of New York. Dr. Norris also says that to Dr. Bond belongs the credit for having originated the Pennsylvania Hospital, as well as being the first clinical lecturer in America, and the first physician to introduce mercury into general use in medical practice (op. cit. 27).

Dr. Bond and Dr. Zachary in 1741, were appointed to examine the "sickly vessels" arriving in the Port of Philadelphia, and from that time onward Dr. Bond made frequent examinations of the vessels arriving in the port, and reporting the conditions which existed. He and Dr. Greame also examined and reported concerning the conditions existing in Philadelphia among the Palatines, in 1754, during a scourge of "Putrid and contagious Fevers." During that year, two hundred and fifty-three Palatines were buried in the "Strangers Burying Ground" (Col. Rec., VI, 170-176). Dr. Greame and Dr. Bond say in their report: "We have this Year had the same Kind of Fever amongst Us, long before the arrival of any Palatine Ships. Where it arose from we cannot positively say, but the following Circumstances make it probable it was owing to the same cause as that of the Year 1741"—the various probable causes are mentioned (Col. Rec. VI. 174).

Dr. Lloyd Zachary, who is mentioned above, was a grandson of Thomas Lloyd. He was born in 1701, studied medicine with Dr. Kearsley, the elder, after which he went to Europe to complete his studies. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1726 and commenced the practice of medicine. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Among the other early physicians of Philadelphia were Dr. Patrick Baird, Dr. William Shippen, Dr. Thomas Cadwalader (famous as a courtly gentleman, as well as a physician), Dr. Phineas Bond (a brother of Dr. Thomas Bond, before mentioned), Dr. Cadwalader Evans, Dr. John Redman, who became president of the College of Physicians when it was founded in 1786, Dr. William Shippen, Jr., and Dr. John Morgan.

It is not possible in this brief sketch to do justice to the life and the work of the last named of these early physicians, Dr. John Morgan, who has been called the "Founder of American Medicine." His father was a native of Wales, who came to Pennsylvania at an early date. The son was born in Philadelphia in 1735. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. John Redman, and afterwards completed his medical course at the University of Edinburgh, from which he graduated in 1763. He then went to Paris, where he studied anatomy, and after travelling in Italy and England, he returned to America in 1765. Dr.

Morgan at once commenced to try to separate the practice of medicine from surgery and pharmacy, which, before his time, had been combined in the work of the physician, who in addition to being a physician, was also a surgeon and pharmacist. Dr. Morgan at once refused to accept surgical cases and to prepare his medicines, thus confining himself entirely to the practice of medicine. This was, of course, a revolutionary thing to do. But, the experience of the past century has justified Dr. Morgan's prophecy that it would be a successful thing to do, both for the physician and for the patient.

Dr. Morgan was appointed by Congress, in 1775, as Director-General of Medical Hospitals, and physician-in-chief of the American Army. He at once commenced a complete reorganization of the entire hospital and medical system of the army, demanding that his assistants should be qualified for their work by passing an examination. The American army was filled with physicians and surgeons who were little fitted by education for the work which they had to do, and Dr. Morgan's orders put many of these out of the service; medicines and hospital supplies were as difficult to get as everything else was—there were complaints, and Dr. Morgan was removed from his office in August, 1777. He demanded an inquiry, and Congress on the 12th of June, 1779, by a resolution acquitted him of all of the charges and commended him for his official administration of the affairs of the position which he had held as director-general of hospitals and physician-in-chief, after the committee had received the testimony of the commander-in-chief, general officers, hospitals, etc. Dr. Morgan continued his services at the Pennsylvania Hospital until 1783, when he resigned. (A full history of the work of Dr. Morgan is given in the history of Dr. Norris, previously mentioned, pages 46-90). The service of Dr. Morgan to the medical profession and to the cause of the army during the two years of his official connection with it can hardly be overestimated. He changed the system of medical practice, and he introduced into the hospital service of the army of Washington many methods of administration which underlie the medical system of the United States Army of to-day. Men were given positions as medical assistants because of political influence and not because of any fitness for the service demanded of them. Dr. Morgan's reform in this matter led to his removal from the position which he held. But General Washington and his officers fully realized the value of what this well-qualified director of the "Health Department" of the army had done.

The establishment of the "Pennsylvania Hospital" in 1751, had a far-reaching effect upon the practice of medicine in Philadelphia and the country at large. The acts establishing this institution is entitled "An Act to Encourage the Establishing of an Hospital for the Relief of the Sick Poor of this Province and for the Relief and Cure of Lunatics." It

TRAILL GREEN—

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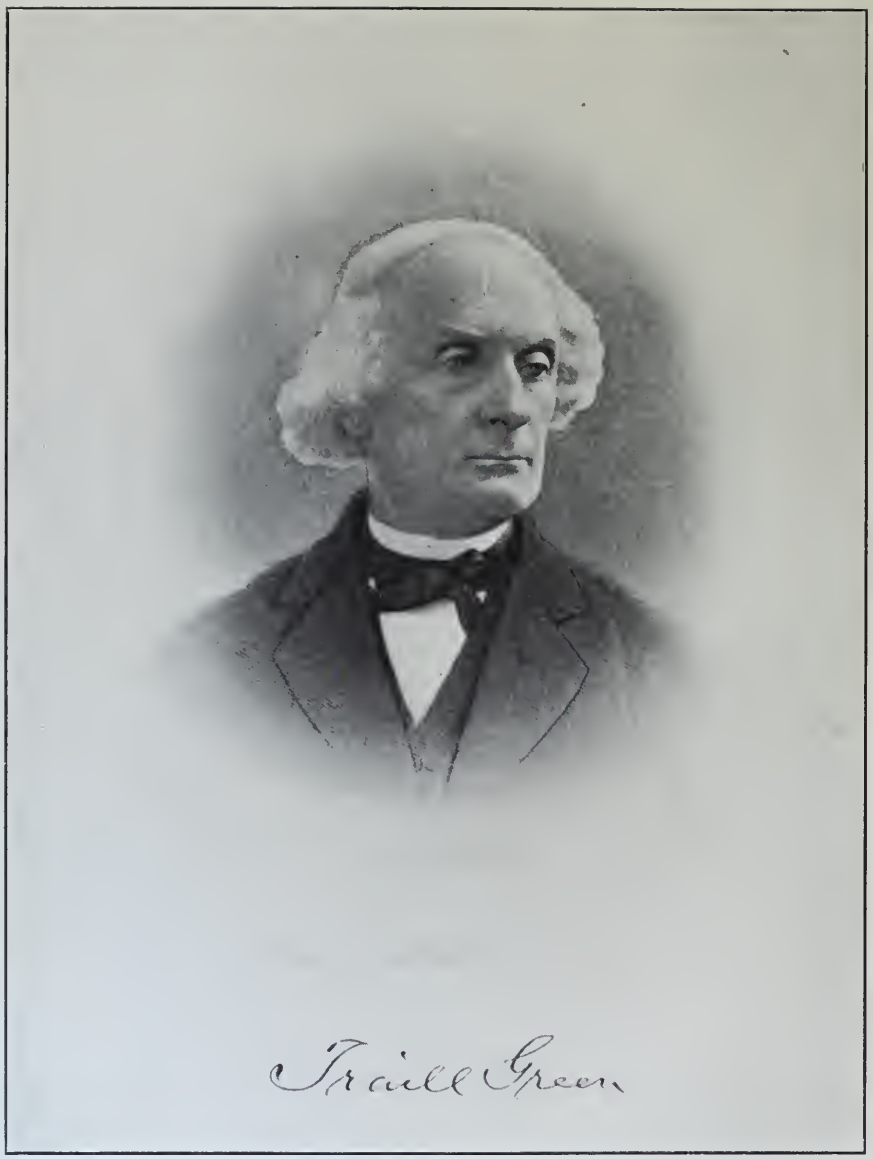


Traill Green

was passed May 11, 1751, and was approved by the King in Council, May 10, 1753. The contributors to the fund towards the founding and establishing this hospital are made a body corporate, under the title "Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital." The contribution of £10 or more entitles the contributor to the right to meet to elect twelve managers of the contributions and of the hospital. (Statutes at Large, V, 128-131). When this hospital was established there was no medical college in America. The hospital soon became a centre of attraction to the students of medicine, and in 1766 Dr. Thomas Bond commenced a series of clinical lectures, in which Dr. Kuhn, Dr. Morgan and Dr. Shippen assisted. Later on Drs. Rush, Jones, Physick and Wistar attracted many students to their clinics and lectures.

To Dr. John Morgan belongs the credit for having made the move which resulted in a medical schools being connected with the College of Philadelphia. He had suggested this matter to Thomas Penn, who wrote a letter to the trustees of the college, recommending the plan to them. As a consequence, the trustees of the college elected Dr. John Morgan professor of the theory of practice of medicine in the College of Philadelphia, on May 3, 1765. Later in the same year Dr. Shippen wrote to the trustees, stating that he had first suggested the plan for a college of medicine to Dr. Morgan in England, and offering to accept a professorship of anatomy and surgery. He was unanimously elected by the trustees for this professorship. The course of lectures by these two eminent physicians began in November, 1765. Thus commenced the first medical college in America.

In July, 1761, the trustees of the college gave the requirements for students of medicine for the degrees of Bachelors and Doctors of Physic. For the Doctor's degree, at least three years should have elapsed after taking the Bachelor's degree, the candidate should be twenty-four years of age and write and defend a thesis publicly in college, or if beyond seas, present a written thesis, which should be published at his own expense. As few who had received the Bachelor degree applied for the Doctor's degree, after November 17, 1789, only the Doctor's degree was given. The requirements were also changed to three years of the study of medicine, two of which had to be in the college, a thesis had to be presented at commencement and printed at the expense of the candidate, who had to be twenty-one years of age. The first commencement of the college was held in June, 1768, at which time the first degrees of Bachelor of Physic were conferred in America. In 1769 the professorship of chemistry was granted to Dr. Benjamin Rush, and in June, 1771, the first degrees of Doctor of Medicine were conferred upon four of the Bachelors of Physic of 1768. These first four doctors to receive their degrees in

America were Jonathan Elmer, of West Jersey; Jonathan Potts, of Pottsgrove; James Tilton, of Kent County, and Nicholas Way, of Wilmington, New Castle County.

As has been stated in the chapter on education (XIX), the college lost its charter and property in 1779, which were transferred to the University of Pennsylvania. In 1799, the Legislature restored the Charter and the property to the Academy and College, but still left the University of Pennsylvania in existence as a separate institution. In 1791 these two institutions were united as one, having the name "The University of Pennsylvania." The faculty of this new organization consisted of Dr. William Shippen, Dr. Caspar Wistar, Dr. Adam Kuhn, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Dr. James Hutchinson, Dr. Samuel P. Griffitts, and Dr. Benjamin S. Barton.

It is not the purpose of the author to give a history of the development of the University of Pennsylvania, nor of the other medical colleges organized in the State. The Philadelphia College of Medicine was established in 1847, and was later united with the Pennsylvania Medical College, and finally the faculty was taken into the Jefferson Medical College, which had been organized in 1825. The College of Physicians was organized in 1787, and the Medico-Chirurgical College in 1867. The Woman's Medical College was organized in 1850. Homeopathy was introduced in America in 1825, and into Pennsylvania in 1828. The Hahneman Medical College was established in 1848. The Medical College of the University of Pittsburgh was established in 1885, and the Medical College of Temple University in 1901.

A history of the medical profession in central and western Pennsylvania would make several interesting chapters in a history of the development of medicine in the State. Dr. Hugh Mercer, who was with the Braddock army in 1755, afterwards became a general in the Revolutionary Army and was killed at the battle of Princeton. One of the counties in the western part of the State was named in his honor. Dr. David Marchand commenced the practice of medicine in Westmoreland County in 1770 and built a private hospital, which was the first one west of the mountains. Dr. John Connolly, famous in the Pennsylvania-Virginia Boundary Dispute, was one of the first doctors in the Pittsburgh region. He, however, practiced politics more than he ever attempted to practice medicine. Dr. Edward Hand, who was surgeon of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, was afterward a noted officer in the Revolution. Dr. William B. Irvine also became a general in the Revolutionary Army, and afterwards practiced medicine at Carlisle.

Dr. John Knight was the surgeon for the ill-fated expedition of Colonel William Crawford against the Ohio Indians, was captured and made his escape shortly before he was to be burned at the stake. His

"Narrative" of the Crawford expedition is one of the most thrilling accounts of that disastrous enterprise.

Of the earliest settled doctors in Pittsburgh Dr. Nathaniel Bedford and Dr. Thomas Parker were the most prominent. Various surgeons of the British Army, such as Dr. Carmichael, who aften assisted Dr. Bedford (1783-97), resided at Fort Pitt. Dr. Bedford is buried in the graveyard of Trinity Church, not far from the Shawnee chief Mio-qua-coona-caw (Red Pole), whom he attended in his last illness in 1797.

Several of the early physicians associated with the history of western Pennsylvania, were from the Cumberland Valley. Dr. Hugh Mercer first settled near Upton about 1750. The present Mercersburg is not far from the site. General William B. Irvine is as closely associated with the early history of Carlisle as he is with that of Pittsburgh.

This brief sketch is simply to show how the foundation was laid for the splendid development of the medical profession in Pennsylvania. To follow the development of the history of the profession as it moved westward to the Susquehanna and Ohio, in its mission of healing and ministry to the suffering, would be to follow the history of the development of civilization as it moved westward. Wherever men and women went there was sickness and suffering, and wherever these ills of humanity were, there the doctor was needed In the far-distant settlements along the foothills of the mountains, in the little villages, lived the "country doctor," who had to minister to the afflicted for miles in every direction from his home. Through winter's snows and wind, through summer's sun, through the rain and mud of spring and autumn, the doctor travelled on his errands of mercy and healing, often risking his own life in order to save the lives of others. These "country doctors" were in many localities, not only the physicians of the ills of the flesh, but also the physicians of the sick and discouraged souls of men and women and the comforters and friends of children. The history of the life and work of the frontier doctors would make a book, filled with acts of self-sacrifice, heroism and service to humanity, not equalled by the tales of any knights of old, who went forth to help the suffering and afflicted. These knights of the medical profession who crossed the mountains and threaded the valleys and forests of Pennsylvania with their little cases of shining, keen knives and their little bottles of remedies for pain and sickness, did more for humanity than all of the knights of old ever did with their shining swords and gaudy armor. Some of these doctors were graduates of schools of medicine, and some of them were graduates of the office of some old hero of medicine, from whom they learned far more than chemistry and physic. Every community in Pennsylvania had in it, or within reach of it, some such doctor, who was known and loved by everybody. Some of them made names for themselves, some of them made a fair liv-

ing, but all of them were real servants of their fellow-men. Monuments are erected in honor of the men who were heroes in war. Very few monuments have been erected in honor of these heroes in the warfare against sickness and pain. It seems to be a more praiseworthy thing to take life than to save it.

It is strange that the "quack" and the impostor in medical practice should have been allowed to thrive for so long in the history of Pennsylvania. In 1875 a law was passed appointing the local courts as a board for the registration of physicians, who had to present a diploma of graduation from a medical college (P. L., 1875, page 51). On May 18, 1873, a law was passed appointing three State boards for the examination and registration of physicians (P. L., 1893, page 94), and on June 3, 1911, the Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure of the Department of Public Instruction, was constituted. This board is composed of seven members, two of whom, the superintendent of public instruction and the commissioner of health, shall be members ex officio. It is the duty of this board of bureau, to ascertain the character of the instruction and the facilities possessed by the medical colleges of the Commonwealth, and to admit to medical practice in the State, those who meet with the preliminary requirement, the professional requirement and pass a licensing examination. All of these requirements are given in detail in the various acts and amendments (P. L., 1911, 639; 1913, 1220; 1917, 271).

The law of 1911 marked a new era in the practice of medicine in Pennsylvania, as it made medical education necessary for licensure to practice. It forever banished "quacks" by law, and made it impossible for "fake" medical colleges to grant diplomas. In doing these things the medical profession was given a place of dignity and honor, which could not be assumed by any uneducated and unqualified "quack" whose sole purpose was to prey upon the suffering and the afflicted. With the passage of this law, there passed out of existence in Pennsylvania the flock of medical harpies of all sorts.

CHAPTER XXIII.

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES.

The mighty transformation which has taken place in the social and industrial development of Pennsylvania since the day when the Dutch and Swedes first landed upon the shores of the Delaware is equalled, if not surpassed, by that which took place back in the dim ages of the past, when the titanic forces of Nature threw up the mountain ridges and cut the valleys in order to prepare the terrain of Pennsylvania for the occupancy of man and for the tremendous industrial development which has taken place since civilized man first took possession of this rich gift of the ages.

Even long before this period of transformation of the surface of the earth, through the countless centuries preceding it, Nature was slowly storing up the vast deposits of rocks and minerals and oils and gases for the building of cities and the making of everything necessary for the evolution of a great empire out of the sweeping forests and endless mountains which for centuries had been enshrouded in the brooding silence of primeval life.

The "making of Pennsylvania" commenced milleniums before the landing of William Penn on the Delaware. The "Holy Experiment" brought the persecuted of every race and creed to the shores of the "Great River of the Lenape," seeking for real liberty of conscience. The rich and fertile valleys and the forest covered mountains, and then the coal, oil and iron and other minerals brought the workmen of every art and craft from every nation, seeking for a field of action for brain and hand. Pennsylvania is an epic of human effort because Pennsylvania is an epic of limitless ages of creative force. The "Holy Experiment" in human government would have been a failure in the heart of Africa. The rich soil, the forests, the rivers, the vast deposits of mineral resources, were all as necessary in the making of Pennsylvania as were the people who came to build a new State.

It is not possible to give a complete sketch of the geology of Pennsylvania in this one chapter. Dr. George A. Ashley, State geologist, says:

> Let us look back a few geological ages, say 200-odd million years, to the time when Pennsylvania was sometimes above and sometimes below the level of the sea. At times when the land was just above sea level vast swamps were formed, some of them scores or hundreds of feet deep. Then the land would sink and be overrun by the sea. The rivers brought mud and sand to the sea, and the submerged swamp deposits were buried. When the basin was filled or the sea bottom emerged, forests grew and the swamp-forming process began again and was repeated with many variations. At times the land was raised slightly, and streams carried away part of the mud which had been

deposited during the submergence; in places the streams washed away parts of the marsh deposits. After each such rise came a sinking; the newly-eroded gulleys were soon washed full of sand, and the downward movement went on.

Then came the grand climax. The crust of the earth began a movement that folded and faulted the rocks as they had been crumpled by a titanic hand. How long the movement lasted I do not know, but probably for millions of years. The rocks and marsh deposits, the latter now changed to coal beds, were more sharply folded at the east and less strongly at the west.

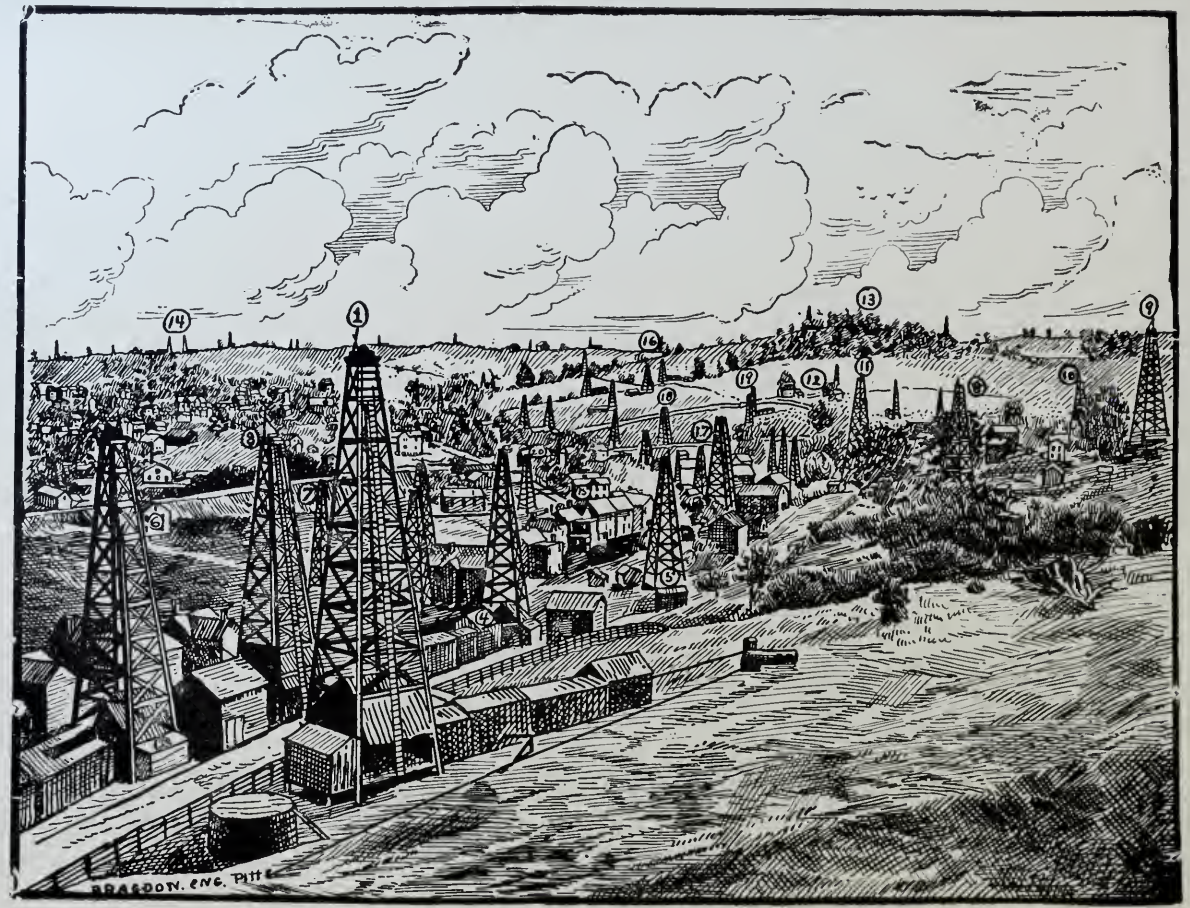
Then came a long period of quiet, through what has been called the Age of Reptiles, when there roamed the earth such great creatures as are shown in the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh, and in other large museums. During this time the earth's folded crust was worn down by rain and running water, until Pennsylvania was again a great rolling plain. In this wearing down of the surface, cubic miles of rock were carried away. In what is now the anthracite region a large part of the then newly formed coal beds were removed with the other rocks.

After the upfolded ridges had been eroded nearly to a plain over which rivers flowed southeastward to the sea, there began an upward movement over a broad area, the center of which was in the Appalachian region. With the elevation of the surface the rivers increased their activity, and continued to wear their way downward. They cut narrow channels across the hard rocks and wider ones in the softer rocks. Branches of the main streams eroded valleys in the soft rocks between the massive beds of upturned sandstone. This uplift and erosion continued until central Pennsylvania became a region of flat topped ridges of hard sandstone, separated by side valleys cut in shales or limestone.

All of Pennsylvania, with the exception of a few square miles south of Philadelphia, lies within the Appalachian Province, which extends from the Costal Province, which borders the entire Atlantic Ocean in North America, to the Mississippi lowlands, and from the Gulf Costal Plain to beyond the northern boundary of the United States. This Appalachian Province, formerly called the Allegheny Plateau to the westward in Pennsylvania, is divided into two almost equal parts by a line which follows the Allegheny Front across the State. To the east of this line are the Greater Appalachian Valley, the Appalachian Mountains and the Piedmont Plateau, and west of it the Appalachian Plateau. The Piedmont Plateau extends from the Costal Plain to the eastern foot of the Appalachian Mountains.

All of the territory between the South Mountain and the Blue Ridge on the east, and the Allegheny front on the west, is included in the Greater Appalachian Valley, which is divided into the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, the Hagerstown Valley in Maryland, and the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania.

The Appalachian Plateau, formerly the Allegheny Plateau, which lies westward of the Allegheny front, includes all of western and northwestern Pennsylvania. This plateau is probably made up of several plateaus of different altitudes and extent. The higher and older one, marked now by only the hill tops, is called the Schooley peneplain, and



WASHINGTON OIL SCENE—1899

the next younger one as the Harrisburg peneplain. The entire Appalachian Plateau is cut up by a network of streams into hills, or irregular ridges, the summits of which mark the levels of the original plain. What must have been the level of this plateau is very clearly seen from the fire tower near Cherry Springs in Potter County, from which, on a clear day, the hilltops can be seen in every direction. These are all of about the same altitude. The whole plain as it once existed, has been cut into deep valleys, made by streams which once flowed from the glacial front.

Many of the larger valleys in the Appalachian Province have broad and high terraces, about 300 feet above the present channels of the streams and about the same distance below the general upland surface. These terraces which are rock shelves covered with gravel, in many instances carry glacial gravel which has been swept in by the streams from the glacial front.

The strata in the Appalachian Plateau lie nearly flat, their regularity is broken only by faults and folds. The most prominent fold is a broad arch known as the Cincinnati Anticline. The main axis of this fold enters the plateau from the direction of Chicago, but a minor fold from the western end of Lake Erie joins this axis near Cincinnati. Between this anticline and the Allegheny front lies a canoe-shaped basin, which contains the Appalachian coal field. The strata of this plateau belong to the carboniferous and quaternary systems. The former is divided into the Mississippian, the Pennsylvanian and the Permian series. Nearly all of the coal-bearing rocks in this plateau belong to the Pennsylvanian series, which includes the Pottsville, Allegheny, Conemaugh and Monongahela formations. The subdivisions of the Mississippian series which are represented in Pennsylvania are the Pocono group and the Mauch Chunk formation. The Permian series, comprising the highest rocks in the carboniferous system, is represented by the Dunkard group, formerly called "Upper Barren Coal Measures."

Dr. Ralph W. Stone, assistant State geologist, says, in writing of the Piedmont Plateau:

> The oldest formation of the Pennsylvania Piedmont is presumably of igneous origin, consolidated from the molten condition. Since consolidation it has been subjected to pressure and metamorphism, which have produced an obscurely banded structure. Gneiss, then, forms part of the composite floor of the Piedmont. Later formations, chiefly of sedimentary origin were accumulated beneath the sea which covered this part of the globe, and were consolidated by pressure and cementing material. . . . The first of the sediments deposited in this interior gulf were arkosic and argillaceous and were deposited in pre-Paleozoic time. . . . At the beginning of Paleozoic time a narrow strait of water lay between Appalachia and the land on the west. Into this sea were brought the sediments which formed the sedimentary rocks of the Appalachian Province. The deposition of the gneiss was successively sands, sands and clay, limes, and lastly, clays. The lower part is chiefly of mechanical origin and 3,000 feet thick, while the upper part is organic or chemical, and in Pennsylvania 6,000 feet thick. These rocks,

deposited in Cambrian and Ordovician time, extend over a considerable portion, but not all, of the Piedmont. During this period the lands were eroded to low relief and the waters of the narrow strait widened to an inland sea which spread eastward, perhaps beyond the present coast, and westward to beyond the Mississippi. The formation of limestone, due to chemical precipitation or to microscopic organisms, continued from the Ordovician over into the Lower Silurian time.

Of the greater Appalachian Valley, Dr. Stone says: "In the valleys and narrow ridges of the Greater Appalachian Valley the Silurian and Devonian rocks are prominently exposed. Farther west they are deeply buried under the Appalachian Plateaus. The sediments forming these rocks were deposited in a narrow trough. . . . The rise of Appalachia, or the old land on the east, until the coast reached the position of the present mountains, was accompanied by a down-bending along the present Appalachian Valley. With the deepening of the sea at one place came the rise of the bottom at another. The sea floor rose above water, making a land area known from its location and structure as the "Cincinnati Arch." Between this new land and Appalachia on the east was a trough into which came waters loaded with mud and sand. The red color of the sediment indicates the deeply oxidized condition of the land from which they came. As the sea deepened shale and limestone were deposited and were followed by white sandstone. After the deposition of a considerable amount of white sandstone in the lower part of the Silurian, rising land in New York barred off the St. Lawrence drainage and caused a return of ferruginous conditions giving gray, red and olive green shale and sandstone, which vary from 2,600 feet thick in Pennsylvania to 1,000 feet elsewhere. The slight variations in level during the deposition of these beds caused accumulation of limestone and salt at different horizons." Dr. Stone then gives the deposits of Oriskany sandstone, etc., during the Devonian period to the close of the Dunkard epoch, which marked the close of the period of sedimentation and the beginning of the period of elevation known as the "Appalachian Revolution," when the rock strata on the eastern side of the "Greater Appalachian Valley" were folded and metamorphosed. (For a full review of the general geology of Pennsylvania, consult Report of the Topographic and Geologic Survey Commission of Pennsylvania, 1906-1908; also any of the folios of the U. S. Geological Atlas, relating to Pennsylvania, 1911, etc.).

Such, in brief, is a sketch of the history of the "making of Pennsylvania" for the occupancy of man and for the developments of this titanic industrial empire. Back in the dim ages of the past when the streams of Appalachia were carrying their sediment into the Appalachian gulf, and when the forests were being covered by the waters of the in-rushing sea, and when the awful forces of Nature were folding the rock strata as

though they were sheets of wax, when mountains were being formed and valleys were being cut, Pennsylvania was being prepared for man's occupancy and for the development of man's industries. The courses of the rivers, the position of the mountains, the places of deposit of lime and iron, of coal and oil, of fertile soil and gritty sand—all these had their influence in the building of cities and the development of industries, as well as in the laying out of the pathways which civilization was to follow from the Costal Plain over the plains of Appalachia, which had never been trodden by the foot of man. No record of man's presence in all of this vast Appalachian Plateau, from the coast to the Mississippi, has yet been found which goes much farther back into the past than a few centuries before the discovery of the continent. Even the pre-historic ancestors of the American Indians who occupied the territory of Appalachia (A'palachi, Choctaw, "on the other side"), were comparative newcomers. When civilized man first entered into the territory of this part of the Appalachian Province, included within the boundaries of the present State, it was occupied by but a few thousand Indians whose ancestors had come into it from the west or southwest within a period which was reached by their traditions. They were hunters and fishers, agriculture was conducted only by their women. The vast resources of the territory which they occupied in widely separated villages, was practically untouched. They knew nothing of the manufacture of iron and made use of stone simply for the making of their weapons, tools and ornaments. The rich treasures of the mountains and valleys, stored up through the ages, had been kept untouched in Nature's treasure house for the coming of the white man, who was to draw upon this inexhaustible fund for the building of his cities and the development of his world of industry.

The mineral resources of Pennsylvania are almost limitless. Dr. George H. Ashley, State geologist, says that Pennsylvania is listed as producing commercially thirty-seven minerals, but that in this list clay, as well as other minerals, is counted but once, while there many varieties of clay, such as kaolin, river clay, flint fire-clay, shale, under-clay of the coal measures, etc. These are all used for different commercial purposes. He says, in Bulletin No. 15, of the Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey, "As a mineral producer Pennsylvania stands alone, head and shoulders above any of the other States, producing in 1918 more than one-fifth or 22 per cent of all the mineral values of the United States, and nearly three times as much as her nearest competitors. In 1918, her mineral production, not including the value of her coke, ferro-alloys and pig iron, was nearly $1,000,000,000 out of a total production for the country of $5,500,000,000; adding the three manufactured products mentioned, would make her total more than $1,500,000,000. In 1918 she

led in the quantity or value of cement, raw clay, bituminous and anthracite coal, coke, fero-alloys, pig iron, lime, zinc and lead pigments, slate and stone, twelve in all; was second in clay products, natural gas and sand-lime brick; and third in the production of graphite. . . . Until 1880 Pennsylvania led in the production of iron. . . . Oil as a source of industry dates from the Drake well at Titusville in 1859. . . . For years Pennsylvania supplied two-thirds of the coal used in the United States, and still supplies nearly one-half of it. . . . Pennsylvania has been estimated to have had originally 21,000,000,000 tons of anthracite and 112,000,000,000 tons of bituminous coal. The anthracite field has been computed as 484 square miles in area. . . . From 1911 to 1920 inclusive the production of anthracite will be not far from 825,000,000 tons. . . . It may therefore be estimated that anthracite coal will be produced for another one hundred years at least. . . . The quantity of anthracite minued annually in Pennsylvania was greater than that of bituminous until 1897, when, for the first time, the quantity of bituminous coal mined exceeded that of anthracite. . . . To the close of 1918, the total quantity of anthracite that had been mined in Pennsylvania was 2,912,529,000 tons, and of bituminous coal 3,559,178,000 tons. . . . If we continue to mine 150,000,000 tons a year the bituminous coal in Pennsylvania should last 500 years." These figures of Dr. Ashley should quiet the fears of those who look forward to a coal shortage in the near future. As the vast fields in West Virginia, Ohio and elsewhere are not included in these figures, there is no immediate danger in a coal shortage for our children or children's children to face. By the time these coal fields are exhausted, say within a thousand years or more, our remote descendants will probably be making use of the heat of the sun as it is stored up in machines made by man, rather than the stored-up heat of the sun which was deposited in the swamps in the carboniferous age. The author well remembers hearing Dr. Langley, then experimenting with sunlight at the Allegheny Observatory, and just before he went to the Smithsonian Institution, say that such stored-up sunlight would be the source of light and heat for the generations to come in the coal-less age. He often said that more heat and power was going to waste in the summer time and on the deserts of the West than was necessary to supply light, heat and power to run all of the industries and homes of the United States, and that some day this would be made available for the use of man. Men once laughed at Langley's theory of a flying machine, which is now a reality. Why may not his theory of stored sunlight and heat also be realized?

Pennsylvania leads in the manufacture of Portland cement—so called because of the resemblance of the set cement to the well-known English building stone—because of the deposit of rock in the Lehigh district con-

taining the necessary ingredients and because of the nearness of the fuel needed in its manufacture. The earliest Portland cement plant in Pennsylvania was located at Wampum, where it was made for commercial purposes in 1875. The raw materials used at this plant, which made the Portland Cement, were limestone and clay.

The growth of the cement industry is shown by the annual production from 1891, when it was 300,000 barrels, to 1920, when it was 28,000,000 barrels. It has been truly said that Portland cement has revolutionized the building industry. There is hardly anything in the building industry to-day in which cement does not play an important part, taking the place of wood, stone, and of iron and steel, even in the largest buildings and bridges. The greater part of the Panama Canal was made of Portland cement, and of iron and steel from Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania is the lagest sandstone producer of any of the States, and the Bedford limestone is one of the best building stones, because of the ease with which it is worked and because of it hardening upon exposure. Twenty per cent of the value of the sandstone produced in the United States is from Pennsylvania, as is thirteen per cent of the bluestone.

Of the slate plants of the United States forty-five percent are in Pennsylvania. The Peach Bottom slate quarries of Lancaster and York counties produce a great quantity of this fine quality, which is also found in other places. Northampton and Lehigh counties also produce slate of a fine quality. Seventeen per cent of the value of trap rock mined in the United States is from Pennsylvania.

Clay working plants are in operation in nearly every county in the State, especially in Beaver, Washington, Allegheny, Fayette and Armstrong counties. There are also a number in Clearfield, Clinton and Centre counties.

Because of the large deposits of fine glass sand and the ample fuel supply, Pennsylvania produces one-third of all of the glass made in the United States. Glass sand quarries are operated in Elk, Fayette, Jefferson, Venango, Warren and Westmoreland counties, in which the sandstone is rich in silica. There is also a good quality of the same sandstone in Potter County along the tops of the hills, and in some of the valleys into which the huge rocks have fallen from the rock strata at the hilltop.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE STATE FORESTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.*

The State of Pennsylvania made her first purchase of forest land in 1898. She had awakened to the need of State leadership in the proper management of forest areas. For generations the Keystone State had been a leader in wood production, but with the wholesale destruction of her forests she was lipping deeper into dependence upon outside sources for wood supplies and was accumulating millions of acres of idle land. In every forest region of the State one could see the havoc of unrestrained lumbering, and the ravages of forest fires. The State had been roused to the warning of Dr. Joseph T. Rothrock, then commissioner of forestry: "Study the forest problem from what ever point you may, the close connection between human prosperity and forests appears too plain to be disputed. The utter removal of forests marks the beginning of desolation and the disappearance of man's power over nature." Dr. Rothrock advocated the purchase of forest land by the State not only for the production of wood, but also to control floods, to make available to the public health-giving environments, and to assure outdoor recreation to all citizens of the State. On this broad basis the State forests were created and in accordance with its sound principles they are being administered to-day.

The State forests have been growing in size ever since the first land was purchased in 1898, when 17,010 acres were acquired. At the end of the third year after purchase work began the State owned 95,140 acres. By the end of the tenth year 750,108 acres had been acquired. Now, after a quarter of a century of acquisition work, the State forests comprise a total of 1,131,277 acres.

The State Forest Commission, comprised of four citizens appointed by the Governor in addition to the secretary of forests and waters, is the body authorized by the Legislature to purchase State forest land. The policy consistently followed by the commission in these purchases is to give preference in purchase to those forest lands not now productive, or practically unproductive, which can be made to yield wood products. The intent of the Legislature, as carried out by the commission, is to restore idle forest lands to production through State ownership and management. The maximum price which can be paid under the law by the commission is $10 per acre. So consistently has the commission adhered to its policy of giving preference in purchasing to poorly forested lands,

*Furnished by R. Lynn Emerick, District Forester.

that the average price paid for lands so far acquired has been only $2.26 per acre. It has been clearly demonstrated, over a period of twenty-six years, that land purchased by this commission afford the necessary safeguards to the public against excessive prices or unethical practices.

The State forests are administered by the Department of Forests and Waters. To give efficient and prompt service to the public, the State has been divided into twenty-four forest districts, each of which is in charge of a technically trained district forester, assisted by assistant foresters and forest rangers. At the present time there are forty-eight foresters and sixty-three forest rangers in the State forest service, exclusive of the temporary employees required for State-wide forest protection. There are 3,000 forest fire wardens throughout the State who assist in the prevention, detection and suppression of forest fires. All officers of the department are required to render to the public the highest service of which they are capable.

The State forests of Pennsylvania are the people's property. They are available at all times for wise use. No class of forest users is favored. Every man is treated alike. There are no trespass signs on these lands, but on every State forest appear large signs bearing the words: "You are welcome to the State Forests." These tracts are administered in such a way that they bring the greatest benefits to all citizens of the State. All that is required of State forest users is that the forests and the equipment thereon be used wisely and not abused. Safeguards are provided against injury to the forests in all sales of forest products and in all permits that are granted for special forest use. The aim of the Department of Forests and Waters is to so handle the State Forests that they will produce a continuous crop of forest products and bring a full measure of other benefits to all the citizens of the State.

When forest lands were acquired by the State, most of them were so remote and inaccessible that man seldom visited them. Under State administration more than 1,200 miles of roads and approximately 2,500 miles of trails have been developed. The State forests have been made accessible for administration, protection, and use. Their boundary lines have been cleared, painted, posted and otherwise marked, so that their location is definitely fixed. Direction signs are generally placed as an aid to traveller and visitor to reach any portion of the forests desired. There is conveyed in every practicable way to the State forest visitor the spirit of welcome.

In 1915 the Bureau of Forest Protection was established in the department for the purpose of extending forest protection to all forest lands in the State. Since then there has been developed an organization that is now getting excellent results and making a successful fight against

forest fire. There has been put into effect for the entire State a comprehensive forest protection plan.

Forest protection is the first essential in replenishing our depleted wood supply. The results of forest protection in Pennsylvania are shown by the fact that more wood is being produced by forest growth than is being destroyed by forest fires. In addition to the material results of forest protection, many intangible benefits are produced. Our water supplies are being safeguarded, game is more plentiful, fish more abundant, and marvelous spots of sylvan splendor are becoming available to all the citizens of the State. All these things are more important factors in sustaining the health, insuring the welfare, and promoting the happiness of the citizens of Pennsylvania.

Some of the forest land when purchased was so devoid of tree growth that the planting of a new crop of forest trees was necessary. In order to supply the trees required for planting, a number of nurseries were established. The first was established at Mont Alto in 1900; it now has an annual capacity of 4,000,000 trees. There are two other large forest tree nurseries in the State, one at Clearfield and the other at Greenwood Furnace. Several smallers nurseries are also operated coöperatively by the Department of Forests and Waters. The total annual output of these nurseries has almost reached the 10,000,000 mark. During the last twenty-five years 35,331,659 trees have been planted on the State forests at an average cost of $9.34 per acre. As a result of this planting there are now growing upon the State forests approximately 23,500 acres of thrifty plantations of white pine, red pine, white ash, red oak, white oak, black walnut, and many other important forest trees.

The 23,500 acres of planted trees on the State forests are doing much more than produce wood. They are instructive object lessons to private owners of forest land. Ever since tree planting work was undertaken on the State forests private owners of forest land throughout the State have been observing it, and are becoming impressed with its success. About fifteen years ago a considerable demand developed among private owners of forest land for tree planting stock. To satisfy this demand the Department of Forests and Waters was authorized in 1910 to coöperate with private planters by supplying them with planting stock at the cost of production. In 1915, a greater measure of coöperation was authorized by supplying planting stock to private planters at the cost of packing and transportation only. Pennsylvania now leads all other States in the number of trees she supplies to private owners of forest land.

The State's program of forest restoration on State forests has brought remarkable changes. When these lands were acquired, they were in a devastated condition. Lumbermen had just completed removing all

salable material, and what had been left by them was consumed by destructive forest fires. Vast areas were entirely bare of trees when the State came into possession of them. These lands have been changed under State ownership from barren mountain sides to forest covered slopes. In place of desolation, there are now promising stands of thrifty trees that in time will produce valuable wood products.

The State forests are object lessons in practical forestry. They point the way in good forest practice. Upon them can be seen the best methods of handling forest properties and improving forest conditions. There the citizens of the State can learn practical lessons in forest protection, forest tree planting, and forest improvement work. The results upon the State forests are the best proof of what our forests can do, and demonstrate in the most practical way how forest properties should be handled. One can see there the promise of the forests that are to be.

The State forests are handled as a business enterprise. In spite of the deplorable conditions that existed on the State forests at the time they were acquired, a material income has already been derived from them. When the State acquired the land there was little tree growth upon it, and even now most of the trees are still immature, yet a considerable return has already been received. The first receipts from the State forests were obtained in 1900, when $1,227.87 were taken in from the sale of forest products. The annual income has been increasing markedly; in 1923 it amounted to $113,094.34.

A visit to any of the State forests of Pennsylvania will convince any one of the wisdom of State ownership of forest land. This land, purchased at an average cost of $2.26 per acre, is now worth $11.80 per acre.

The State forests are available for all forms of recreation. Within them are public camp grounds, State forest parks, State forest monuments and several scenic areas, all of which are open for proper use. Some of the camping places are equipped with space for tents, fire place, a supply of pure water, comfort stations, garbage containers, tables and benches. Others have been developed for smaller parties and are equipped with an open-front lean-to, fireplace, tables, benches, garbage containers, and other necessary equipment. All of the camps are supplied with good drinking water and are situated in attractive surroundings.

Legitimate hunting and fishing is encouraged on the State-owned forest land. Many sportsmen consider the State forests their best hunting grounds, and within them are some of the finest fishing streams of the State. Without forests there can be no game or fish worthy of the sportsman's skill.

There are now more than 1,100 permanent camps on the State forests

leased by citizens of Pennsylvania at an annual rental ranging from $7 to $15. These camping sites cover in the aggregate six hundred acres. It is estimated that not less than 225,000 people used these camps annually, and in years to come the camping facilities on the State forests will not be surpassed within the State. They have become the recreation centers for citizens of every walk in life, particularly for those of restricted means.

Most of the water supplies of the State flow from forested hills and mountains. Special efforts are made by the Department of Forests and Waters to safeguard and increase the water supplies originating on the State forests. Four municipalities have their impounding basins within the State forests, and twelve other Pennsylvania municipalities secure their water supply from watersheds having more than 50 per cent of their area on State forests. Thousands of other people use the pure water supplies that flow from the State forests. There is no better way to insure an adequate supply of potable drinking water for the people of Pennsylvania than to develop and extend the State forests.

Public ownership of forest land is now a fixed policy. The Federal Government owns 156,600,000 acres of forest land, and twenty different States own a total of 8,700,000 acres. European experience extending over more than two centuries, the experience of the United States Government since 1891, and that of twenty different States covering more than a quarter of a century, have demonstrated the wisdom of public ownership of forest land.

The greatest asset that any State can have is the health and welfare of her people. Carefully managed forests are a big factor in promoting health and securing prosperity. The best way to insure needed timber supplies, public playgrounds, hunting, and fishing grounds, and health centers for our people, and to protect our water supplies is to maintain large areas of State-owned forest land in all parts of the State.

The State forests of Pennsylvania protect vital interests of her people. Their maintenance and extension is essential to the prosperity of her industries and the welfare of her people. Being publicly owned they are managed to bring the greatest measure of good to the greatest number of people, while most of the privately owned forests are handled for private gain and their owners give little thought to the public welfare.

Future citizens need the protection afforded by State-owned forest land, a heritage that is justly theirs. Our obligation to succeeding generations will not have been met until, through the expansion of State forests and the proper management of private forest lands, every acre of land in the State best suited to forest growth is made and kept productive.

ANDREW CARNEGIE—

Born at Dumferline, Fife, near Edinburgh, Scotland, November 25, 1835, son of William and Margaret (Morrison) Carnegie; educated in Dumferline schools; came with his parents to America in 1848; settled in Pittsburgh (North Side); obtained work in a cotton mill as bobbin boy; secured a position as messenger boy in the office of the Ohio Telegraph Company in Pittsburgh at fourteen years of age; he learned telegraphy and became an expert operator; became chief of the Pennsylvania railroad telegraph system, remaining there for thirteen years; appointed superintendent of the Western or Pittsburgh Division, introducing many improvements; was placed in charge of military railroads and government lines during the War between the States; while still a clerk he purchased ten shares of the Adams Express Company, this being his first investment; in 1884 he interested Mr. William Coleman in the project of purchasing the Storey farm on Oil Creek, Venango County, which they did; became interested in iron manufacture in connection with the Keystone Bridge Company, also associated himself with others in various mills, foundries and furnaces in the Pittsburgh district; went to Europe and saw that steel would surely supplant iron, and on his return, introduced the Bessemer process of making steel; furnished plant and money, for which the steel world owes him a debt of gratitude; was known as the world's greatest ironmaster and constructive genius; France created him a knight of the Legion of Honor; the Sorbonne gave him its medal; Saint Andrews, Aberdeen, and Glasgow universities elected him Lord Rector; among his generous gifts were: The Carnegie Institute, the Carnegie Technical Institute, libraries, music halls, workmen's clubs, a vast sum of money to old employees, also for pensions and relief. He died at Shadow Brook, Lenox, Massachusetts, August 11, 1919.

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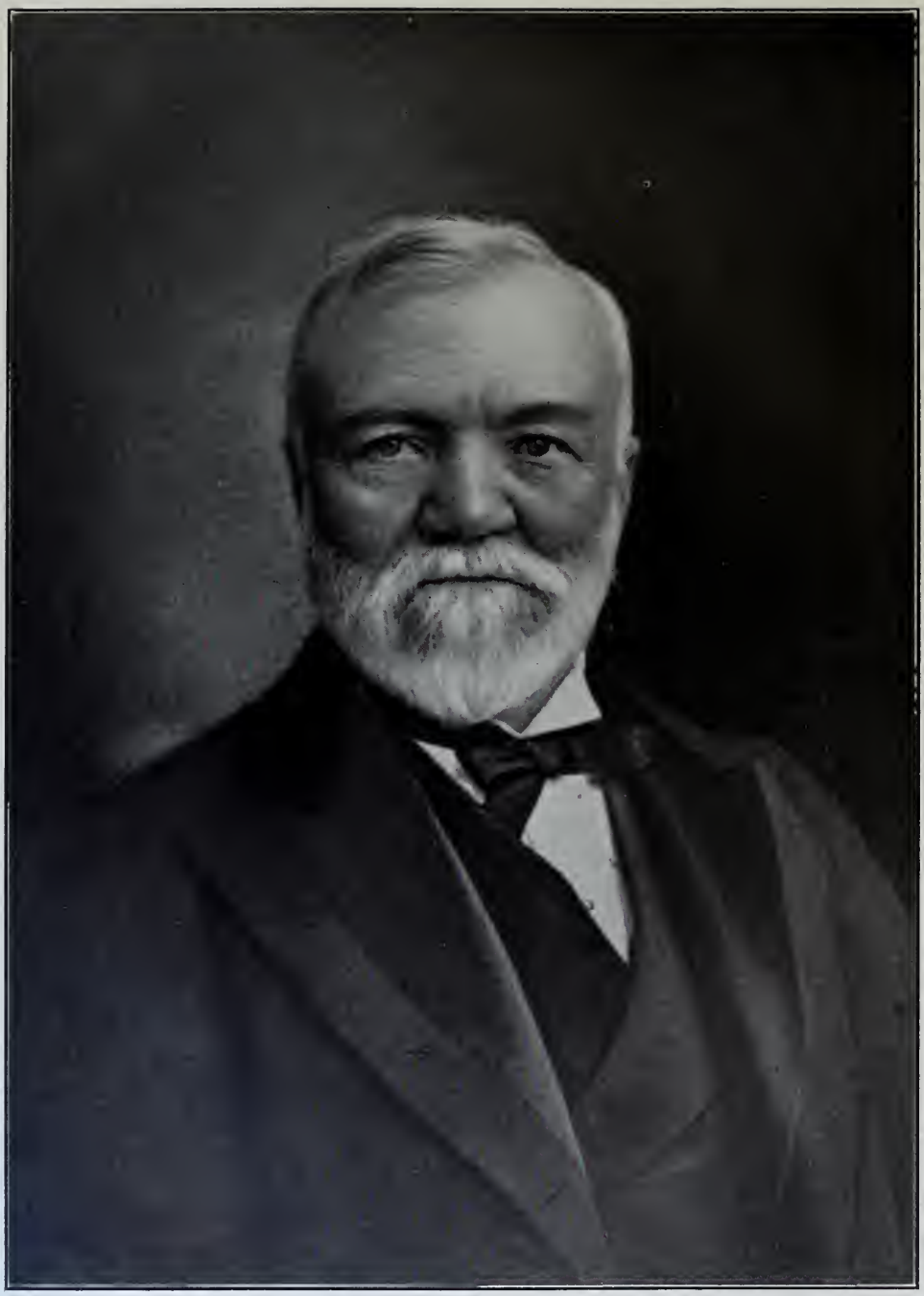

Andrew Carnegie

CHAPTER XXV.

COAL, COKE, OIL AND IRON INDUSTRIES.

John Oliver La Gorce says in the "National Geographic Magazine," in his splendid article entitled "The Industrial Titan of America": "With vast natural resources, immense industries, plus the unconquerable spirit of progress that tends to create local happiness and national well being, the Keystone State, as it is proudly called, challenges admiration and stirs the imagination. Measured in terms of our own country, Pennsylvania has many surprises for the investigator of its position in the Union. One might add the populations of four far-western States to that of all New England and still have fewer people than dwell in the land of William Penn. Draw a line from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande on the meridian that separates the Dakotas and Nebraska from Montana and Wyoming, and all the people who live between that line and the shores of the Pacific would barely suffice to equal Penn-land's population." (May, 1919, 367).

In another section of this same article the author says: "The manufacturing industry of the State is an epic of human energy. What bit of fiction could thrill more than the facts showing how one-twelfth of the people of the United States, the busiest Nation on earth, can succeed in producing one-eighth of the republic's manufactures and more than one-fourth of its minerals. Or what story could appeal more than the one which tells how a district constituting only a thousandth part of the earth's land surface and possessing only one-half of one per cent. of the earth's people produces one-sixth of the world's pig iron and the same proportion of its coal."

The author has attempted to show in the brief sketch of the mineral resources of Pennsylvania, one of the reasons for the position of industrial supremacy which this State has reached. The other reasons are to be found in the make-up of the human element which has entered into the "making of Pennsylvania." The human elements entering into the social and industrial life of Pennsylvania are as diverse as are the mineral resources hidden beneath the soil. That is one reason why "this versatile geographic Titan forges the heaviest castings civilization has ever undertaken to make, and the most delicate micrometers that science demands for traversing the realms beyond the millionth of an inch" (La Gorce). The very city which sends its gigantic tonnage of steel to the uttermost corners of the earth, and which blackens its sky at night with the lurid flames from its furnaces, also sent forth into the world the

sweet melodies of Stephen C. Foster. It is a far cry from anthracite coal to kaolin, but no more so than from huge steel casting to "My Old Kentucky Home."

Underlying the industrial development of Pennsylvania are the riches of its mineral resources plus the riches of its human resources. Both of these have united to "make" Pennsylvania what it is. Pennsylvania could never have been what it is without its coal and oil and iron and all of the other minerals which are found in it. Nor could have Pennsylvania been what it is even industrially, without its Quaker and Scotch-Irish and German and other diverse human elements. It took coal and oil and iron and Quaker and Scotch-Irish and German all mixed up together in the great melting pot of history to make Pennsylvania. There has been coal and oil and iron in Asia, but no Pennsylvania has yet been produced there. Coal and oil and iron and Chinaman and Russian and Turk do not produce the same results as did these minerals when mixed up in Pennsylvania with Quaker and Scotch-Irish and German and all of the other human element which were thrown together here.

The material foundation of the industrial development of Pennsylvania rests upon its rich resources of coal, oil, iron and coke. It will not be possible to give a complete history of the development of all of these industries, nor of their related ones. A brief outline of each will be all that is possible.

In Bulletin 38, U. S. Bureau of Mines, on the "Origin of Coal," it is stated: "The consensus of opinion of numerous writers is overwhelmingly in favor of the hypothesis that coal of all ages has been formed from peat. Peat may be considered the youngest stage of the transition of the solid plant-growth products into coal; by inference therefore, peat is very young coal." And in the U. S. Geological Survey, on "Peat in 1918," it is stated: "The formation of peat is dependent on conditions favorable to the profuse growth of plants and to the escape of the plant debris from complete decomposition by bacterial and chemical action, conditions which are governed by topography and climate."

The beginning of the coal formations was therefore the burial of peat, during the time when the vegetation was most profuse during the carboniferous period, when great swamps were formed, which were ultimately covered with the inrushing sea water, which deposited the strata of sediment over the peat swamps. Bituminous coal is simply a soft coal containing much volatile matter. Anthracite coal is bituminous coal with the volatile matter pressed out of it during the geological changes which took place when the earth's crust was folded and the rock strata pressed the bituminous coal between its formations—thus squeezing all of the volatile matter out of it. The anthracite coal field in east-

HENRY CLAY FRICK—

Born at West Overton, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1849, son of John Wilson and Elizabeth (Overholt) Frick; educated in the public schools and at Otterbein University, Ohio; became a clerk in a dry goods store at Mount Pleasant, later a bookkeeper in the office of his grandfather at Broad Ford, Pennsylvania, in 1869; in 1871 became interested in coke making and formed a partnership known as H. C. Frick & Company; in 1876 he bought out his partners and the profits were promptly reinvested in coal land; the firm was merged into the H. C. Frick Coke Company in 1882, of which Carnegie Brothers & Company, Limited, also became stockholders; was admitted to the firm of Carnegie Brothers & Company, Limited, as its chairman, 1889; under the title of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, in 1892, he became executive head of the new association; in 1897 he relinquished the management of the minor affair of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, becoming chairman of its board of directors; was a director of the City National Bank of New York; the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, also the American Trust Company; died December 2, 1919.

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Henry C. Frick

ern Pennsylvania is the only anthracite coal in the world—at least, it is the only anthracite coal which has yet been found.

But a very small part of the original coal deposits remain in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, as the work of erosion has cut away the greater part of the deposits which were made during the coal-forming period. The amount of anthracite coal mined in 1920 is estimated at 89,100,000 tons, and the amount of bituminous at 143,000,000 tons. Luzerne County is the greatest producer of anthracite coal and Fayette County the greatest producer of bituminous coal, with Westmoreland County second and Washington County third. Erie, Crawford, Warren, Venango, Forest, McKean, Potter, Cameron, Bradford, Mifflin, Union, Snyder, Juniata, Perry, Cumberland, Franklin, Adams, York, Lancaster, Lebanon, Berks, Lehigh, Northampton, Monroe, Pike, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Delaware and Philadelphia Counties are outside of the coal producing areas of the State.

Bituminous coal was first used at Fort Pitt in 1760, being obtained from the strata which was exposed in "Coal Hill," opposite the fort across the Monongahela River. Rev. Charles Beatty, who visited the fort in 1766, says in his Journal, for September 8:

> In the afternoon we crossed the Mocconghehela (Monongahela) river, accompanied by two gentlemen, and went up the hill opposite the fort, by a very difficult ascent, in order to take a view of that part of it more particularly from which the garrison is supplied with coals, which is not far from the top. A fire being made by the workmen not far from the place where they dug the coal, and left burning when they went away, by the small dust communicated itself to the body of the coals and set it on fire, and has now been burning almost a twelve month entirely under ground, for the space of twenty yards or more along the face of the hill or rock, the way the vein of coal extends, the smoke ascending up through the chinks of the rocks. The earth in some places is so warm, that we could hardly bear to stand upon it. . . . If these strata be large in this mountain it may become a volcano. The smoke arising out of this mountain appears to be much greater in rainy weather than at other times. The fire has already undermined some part of the mountain, so that great fragments of it and trees with their roots are fallen down its face." (Craig, History of Pittsburgh, 95-96.)

George Washington, when on his way to the Kanawha in the autumn of 1770 stopped at Christopher Gist's at Stewart's Crossing, and while there visited the coal pit opposite Gist's house on the high bank near the present Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Connellsville. Gist was then using the coal, and was, without doubt, the first person to make use of the coal which has since made Connellsville famous because of the coke which has been produced from it.

The earliest mention of the use of the coal in the Monongahela field occurs in the journal of Colonel James Burd, who was opening the road from Gist's plantation, near the present Mount Braddock, to the mouth of Dunlap's Creek. He says in his journal for September 22, 1759: "The

camp moved two miles to Coal Run. This run is entirely paved in the bottom with fine stone coal, and the hill on the south of it is a rock of the finest coal I ever saw. I burned about a bushel of it on my fire."

The development of the bituminous coal industry on the Ohio, Monongahela and Allegheny rivers is one of the most interesting chapters in American history. After the opening of the era of steam navigation on the Ohio in 1811, when the first steamboat on the Ohio, the "New Orleans," made its successful trip to the city after which it was named, coal became one of the principal articles of trade with the cities on the lower Ohio and the Mississippi. The amount of coal shipped annually to the southern ports, chiefly to New Orleans, grew by leaps and bounds. In these early days, before the building of the railroads, the chief pathway of commerce of Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania was the Ohio River. Flatboats and then steamboats, accompanied by fleets of barges, carried the coal of the Monongahela and upper Ohio over the 2,000 miles of water to the mouth of the Mississippi. Pittsburgh was more closely linked with New Orleans in a commercial way than it was with Philadelphia. Coal, iron and whiskey was shipped southward, and cotton, sugar and "New Orleans molasses" were brought northward. This commercial relationship of Pittsburgh with New Orleans led to more intimate relationships, which have persisted to the present time. Some of the leading merchants in New Orleans to-day are descendants of the coal and iron and "river men" of the early years. Pittsburgh is more intimately connected with New Orleans to-day than is any other northern city, because of this early trade in coal and iron, and because New Orleans and Pittsburgh are still linked together commercially by the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi. Millions of tons of coal, iron and steel still float southward over the waters of the Ohio to the Queen City and then on to the Crescent City of the South. Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Cairo, Natchez and all of the other cities along this waterway have all been linked to Pittsburgh by a trail of smoke and by bands of steel. The total output of bitnminous coal for 1924 was 128,751,449 tons.

As bituminous coal and its products was to western Pennsylvania, so was anthracite coal to the region east of the mountains. There has always been much discussion as to the exact time of the discovery of anthracite coal and of the commencement of its commercial use. The various papers read at the time of the centennial of the experiments of Judge Fell with anthracite coal, in 1908, and the investigations then made, are the most valuable records which the author has been able to find. These are contained in Vol. X, of the "Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society," 1909.

Judge Jesse Fell made an experiment in the barroom of his hotel at Wilkes-Barre, on the 11th of February, 1808, and on the fly leaves of a

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE—

Born at Central Bridge, Schoharie County, New York, October 6, 1846, son of George and Emeline (Vedder) Westinghouse; educated in public and high schools of Schenectady, where the family moved in 1856; graduated from Union College, Doctor of Philosophy, in 1890; spent his leisure time in his father's machine shop and at the age of fifteen he invented and constructed a rotary engine; at an early age passed the examination for the position of assistant engineer in the United States Navy; enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment New York National Guard for thirty days' service in June, 1863; discharged at the expiration of his term but reënlisted for three years in the Sixteenth Regiment New York Cavalry, being chosen corporal; honorably discharged in November, 1864, and on December 14 following, was appointed third assistant engineer in the United States Navy and at the end of the war, tendered his resignation, receiving his honorable discharge, August 1, 1865; he then entered Union College and remained until the close of his sophomore year, and sought in active life a wider field for his inventive genius; in 1865 he invented a device for replacing railroad cars upon the tracks; established steel works in Schenectady, in 1864, for the manufacture of the car-replacer and reversible steel railroad frogs, but lack of capital proved an obstacle; Westinghouse Air Brake Company was formed July 20, 1869; spent seven years in Europe between 1871-82 introducing the air brake; invented the "quick action" brake in 1886, known as the "triple valve"; began the manufacture of lamps and electric lighting apparatus at the works of the Union Switch and Signal Company in 1883; formed the Westinghouse Electric Company in 1886; in 1889-90 this company absorbed the United States Electric Lighting Company and the Consolidated Electric Light Company, all these companies being reorganized into the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in 1891; was awarded the Scott premium and medal for his improvements in air brakes from the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania in 1874; received the decorations of the Legion of Honor, the Royal Crown of Italy, and the Order of Leopold of Belgium; Union College conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1890; was the second recipient of the John Fritz medal in 1896; received the degree of Doctor of Engineering from the Köenigliche Technische Hochschule, Berlin, in 1896; awarded the Edison Gold medal in 1912; honorary member and past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; died March 12, 1914.

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Geo. Westinghouse

book entitled "The Free Mason's Monitor," he wrote the following memorandum: "February 11th, of Masonry 5808. Made the experiment of burning the common stone coal of the valley in a grate in a common fireplace in my house, and find it will answer the purpose of fuel, making a clearer and better fire at less expense than burning wood in the common way. February 11th, 1808. Jesse Fell." (A reproduction of this memorandum in Fell's writing is given in the work cited, page 73).

In a letter written to his cousin, Jonathan Fell, treasurer of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, which was read before the Council of the Pennsylvania Historical Society on February 21, 1827, Judge Fell says.

WILKES BARRE, Dec. 1st, 1826.

ESTEEMED COUSIN:

When I saw thee last I believe I promised to write thee and give some data about the first discovery and use of the Stone Coal in our valley. (I call it stone coal because everybody knows what is meant by that name.)

The late Judge Gore in his lifetime, informed me that he and his brother, the late Capt. Daniel Gore (both being blacksmiths), were the first that discovered and used this coal in their blacksmith's fires, and found it to answer this purpose well. This was before the Revolutionary War, and as near as I can collect the information, about the year 1770 or 1771, and it has been in use by the blacksmiths of the place.

In the year 1788, I used it in a nailery, and found it to be profitable in that business. The nails made with it would neal the weights of the rods and frequently a balance over. But it was the opinion of those that worked it in their furnaces that it would not do for fuel because when a small parcel was left on their fires and not blown, it would go out.

Notwithstanding this opinion prevailed, I had for some time entertained the idea that if a sufficient body of it was ignited, it would burn. Accordingly, in the month of February, 1808, I procured a grate made of small iron rods, ten inches in depth and ten inches in height, and set it up in my common room fireplace, and on first lighting it found it to burn exceedingly well.

This was the first successful attempt to burn our stone coal in a grate so far as my knowledge extends.

On its being put in operation my neighbors flocked to see the novelty, but many would not believe the fact until convinced by ocular demonstration.

Such was the effect of this pleasing discovery that in a few days there were a number of grates in operation. This brought the stone coal into popular notice.

I need not notice the many uses to which it may be applied, as you who are in the coal concern have the means of knowing its value.

I find we have various qualities of coal, but our best specimens are said to be superior to any yet known, and we have it in sufficient quantity to supply the world.

Here it is—but the best way of getting it to the market is yet to be discovered. The market at present is down the Susquehanna River, but great improvements must be made in the river ere it can be a safe and sure conveyance. Looking forward, Wilkes Barre is but eleven miles from Lehigh below the junction of all the creeks you pass from Pokono to Wilkes Barre mountain. This I suppose is known and I believe the principal transport of our coal will in time pass down the Lehigh; but this I do not expect to live to see.

I am thy affectionate cousin, JESSE FELL.

Jonathan Fell.

Professor Silliman visited the Wyoming Valley in 1829, and obtained from Judge Fell a description of his experiment, which he gives in his "Journal," Vol. XVIII, July, 1830. This is also published in Hazard's "Register of Pennsylvania," Vol. VI, 83. It is also reprinted in "Pennsylvania History told by Contemporaries," Martin & Shenk, 450-451. The facts as contained in this article are in the main given in the letter of Judge Fell, which is given in full.

Thomas C. James, M. D., in an article in Vol. I of the "Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania," on "A Brief Account of the Discovery of Anthracite Coal on the Lehigh," read before the meeting of the Council, April 19, 1826, gives an account of a visit which he made to the Lehigh region in 1804. He tells of the organization of the "Lehigh Coal Mine Company," about 1792, and of the shipment of "an ark" containing two or three hundred bushels of coal by William Turnbull to Philadelphia in 1806. This coal was tried as an experiment by the manager of the water works and was rejected as "unmanageable, and its character for the time being blasted." Dr. James states that he commenced using anthracite coal during the winter of 1804 and "has continued the use ever since, believing, from his own experience of its utility that it would ultimately become the general fuel of this as well as some other cities" (op. cit., 321-331).

An attempt was made to introduce the use of anthracite coal in Philadelphia as early as 1803, when a couple of boat loads were shipped down the Lehigh. The attempt was a failure and the coal was spread upon the park walks in place of gravel. Judge Fell's experiment was, perhaps, not the first successful attempt to burn the coal, but it marked the commencement of the real use of the coal as a fuel.

To follow the marvellous development of this industry is beyond the purpose of this chapter. The building of the "Hard Coal Railroads" and the development of the anthracite coal business as a result is one of the wonders of Pennsylvania history. According to the tables of statistics given in special publications, 365 tons of Lehigh coal was shipped in 1820, when the mines were opened. In 1924 the amount of anthracite mined was 87,277,448 tons.

Coal played an important part in the business of the State canals, especially in the forties and fifties. In 1841, when this business of the canals was reaching its height, a writer says: "Of the 266,393 tons which in 1841 were carried on the State canals, 122,728 tons were mined in those districts whose outlet to tidewater is by the canals on the Susquehanna. But not more than 22,728 tons reach the Chesapeake Bay notwithstanding the great demand and high price of coal up to the close of the year. 100,000 tons were consumed in the interior. The furnaces on the North Branch consumed about 35,000 tons of anthracite, and the

CHARLES M. SCHWAB—

Born in Williamsburg, Blair County, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1862, son of John and Pauline (Farabaugh) Schwab; educated in the local schools in Loretto, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, and completed his studies in St. Francis' College; entered the Carnegie Steel Company at Braddock, in 1881; was Captain Jones' chief assistant in the Edgar Thomson Works, then superintendent; made superintendent of the Homestead Works also in 1872; made a member of the board of managers of the Carnegie Company, and elected its president the following year; united the steel companies into one corporation, namely, the United States Steel Corporation, and remained its president for three years; obtained controlling interest in the Bethlehem Steel Company; organizer of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and assumed the direction of both companies as chairman; called into conference by President Wilson on April 16, 1918, thus being appointed director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; the ambassador and minister plenipotentiary from France, in the name of the French government and people, created him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor; is the chief guarantor of the Bach Choir; trustee of St. Luke's Hospital; trustee of Lehigh University; is a member of the City Planning Commission; honored by Lehigh University with the degree of Doctor of Engineering, 1916; Cornell University, of which he is trustee, also conferred on him degree of Doctor of Engineering; degree of Doctor of Laws from Lincoln Memorial University in 1917; degree of Doctor of Commercial Science from New York University in 1918; chairman of the boards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, and director of many large corporations; member of numerous clubs; director in the American Iron and Steel Institute; member of the Iron and Steel Institute of London, England; is a fine musician; one of the world's greatest industrialists and a foremost American.

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iron works on the Bald Eagle, the Juniata and the Schuylkill consumed at least 15,000 tons of bituminous, leaving 50,000 tons for domestic purposes, steam engines and lime burning, in the towns and villages of the Susquehanna Valley. This interior demand will be always first supplied, and the surplus will pay a higher toll, as it will pass over the whole line of canal from the several mines to its termination at Columbia." (Quoted, Martin & Shenk, op. cit., 535). The toll on a ton of coal by canal, from Williamsport to Columbia was one dollar.

Next in importance to coal as a factor in the industrial development of Pennsylvania may be placed the chief by-product of bituminous coal, which has done so much to transform the iron and steel business, coke. Coke bears the same relation to bituminous coal that charcoal does to wood, and is produced by much the same process. Bituminous coal is a mixture of carbon, ash, sulphur and a large number of volatile hydrocarbon compounds. When it is heated, or burned, all of the volatile matter is driven off, and nothing but the ash remains. When it is burned, without access of air in an oven or retrot, the volatile matter is driven off and there remains the hard, porous residue, composed of carbon and ash, which is known as coke. Coke is simply one of the many by-products of bituminous coal. One ton of coal burned in a by-product oven produces 1,400 pounds of coke, 5,000 cubic feet of gas, 25 pounds of ammonium sulphate, 9 gallons of tar, pitch and heavy oils, and 3 gallons of light oils. There is hardly anything which cannot be made from coal tar and the various other by-products of bituminous coal—perfumes, medicines, beautiful coloring extracts, etc. As Edwin E. Slosson says in "Creative Chemistry": "The reason why tar supplies of all sorts of useful material is because it is indeed the quintessence of the forests of untold milleniums. Coal tar is the scrap heap of the vegetable kingdom. It contains a little of almost anything that makes up trees. . . . This evil smelling substance beats the rose in the production of perfume and surpasses the honeycomb in sweetness. . . . There are only about a dozen primary products extracted from coal tar but from these the chemist is able to build up hundreds of thousands of new substances."

The old type "beehive" ovens, which are still in use in the coke regions in the manufacture of coke, waste a most awful amount of valuable by-products which are thrown off into the atmosphere to kill vegetation and to cover everything for miles around with the deposit of oily soot. Samuel S. Wyer, in the "Smithsonian Institution's Study of Natural Resources Applied to Pennsylvania's Resources," page 27, says: "In 1920, 24,000,000 of tons of coal were used to make 16,000,000 of tons of bee-hive coke in Pennsylvania. The principal by-products that were wasted from this were:

Tar—216 million gallons.
Ammonium Sulphate—could be used for fertilizer—600 million pounds.
Gas—could be used same as manufactured gas for public utility service—120 billion cubic feet.

The total manufactured gas made and sold in Pennsylvania is only 27,000,000,000 cubic feet, the beehive coke oven gas wasted represents about four and one-half times the total amount of manufactured gas sold in the State." This tremendous waste of valuable materials is simply appalling. It is similar to the waste of the primeval forests of hemlock for the sake of the bark, the millions of feet of lumber being allowed to rot on the ground.

There is much disagreement as to the time when coke was first made and as to the place at which it was made. Governor Pennypacker states that William Firestone made pig iron at the Mary Ann Furnace in Huntingdon County by the use of coke in 1835. Ellis states in the "History of Fayette County": "The earliest authenticated account of the manufacture and use of coke places it at Allegheny Furnace in Blair County, in the year 1811," and later on in the chapter relating to coke: "It is a fact undenied that the first use of coke in Fayetter County was made in the refining of iron at the Plumsock (Upper Middletown) Iron Works by Colonel Isaac Meason in 1817." In the bulletin on "Metallurgical Coke," United States Department of Mines, it is stated: "The first coke in the United States was made on the ground in mounds, similar to the burning of charcoal, in 1817, at Plumcock, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. The first use of coke ovens for the making of coke was in the year 1841, where the Fayette Works stand in Fayette County. In 1859 the successful use of coke as a blast furnace fuel was thoroughly demonstrated and thirty ovens were built at the Fayette Coke Works. From that time coke manufacture increased by leaps and bounds."

The peak of production of coke was reached in 1916, when it amounted to about 31,000,000 tons. It fell in 1921 to about 9,000,000 tons, including the by-product coke. The production in 1924 was 9,551,175 tons. In 1921 there were in the United States 75,298 beehive ovens, of which number 59 per cent were in Pennsylvania.

After coal and coke, the most important mineral product of Pennsylvania has been petroleum, or rock oil. Many writers place iron next to coal, but within recent times especially, the greater part of the iron ore used in Pennsylvania in the manufacture of iron and steel comes from the Lake Superior region, and the native ores of Pennsylvania are little used.

Petroleum was known to the Indians long before it was used for commercial purposes by the white man. "Seneca oil," which was skimmed from the surface of the springs along the upper Allegheny, was used as a medicine long before the Standard Oil Company thought of bottling it for medicinal purposes. Oil creek was a source of much of the supply

SAMUEL M. VAUCLAIN—

Born at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1856; educated in public schools of his city and started to work in the Pennsylvania Railroad Shops at Altoona, Pennsylvania, in 1872; connected with the firm of Burnham, Parry, Williams & Company, of Philadelphia, then proprietors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, beginning July 1, 1883, taking the position of foreman of the Seventeenth Street shops; superintendent of equipment of plant in November, 1885; general superintendent of the plant, February 11, 1886; became a member of the firm, January 1, 1896, and remained a partner until the reorganization of Burnham, Parry, Williams & Company, which was incorporated in 1909 as the Baldwin Locomotive Works; made general superintendent and director of the corporation, July 1, 1911, and when the corporation was again changed to The Baldwin Locomotive Works, he was made vice-president in charge of the engineering and manufacturing, serving until 1917, when he received the title of senior vice-president; became president May 9, 1919; has won wide recognition as an inventor; director of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, the Standard Steel Works, Philadelphia Trust Company, Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, Cambria Steel Company, Philadelphia Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia National Bank; director and a large owner of Southwark Foundry and Machine Company; president of the Bryn Mawr Hospital; received the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania in 1906; made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in January, 1919, by the French Government, in recognition of his services to the allied nations during the World War.

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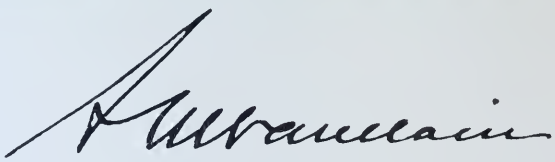


of this "Seneca oil." One method of collecting oil along Oil Creek was to dig a hole in the ground near the place from which the oil oozed out of the ground, throw in blankets, which absorbed the oil, wring out the blankets and thus obtain the oil. The first shipment of oil out of this region was in two five-gallon jugs, which were taken to Pittsburgh, for sale as medicine.

The development of the gigantic oil industry of Pennsylvania and America began on the 28th of August, 1859, when Colonel Edwin L. Drake, one of the stockholders of the Petroleum Oil Company, struck oil at a depth of seventy feet in the first oil well ever drilled in the world. This well was on Watson Flats, Cherry Tree Township, about two miles below Titusville, on the banks of Oil Creek. This well yielded about forty barrels a day. The second well was on the McClintock farm, about three miles from Oil City. Then commenced the wild rush of people from all parts of the country to the oil region. Wells were dug everywhere in the neighboring region, some of them, such as the Empire well, producing as high as 3,000 barrels a day. The Noble and the Delamater wells yielded 2,400 barrels a day. The "oil fever," the rapid rise from poverty to wealth, the "oil boom towns" which grew up like mushrooms along the upper Allegheny River and its tributaries, make up a chapter in Pennsylvania history equalled only by the chapters relating to the gold discoveries in California and the Black Hills. Farms which had been worth little or nothing suddenly became the source of riches undreamed of by their poverty-stricken owners of the type of "Coal Oil Johnnie."

The development of the oil industry in Pennsylvania after it came under the control of the Standard Oil Company is one of the wonders of world history. It now covers Pennsylvania with a network of pipe lines, carrying oil to the tidewater, and then by huge oil vessels to the uttermost parts of the earth.

The oil-producing territory in Pennsylvania runs in a diagonal line from Tioga County to Greene County, taking in all of the western part of the State except Erie County. McKean County is now the leading oil producing county in the State, and is followed by Venango and then by Butler counties.

The oil production reached its maximum in 1891, following the discovery of the McDonald field, when it arose to 33,000,000 barrels. From that time the output declined until 1912, when it was less than 8,000,000 barrels. It has been about this figure each year since then, being 7,454,400 barrels in 1920. These figures are most illuminating, as they should be, when compared with the figures of earlier periods. In 1859 the total production was 1,873 barrels, which brought an average price of $20 a barrel. In 1860 the production reached 547,439 barrels, and in 1861, at the commencement of the Civil War the striking of the Empire

and other large wells, brought up the production to 2, 119,045 barrels, and the price fell to ten cents a barrel. The control of the oil industry by the Standard Oil Company has done away with much of the fluctuation in the price of oil, and with all of the mad speculation which was once associated with the business.

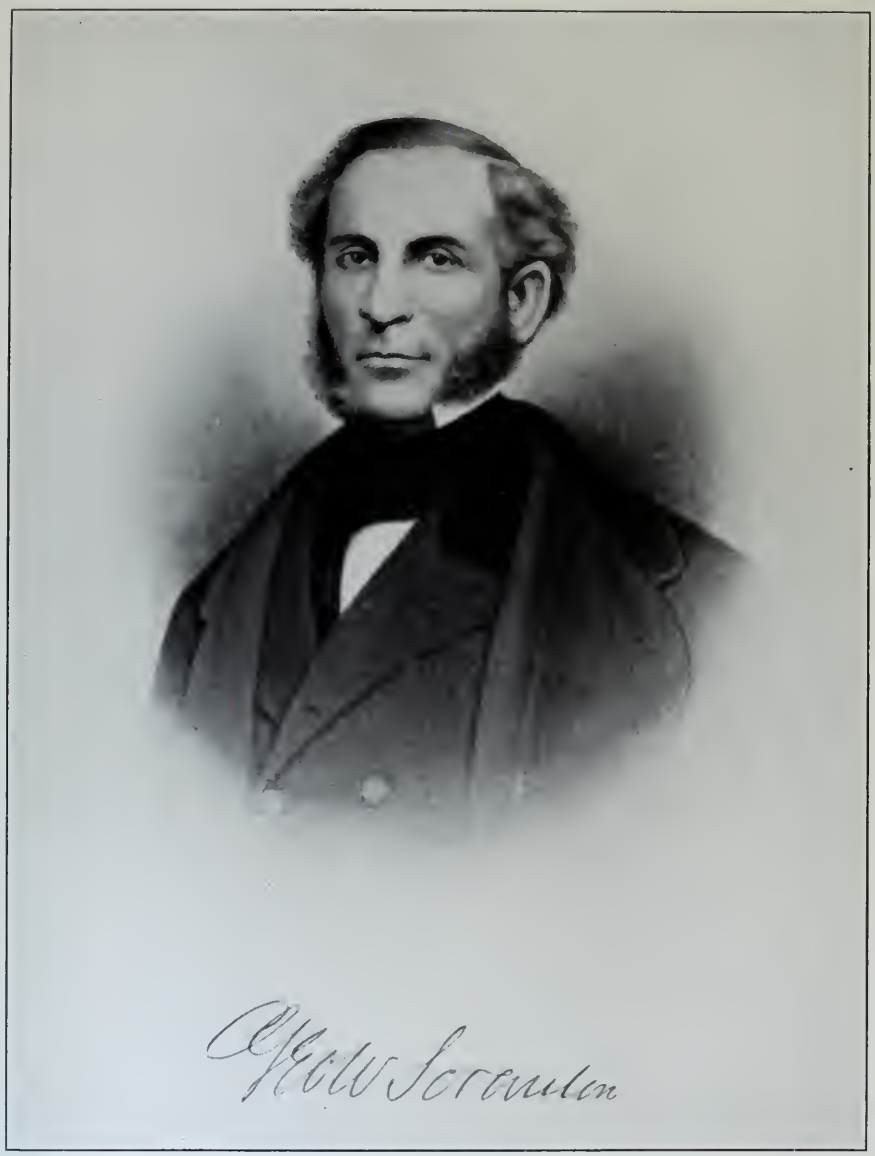
There is often much talk as to the possible exhaustion of the oil supply in Pennsylvania and also in America. It is estimated that the total production of petroleum in the United States up to the year 1918 was 4,255,000,000 barrels, and that the total amount of the reserve in the ground, some of which is very deep, is about 7,000,000,000 barrels. But, even when this great supply of crude oil is exhausted, there yet remains a practically undeveloped source of petroleum in the rock shales of Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Nevada. Guy Elliott Mitchell, of the United States Geological Survey, says in an article in the "National Geographic Magazine" (February, 1918): "The quantity of oil that can be extracted from the shale is so huge that the petroleum reserve becomes almost insignificant by comparison. As a result of only a partial investigation, it is estimated that the oil in the shale ranges of Colorado alone amounts to 20,000,000,000 barrels. There are mountains, indeed ranges of mountains, which for many miles carry thick beds of rock that yield thirty to fifty barrels of oil to the ton." In northwestern Colorado there are beds of commercially workable rock, which yields about thirty-six barrels to the ton, covering an area of 1,500 square miles, or about 24,000,000 barrels to the square mile, or 36,000,000,000 barrels to the entire tract. Mr. Mitchell also states that the Geological Survey estimates that 300,000,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia could be extracted from these oil bearing shale rocks, as a by-product. But, Colorado and the West is not the only shale oil region. Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Tennessee and other Eastern States all have this shale with a large oil content. In Indiana alone, according to estimates of the Geological Survey, there are about 16,000 square miles of black shale, which would produce about 100,000,000,000 barrels. Oil has been successfully and profitably distilled from shale in Scotland, and it was done in Pennsylvania before Colonel Drake drilled his well near Titusville.

There is as little need to worry about an oil shortage in the United States, as there is to worry about a shortage of coal—at least not for a few thousand years. No one has yet come to a full realization of the inexhaustible natural resources of the United States, or of Pennsylvania. Henry Ford can multiply his "flivvers" by the million and there will still be gasoline enough produced in the United States to run all of them "there and back."

The author hesitates to even touch upon the subject of iron in its rela-

GEORGE WHITFIELD SCRANTON—

Born in Madison, Connecticut, May 11, 1811; completed preparatory studies; moved to Belvidere, New Jersey, and engaged in the manufacture of iron, and in 1840 began smelting ore with anthracite coal in Slocum, Pennsylvania (now Scranton); president of two railroad companies; elected as a Whig to the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses (March 4, 1859-March 3, 1863); died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1861.


Geo W Scranton

tion to the development of Pennsylvania's industry. The subject is so vast and the statements about it are so huge that they border upon the awful. Few people realize that "the amount of pig-iron made exceeds that of any other product made by man." (Bradley Stoughton, "Metallurgy of Iron and Steel").

Pig iron has become the backbone of our modern civilization, and in 1901 Pennsylvania produced 46 per cent of the pig iron made in the United States.

In his article in the "National Geographic" (May, 1919), La Gorce says: "In the year that George Washington laid down the cares of life, the world was using per capita less than a bushel of coal and less than three pounds of iron, per annum. In the year before the Hun undertook his ill-fated program of making the whole earth his own, the average human being that inhabits the earth, whether South Sea cannibal or American business man, could claim four-fifths of a ton of coal and nearly ninety pounds of iron as his share of the world's output" (page 380).

To tables of statistics concerning the iron and steel industry of the United States or of Pennsylvania are of little value to the reader—they make no real mental impression because of their hugeness. William J. Showalter says ("National Geographic," August, 1917, page 156): "Think of an ore train so long that it would take a fortnight to pass a given point, running at full freight-train speed and never stopping. Think of ore ships moving in column formation and stretching from Detroit, Michigan, to Erie, Pennsylvania. Think of a row of blast furnaces reaching from New York City to Chester, Pennsylvania; of a column of rolling mills and puddling furnaces reaching from New York to Indianapolis. Think of a stream of ten tons of liquid iron flowing out as molten pig metal every second of the year. Then you will begin to get a picture of the vastness of the steel industry."

The history of the development of the steel industry is a theme for the poet and novelist, with unlimited power of imagination and unlimited genius in word painting, rather than a mere business proposition to be handled by the statistician or efficiency expert.

The author has before him intricate mazes of figures covering everything relating to the steel industry of Pennsylvania—the amount of capital invested (more than the entire value of some of the Nations of Europe), the millions of tons produced, the thousands of men employed, the value of the output—and everything else, which makes no impression whatever because the mind cannot grasp it all in its titanic hugeness. It makes no more impression than does the statement that some great sun is so many million light years away in the infinite depths of space. William J. Showalter says that the excess coal needed in the

United States as a result of the World War reached a total of 210,000,000 tons. That means little to the ordinary mind. But when he states that this increased tonnage amounted to an excess of 4,333,000 carloads, requiring a string of engines nearly a thousand miles to pull them, and that the train moving at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour and never stopping, would take seventy-five days to pass a given crossing—we begin to *see* what 210,000,000 tons of coal really means, and why it was that the railway system of the United States was strained to its utmost during the war, when coal was only a part of the huge burden placed upon the railroads. When figures reach the millions, they have no real meaning as causes of mental reactions, simply because they have no reaction whatever.

Another significant statement which Mr. Showalter makes ("National Geographic," August, 1917,) is: "The Republic of Portugal—land improvements, industrials, everything—is not worth as much by a billion dollars as America's steel products were in the single year 1914, a year in which a ton of pig iron sold for less than one-third its present quotations, and a ton of steel likewise" (page 156).

The value of Pennsylvania's output of pig iron is about $500,000,000 annually, and in 1901 Allegheny County alone produced 23 per cent of all the pig iron made in the United States, and 38 per cent of the steel made in the United States.

Mr. Harry W. Harrison, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Internal Affairs, very kindly furnished the author with the following statistics, as of the year 1923. A most accurate account is kept in this department of every industry in the State. The author is sorry that there is not space enough in this work to give more of these most illuminating figures relative to the many industries of Pennsylvania:

PIG IRON:	
Capital invested	$15,251,600
Total wages and salaries	$19,374,300
Quantity produced—tons	13,528,314
Market value of by-product	$210,107,900
Market value of product	$328,181,200
INGOTS, IRON AND STEEL:	
Capital invested	$71,049,300
Value of product	$434,648,500
Wages and salaries paid	$19,728,500
Value of by-products	$362,058,800
RAILS, IRON AND STEEL:	
Capital invested	$782,300
Value of products	$37,361,000
Value of by-products	$35,419,100
STRUCTURAL IRON:	
Capital invested	$43,730,200
Value of product	$108,881,600
Value of by-products	$38,522,300
Wages paid	$13,825,200

JOHN FRITZ—

Born in Londonderry, Chester County, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1822; education was limited, and at the age of sixteen became an apprentice in the trades of blacksmith and machinist, employed in rolling mill at Norristown, Pennsylvania, then in process of erection, 1844; accepted a position in a new rail mill and blast furnace at Safe Harbor, Pennsylvania, by Reeves, Abbott & Company; engaged to superintend the rebuilding of the Kunzie blast furnace, on the Schuylkill, 1852; helped to build a foundry and machine shop to supply blast furnaces and rolling mills, at Catasauqua, 1853; following year was general superintendent for the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Pennsylvania; after six years with the Cambria Iron Company, he accepted the position of general superintendent and chief engineer of the Bethlehem Iron Company, in July, 1860; retired at the age of seventy, 1892. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which he had joined in 1882, made him an honorary member in 1892, and president in 1895; the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he became a member in 1893, conferred honorary membership upon him in 1899; the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain made him an honorary member in 1893, and a perpetual honorary vice-president in 1909; and the recently organized American Iron and Steel Institute elected him an honorary member in 1910; received the Bronze Medal of the United State Centennial Exposition in 1876; the Bessemer Gold Medal of the Iron and Steel Institute in 1893; the Bronze Medal of the Louisana Purchase Exposition in 1904, in connection with which he served as honorary expert on iron and steel; the Elliott Cresson Gold Medal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia in 1910; received degree of Master of Arts from Columbia University, 1895; degree of Doctor of Science, from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1906; Doctor of Engineering, from the Stevens Institute of Technology, in 1907; Doctor of Science, from Temple University, in 1910; died February 13, 1913.

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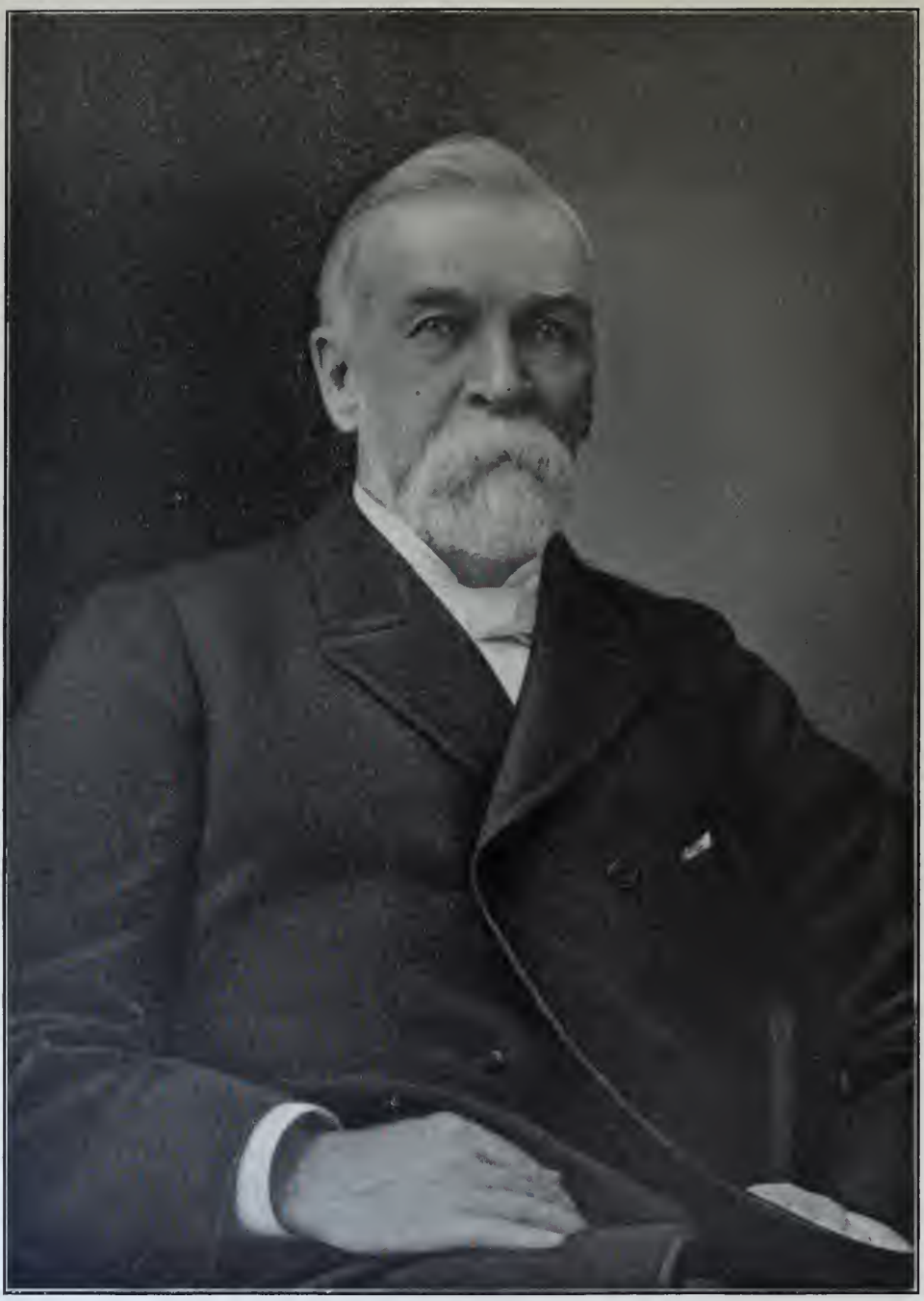

John Fritz

SHEETS:	
Capital invested	$33,608,000
Value of products	$91,393,400
Value of by-products	$6,016,500
Wages and salaries	$28,262,300
TIN AND TERNE PLATES:	
Capital invested	$23,321,600
Value of products	$92,952,700
Value of by-products	$28,448,800
Wages and salaries	$21,403,000
TOTAL, PRIMARY METALS:	
Capital invested	$797,706,000
Value of products	$2,240,388,900
Value of by-products	$1,072,976,500
Total wage earners	152,075
Total wages	$253,417,800
Total on salary	14,500
Total paid in salaries	$37,505,900
Total wages and salaries	$290,923,700
TOTAL, SECONDARY METALS (Agricultural implements, bolts, engines, etc.):	
Capital invested	$1,279,212,700
Value of products	$1,814,356,500
Wage earners	280,522
Wages paid	$401,509,300
Wages and salaries paid	$503,946,000
Value of by-products	$294,284,400
TOTAL, PRIMARY METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS:	
Establishments	2,864
Capital invested	$2,076,918,700
Value of products	$4,054,745,400
Value of by-products	$1,367,260,900
Wage earners	432,597
Wages paid	$654,927,100
Persons on salary	61,310
Salaries paid	$139,942,600
All employees	493,907
Wages and salaries paid	$794,869,700
ANTHRACITE:	
Capital invested	$424,730,800
Value of products	$490,109,000
Wage earners	155,599
Wages paid	$274,428,300
Persons on salary	7,167
Salaries paid	$16,260,000
Wages and salaries paid	$290,688,300
Amount of product shipped out of State	$364,617,500
BITUMINOUS COAL:	
Capital invested	$443,516,800
Value of product	$453,003,200
Wage earners	181,958
Wages paid	$297,364,800
Persons on salary	7,268
Salaries paid	$17,442,300
Tons mined	169,181,137
All employees	189,226
Wages and salaries paid	$314,807,100
COAL RECLAIMED FROM STREAMS:	
Value of	$1,526,000
Tons	1,049,991
Wages paid	$637,600
COKE—BEE HIVE OVENS (99 Establishments):	
Capital Invested	$33,376,600

Value of products	$91,855,700
Wage earners	8,102
Wages paid	$11,928,500
Salaries paid	$2,602,500
Total wages and salaries	$14,531,000
Value of by-products	$1,535,500
Total quantity produced—tons	15,981,093
COKE—BY-PRODUCT OVENS:	
Capital invested	$51,462,300
Value of products	$57,956,600
Value of by-products	$14,802,200
Wage earners	3,012
Wages paid	$5,431,500
Salaries paid	$658,000
Tons produced	10,069,172

It is interesting to note that Pennsylvania still produces 1,108,103 tons of iron ore, valued at $2,371,200, and that 400 men are employed in this industry.

It is also interesting to mention that Pennsylvania produces nearly $500,000 worth of radium.

Pennsylvania also produces $40,959,200 worth of ice cream, with by-products valued at $1,146,700.

The tobacco products of the State are worth $121,392,800, and $29,430,700 wages and salaries are paid in this industry.

The total of all industries in the State number 18,410 establishments—the capital invested $5,116,495,800, and the value of the products $8,629,121,800. There are employed in these establishments 1,363,986 wage earners, who are paid $1,868,764,000; and $6,177,600 are paid to children. $335,195,000 are paid in salaries. The total of wages and salaries amount to $2,203,959,000. The value of the by-products are worth $1,618,348,000.

These figures are all so big that they cannot be comprehended with any degree of fullness.

JOHN WANAMAKER—

Born in South Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1838; attended school until the age of fourteen; obtained employment in a book store; obtained employment in Barclay Lippincott's clothing store, Philadelphia, in 1856; became a salesman in Bennett's "Tower Hall" on Market Street; became secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association; formed a business partnership with Nathan Brown in 1861, under the firm of Wanamaker & Brown; upon Mr. Brown's death in 1868 he continued alone; acquired the New York business in 1896 founded by A. T. Stewart; the new store building in Philadelphia was begun in 1902 and completed on November 14, 1910; served as president of the Young Men's Christian Association for about eight years; member of the board of finance of the Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876; one of the organizers of the Merchants' Bank, and acted as director in several others; was a director of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company; was a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, which he helped to build; was manager of the University Hospital for some years; vice-president of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania; acted as chairman of the Citizens' Relief Committee to aid the Irish famine sufferers, to assist the Southern people at the time of the yellow fever scourge, and the Ohio River flood sufferers, the great famine of Russia and the starving Belgians; was a member of the Union League; appointed Postmaster-General in recognition of his efficient services during the campaign of 1888; was a member of the Board of Education of Philadelphia; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1912; was presented to King Edward of England at the coronation lunch at Guildhall, June 29, 1911; decorated with the Order of the Legion of Honor from the French in 1912 in appreciation of his great service to them during disastrous floods; organized the Bethany Sunday School in February, 1858; another Sunday School southwest of Bethany; also a church, "Bethany Temple," at Fifty-third and Spruce streets, Philadelphia. He died December 12, 1922.

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John Wanamaker

CHAPTER XXVI.

CENTERS OF POPULATION—PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH, THE METROPOLITAN CITIES OF EASTERN AND WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The early settlement and the development of the two large cities of Pennsylvania are as different in all of the elements entering into them as though these two cities had been founded in two different countries, or, perhaps it would be more exact to say that they were as different as two sons born in different surroundings and seventy-five years apart in age.

Philadelphia was conceived amid the strifes and warfare of England, but born in the peace and quiet of the shores of the Delaware, and this peace really continued until the city was seventy-five years of age, and even then only the distant rumblings of the storms beyond the mountains disturbed the peaceful dreams of this sturdy infant of seventy-six years of age.

On the other hand, Pittsburgh was conceived when the storm clouds were sweeping down the waters of the Allegheny from the lakes of Canada, and was born after the deluge of blood of 1755, amid the smouldering ruins of a French fort, and for a period of thirty-seven years knew nothing but warfare and strife, in which the very existence of the flickering life of the infant settlement was threatened with complete destruction. Sometimes that life almost went out. Philadelphia never had to fight for its existence in its early years. Peace brooded over the forests filled with the friendly Indians. Pittsburgh had to fight from the day it was born as the enshrouding forests were filled with stealthy foes, seeking the death and utter destruction of the white men who had dared to enter upon the hunting grounds of the Red men.

So, the environments of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, in their early years, were totally different. But, these were no more different than were the elements which entered into the make-up of these two children of Pennsylvania. The one was influenced chiefly by the peace-loving Quaker, the other by the Irish and Scotch-Irish lover of conflict. Philadelphia was the ultimate and ideal "Quaker City." Pittsburgh was the ultimate and ideal, and only, Scotch-Irish capital in Pennsylvania, and the only real Scotch-Irish capital in the world. It was in America, and in Pennsylvania, and in Pittsburgh that the Scotch-Irish race came into its own, as it was in Philadelphia that the Quaker came into his own. There may be no such race as the "Scotch-Irish,"—as the Irishman said when he looked for the first time upon a camel, "There is no such

animal"—but the Ulsterman when he landed in Pennsylvania became what he has been ever since, Scotch-Irish, and there he is, whether there is no such race or whether there is. He may not have existed in Ireland, and he may not have existed in Scotland, but he *does* exist in Pennsylvania, and especially in Pittsburgh.

Because of the difference in environment and in real character, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh developed in totally different ways. The one was quiet, peace loving, orderly, inclined to the arts and refinements of life, and the other was rugged, active, un-orderly, and inclined to a life of hardship and struggle and war upon everything in his pathway. The city of Philadelphia was laid out in an orderly manner in streets and squares. The city of Pittsburgh simply grew around the site of the fort for which the two great nations had struggled, and its streets were as narrow and as winding as the Indian trails which led to it from the rugged mountains of the East, and which led from it along the meanders of the "Beautiful River" to the "Indian country" in the forests of Ohio and Indiana. The city, its streets, its environment, its people and its occupations were as totally different from those of Philadelphia as though an ocean, and not a ridge of mountains separated them. No other type of men could have won the West and founded the city of Pittsburgh. Philadelphia stands upon the shores of the Delaware on the level lands which sweep westward. Pittsburgh stands in a narrow valley, with sweeping hills in every direction. The early settler had to cut Pittsburgh out of the forests and out of the mountains, just as the Ohio River had to cut its way through the rocks in order to reach the sweeping plains on the Mississippi. Physical environment has much to do with the making of the character of cities as well as of men.

Philadelphia and Pittsburg had little in common during the first fifty years of the development of the life of each city. Philadelphia was in touch with the towns along the Atlantic Ocean and with the lands beyond the seas. Pittsburgh was more in touch with the settlements which were growing up along the Ohio River and the great lakes and with the towns in Virginia. Philadelphia was a "Gateway" of commerce and immigration from Europe and the "seven seas." Pittsburgh was "the Gateway of the West and South." The Atlantic Ocean was the great water highway of the former, and the Ohio River of the latter. Shut off from Philadelphia by the ridges of "the impassable Alleghenies," as the French called them, before the days of good roads and railroads, Pittsburgh carried on her trade with New Orleans over the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi, more easily and at less expense, although it meant a journey of 2,000 miles, than she could with Philadelphia. Until the days of the canals and railroads, it cost nearly as much as a bushel of wheat was worth to transport it to Philadelphia. It cost comparatively little to

HENRY J. HEINZ—

Born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1844, son of Henry and Anna Margarethe (Schmidt) Heinz; educated in the Church School, the public schools and at Duff's Commercial College; became bookkeeper and practical assistant in his father's business, at the age of sixteen; taken into partnership with his father in 1865; formed a partnership to manufacture brick at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, but soon withdrew from this venture and in the same year, 1869, returned to Sharpsburg and commenced to pack food products, beginning with the bottling of horse radish; business was removed to Pittsburgh in 1872, under the firm name of Heinz, Noble & Company, the style becoming later F. & J. Heinz, and in 1888 becoming H. J. Heinz Company; converted into a corporation in 1905; the company has sixteen branch factories all over the United States and Europe; served as director of the Union National Bank and Western Insurance Company, both of Pittsburgh; was vice-president of the Pittsburgh Civic Commission; director of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; vice-president of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society, having been one of its promoters; director in the Tuberculosis Sanitarium and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital; was for a number of years president of the Board of Trustees of the Kansas City University; Republican in politics; was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a Sunday School superintendent over twenty years; has been president of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association; and the Allegheny County Association; was a member of the executive committees of the International and World's associations; was chairman of a party of twenty-nine business men of large affairs, and Sunday School specialists in 1913; was active in promoting the interests of the Young Men's Christian Association. He died May 14, 1919.

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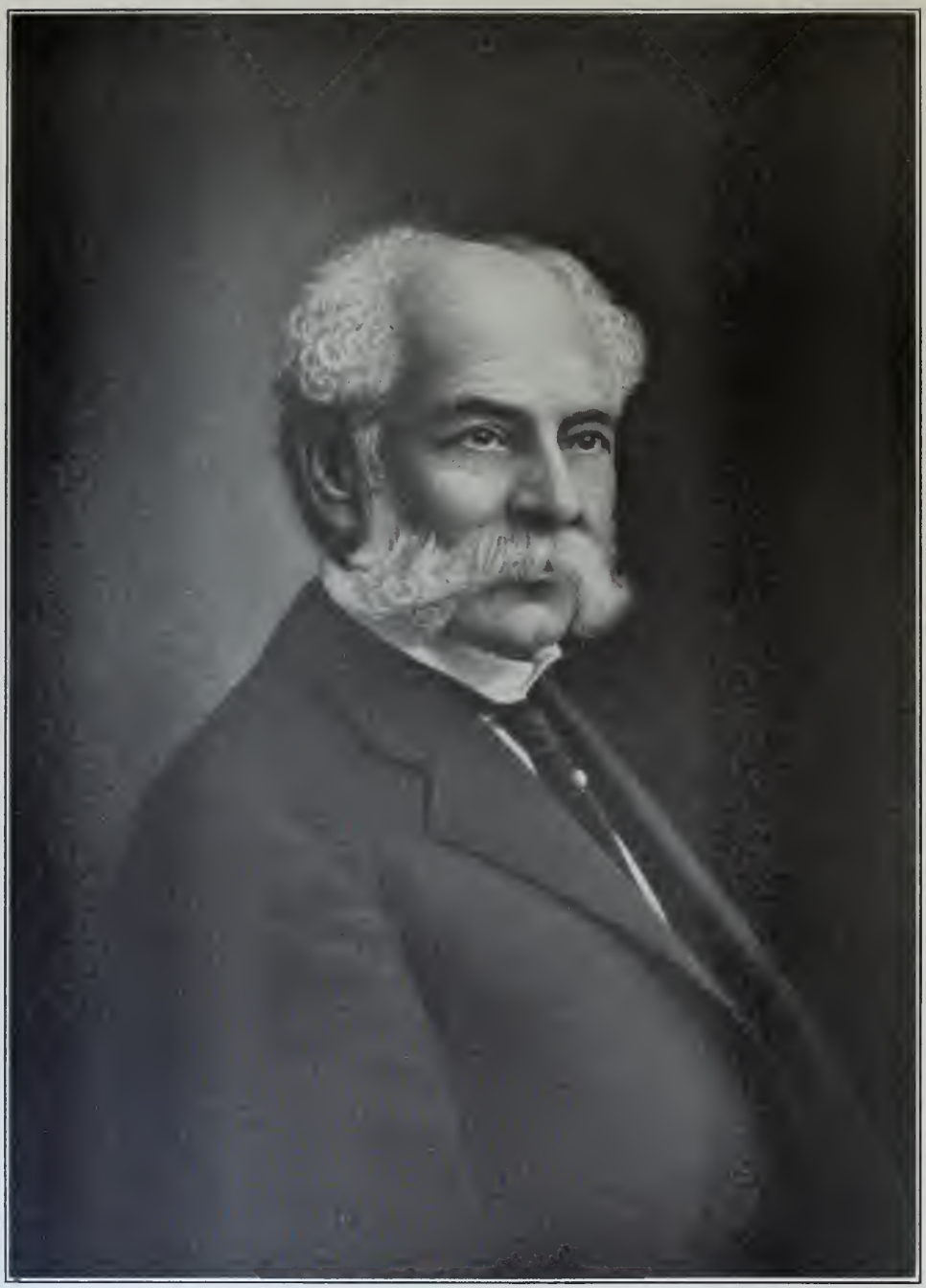

H. J. Heinz

build a flatboat and float it down the Ohio to the good markets on the Mississippi. After 1811, and the successful experiment of steam navigation on the Ohio, the trade with the South increased most rapidly.

But, during all of these early years Philadelphia was the main source of supply for all of the merchandise which was needed in western Pennsylvania. The long trip to the East was made by trains of pack horses, and afterwards by wagons, taking the products of the West to Philadelphia, and returning with salt, sugar, tools, clothing and other necessities. The amount of material thus transported reached into the thousands of tons each year. Pittsburgh was the depot of supplies of all sorts of merchandise for all of the western country. Hundreds of flatboats carried this merchandise from Pittsburgh down the Ohio River for the settlers in Kentucky and along the Ohio to the Mississippi. Thus, in these early years, as now, Philadelphia was a central distributing point in the eastern part of the province, and Pittsburgh was a distributing point for the West and South. There was nothing, however, until the time of the War of the Revolution, to weld western Pennsylvania and eastern Pennsylvania together into a real community of interest. The French and Indian War and the Whiskey Insurrection led to separation, rather than to unity of interest. The one preceded and the other followed the Revolution, and had not this unity of interest in the independence of the American colonies united the people of the West with those of the East, the "Insurrection" would have resulted far more seriously than it did. Even as it was, it for a time threatened not only the separation of the region beyond the mountains from the State of Pennsylvania, but also the success of the National Government. Even the Revolution failed to bring a feeling of real unity with the East, as during all of the period of the war the region beyond the mountains had been left to fight its own war with the Indians and the British at Detroit. While the army of Washington guarded the eastern part of the State, and called thousands of soldiers from beyond the mountains to join his army, the West was left to its own resources to carry on its war with hostile Indians and the British.

It was really not until the great Civil War united "the State of Allegheny," as Lincoln called it, to the State east of the mountains that the feeling of jealousy and separation on the part of the western end of the State was overcome and "The State of Allegheny" became a real part of Pennsylvania. There always had been a feeling of separation on the part of this "Prodigal," who had strayed so far from the shores of the Delaware. The "back country" remained so until Lincoln blotted out all State lines and natural barriers of mountains made the "rope of sand" binding the States together, and the sections of each State as well, a chain of steel which nothing could cut—not even the World War.

Other influences were at work to bring the eastern metropolis and the western metropolis together. Philadelphia ceased to be a distinctively "Quaker City" and Pittsburgh ceased to be a distinctively Scotch-Irish community. Both became cosmopolitan, with ties, however, binding them together under the same laws and Constitution, as well as in a community of interest. Railroads, highways and roads cut through the mountains and made communication easy, and the barriers which in past ages led to the separation and rivalry of State and peoples to the foundation of new Nations, were taken away. The State of Pennsylvania as it exists to-day with boundaries which are entirely artificial, could not have existed in the Middle Ages, when rivers and mountains fixed the limits of peoples and Nations. Even at the commencement of the struggle for the possession of the continent between France and Great Britain, the French had set the Allegheny mountains as the boundary of English occupation—beyond that boundary, which was a natural one, France claimed dominion, just as the Alps marked the limit of her dominion in Europe.

Philadelphia—So much has been said concerning the early history of Philadelphia in Book Two, that it is not necessary to refer to it in this connection. To trace the history of Philadelphia for the first seventy-five years of its development is to trace the history of Pennsylvania. Until the organization of Lancaster County in 1729, the history of Pennsylvania was the history of Philadelphia. To give even a sketch of the history of this city, founded by William Penn and named by him, would require a book in itself. All of the important events connected with the history of the province from 1682 until 1753 are directly associated with Philadelphia. In 1753, after a period of seventy-one years, during which time Philadelphia had been the stage of action, events on the Ohio shifted the scene of action from the East to the West, and in that year the history of the province covered a larger field than simply that of the city on the Delaware. Up until this time the history of the city and of the province had been the same. From this time onward the history of Pennsylvania became the history of a State.

In the minutes of the Provincial Council, August 26, 1684, it is stated that an order was made that Philadelphia should be made a borough with a mayor and six aldermen. But, there is no further reference to this matter. When William Penn returned to the province on his second visit he prepared a charter for the city of Philadelphia which was approved October 25, 1701. (Col. Rec. II, 60).

At a meeting of the Council, on the 18th of "10 br. 1700," when the complaint of Griffith Jones and the "purchasers under him," concerning the lot on Front Street "before the Blue Anchor," which was taken by

HOTEL, OFFICE BUILDING AND UPTOWN BANKING CENTER, PHILADELPHIA

Courtesy of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

the order of Governor Lloyd for the public use, was heard, it was shown that the landing at the Blue Anchor, was "the Inducing reason at first to Settle the Town where it now is" (Col. Rec., II, 9-10). As William Penn presided at these meetings, this reason must be the correct one for the location of Philadelphia. When William Penn landed, near the mouth of Dock Creek, the house of Guest, afterwards called the Blue Anchor Tavern, was but partially finished. David Lloyd had ordered the work stopped and the place made a public harbor and landing place, hence the complaint.

Edward Shippen was nominated for mayor and Thomas Story for recorder, eight citizens were nominated as aldermen and twelve others as councilmen, according to the charter. The councilmen were given power to increase their number as the increase in population demanded. The aldermen were to be selected from the council and the mayor from among the aldermen. This form of government continued until the Revolution, February 17, 1776, when the last meeting was held under William Powell, as mayor. During the period of the Revolution the city government was in the hands of wardens and city commissioners.

On March 11, 1789, an act of Legislature was passed incorporating the city under the title, "The Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia" (Statutes at Large, XIII, 193-214). The affairs of the city were administered by the mayor, the common council and board of aldermen. The board of aldermen was shortly afterwards succeeded by a select council. On the 2d of February, 1854, a supplement was passed by the Legislature, called the "Consolidation Act," which abolished the numerous separate municipalities outside of the limits of the old city, and extended the limits of the city to include the whole county, which was divided into wards. The separate incorporated municipalities which were thus abolished were: Southwark (1762), Northern Liberties (1803), Moyamensing (1812), Spring Garden (1813), Kensington (1820), West Philadelphia (1844), Penn (1844), Richmond (1847), Belmont (1853).

The trade of Philadelphia commenced with the settlement of the town which was founded by William Penn. Joshua Gee, writing in 1729, said: "Pensilvania within Forty Years has made wonderful Improvements; they have built a large and regular City, they have cleared great Tracts of Land, and raised very great Quantities of Wheat and other Provisions, and they have by way of Jamaica beat out a very great Trade for their Corn and Provisions to the Spanish West Indies; and if this Trade be properly nurs'd up, it may draw the Spanish Coast very much to depend on us for a Supply of Flower, Biskit, &c., which may be of great Advantage to us." (Joshua Gee, London, 1729, Martin-Shenk, 428).

Peter Kalm, the Swedish writer, visited America in 1748. In his

"Travels Into North America," Vol. I, 39, etc., he says: "Philadelphia reaps the greatest profits from its trade with the West Indies. For thither the inhabitants ship almost every day a quantity of flour, butter, flesh and other victuals; timber, plank and the like. In return they receive either sugar, molasses, rum, indigo, mahogany and other goods, or ready money. The true mahogany, which grows in Jamaica, is at present almost all cut down. . . . The whole extent of the Philadelphia trade may be comprehended from the number of ships which annually arrived at and sail from the town. . . . The ships coming and going in one year are to be reckoned from the twenty-fifth of March of that year to the twenty-fifth of March of the next:

The Year.	The Ships Arrived.	The Ships Sailed.
1735	199	212
1740	307	212
1741	292	309
1744	229	271
1745	280	301
1746	273	293

"The town not only furnishes most of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania with goods which they want, but numbers of the inhabitants of New Jersey come every day to carry on a great trade."

Contrasted with the above figures are the figures for July, 1925. For this one month the arrivals and sailings numbered 321 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 1,482,849 for the foreign trade, and 692 vessels with a gross tonnage of 1,682,796 for the costal and intercostal trade. The foreign trade for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, amounted to $4,858,000,000 of exports and $3,825,000,000 of imports, and for the preceding year, $4,811,000,000 of exports and $3,554,000,000 of imports. These figures would startle Peter Kalm. Everything under the sun, which man uses for his necessities, welfare, comfort and work is to be found in the list of exports and imports. The largest item of import and of export is oil, 3,780,414 barrels were received and 3,739,480 gallons of gasoline, 3,098,928 gallons of crude oil, 2,600,000 gallons of lubricating oil, and other oil products were exported.

In 1924 there was handled in the docks along the Delaware River, in Philadelphia's port, a total of 30,593,869 short tons. Alfred Lynch, of the commissioners of navigation for Pennsylvania, says: "I long ago established the proof that of every ton of cargo handled over our docks there is left here in wages and in purchase of ship supplies an average of $2. Accepting this as a fair basis for arriving at a total, then there was left here in our city by the steamships operating here the huge sum of $61,187,738" (Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce News Bulletin, editorial, September 22, 1925, page 22).

Philadelphia has the second largest port in the United States. In

CYRUS HERMANN KOTZSCHMAR CURTIS—

Born in Portland, Maine, June 18, 1850, son of Cyrus L. and Salome A. (Cummins) Curtis; educated in New England public schools; located in Philadelphia in 1876; published the "Tribune" and "Farmer"; later established "The Ladies' Home Journal"; head Curtis Publishing Company, publishers "The Ladies' Home Journal," "Saturday Evening Post," and "The Country Gentleman"; purchased the "Public Ledger," 1913, and New York "Evening Post," 1923; a foremost American publisher with periodicals unequalled in circulation in their fields.

"Travels [illegible] Philadelphia reaps the [illegible] ies. For [illegible] our, butter, [illegible] return they [illegible] goods, [illegible] is at [illegible] Philadel- [illegible] an- [illegible] and [illegible] of March of [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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[illegible] New [illegible] For [illegible] with a [illegible] a [illegible] for the [illegible] trade. The [illegible] year ending June 30, [illegible] amounted to $4,- [illegible] $3,825,000,000 of imports, and for the preceding [illegible] of exports and $3,534,000,000 of imports. There [illegible] Kalm. Everything under the sun, which [illegible] writers, comfort and work is to be found in [illegible] The largest sum of import and of export [illegible] gallons of gasoline [illegible] gallons of lubricating oil, and [illegible]

[illegible] the Delaware River, [illegible] tons. Alfred Lynch, of [illegible] says: "I long ago [illegible] handled over our docks [illegible] of ship supplies an average of $2. [illegible] at a total, then there was [illegible] operating here the huge sum of [illegible] of Commerce News Bulletin, editorial [illegible]

Philadelphia [illegible] largest port in the United States. [illegible]

Cyrus H. K. Curtis

addition to the immensity of its shipping industry, Philadelphia has well been called "The Workshop of the World."

The author realizes how unsatisfactory this brief sketch of the industries of the city on the Delaware is, in every way. Nothing but a summary can be given from the amazing tables and charts which the author has before him. It would be difficult to tabulate the work of any one of the hundreds of industries which are at work within the limits of this "World Workshop."

The city of Philadelphia contains 133 square miles. It has a population of 1,823,779, according to the census of 1920. In the census taken on January 1, 1924, the city had a population of 1,936,932. According to the figures given by the Department of Commerce (U. S.), Philadelphia had in 1923, 6,425 manufacturing plants. The tables given by the Department of Internal Affairs (Pennsylvania) for the same year give 4,542. There are differences in all of the figures given in the reports of the United States Department of Commerce from those given in the reports filed at Harrisburg. The total wages as given by the United States reports are $356,437,913, and, in the State reports $322,531,800. In the tables given in the latter part of this chapter the author gives the figures as found in the original tabulation sheets of the Department of Internal Affairs.

In the brief statement of the facts concerning Philadelphia's industries, the author has taken as his authority the various publications of the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, compiled in the main by Thomas D. Richter.

Philadelphia has a great variety of industries. Very strangely the largest single item of production is refined sugar, which, in 1923, amounted to $128,343,033 in value. Next to this comes knit goods, to the value of $101,640,304. Then follow printing and publishing, worsted goods, men's clothing, carpets and rugs, cotton and goods, etc. Philadelphia makes 60 per cent of the glazed kid produced in the world, and leads the United States in the production of textiles, locomotives, street cars, steel ships, leather, cigars, carpets, hosiery, felt hats, saws, dental instruments any many other articles of merchandise. Philadelphia used more than 5,500,000 tons of hard coal yearly for heating the more than 400,000 homes, 779 office buildings, 541 hospitals, 312 colleges and libraries, 1,036 churches, 356 hotels and other buildings in the city.

The assessed valuation of property in the city for 1923 was $3,044,231,050.

Fairmount Park containing 3,500 acres, is one of the most beautiful public parks in the world. This is directly connected with the business section of the city by the magnificent Fairmount Parkway, which terminates at City Hall, where it connects with Broad Street—one of the

widest and straightest streets in America. The Fairmount Park will be directly connected with the three other parks which are now being developed—League Island Park, Cobb's Creek Park, and Pennypack Park. The Parkway, with its beautiful plazas, library, museum and other public buildings will add greatly to the beauty of the city.

It is not possible to even attempt to name, much less to sketch a story of the many historic places in and about the city of Philadelphia, where both a State and a Nation were born. The early history of this city is so closely associated with that of the early years of both Pennsylvania and the United States, that it cannot be separated from either. Among the most historic shrines of national interest may be mentioned, first of all, Independence Hall, on Chestnut Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where the second meeting of the Continental Congress was held, and where Congress continued to meet until the end of the Revolution, save for the period in 1777-1778, when, on account of the British occupation of the city the Congress met at York.

In this historic building many of the Indian treaties were held during the years when the Provincial Council was in session, and here, on July 4, was signed the document which brought the United States of America upon the stage of world history as a new Nation. The many other important gatherings held in this historic American shrine are mentioned elsewhere.

Carpenters Hall, which stands in a court which enters Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth streets, was the meeting place of the First Continental Congress on September 5, 1774. The hall was erected by the carpenters and architects of the Carpenters Company in 1724.

The Old Swedes Church, sometimes called Gloria Dei, on Swanson Street, below Christian, was first erected in 1698-1700.

The Christ Church, between Market and Arch streets, on Second Street, was first erected in 1695. Part of the present building was erected in 1727. Washington and other famous men of the period of the Revolution attended this church. General John Forbes, who captured Fort Duquesne in 1758, is buried at this church.

The Chew Mansion in Germantown, Main and Johnson streets, Germantown, where the British, under Lieutenant-Colonel Musgrave, fired upon the Americans on October 4, 1777, in the battle of Germantown.

Franklin's grave, at the southeast corner of Fifth and Arch; the Betsey Ross House, 239 Arch Street; the site of the Slate Roof House, where William Penn lived during his second visit to Pennsylvania, 1699-1701, southeast corner of Second and Sansom streets, and many other historic buildings and sites are scattered throughout the entire city, especially the section covered by old Philadelphia.

PIER DEVELOPMENT AND DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA

Courtesy of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

Brandywine, Paoli, Trenton, Germantown, Valley Forge and other sites of the battles and movements of Washington's army during the Revolution, lie within the Philadelphia territory and are closely related to the history of the city.

Pittsburgh—It may be safely said that George Washington was the first person to suggest the site where Fort Duquesne was erected, as a suitable site for a fort for the Ohio Company, which had planned the erection of a fort at the mouth of Chartier's Creek. Washington when on his mission to Fort LeBoeuf in 1753, stopped at this place and made a careful examination of its situation. He says in his journal, after the trip from Frazier's, at the mouth of Turtle Creek: "As I got down before the canoe, I spent some time in viewing the rivers and the land in the fork, which I think extremely well situated for a fort, as it has the absolute command of both rivers. The land at the point is twenty-five feet above the common surface of the water; and a considerable bottom of flat, well-timbered land all around it, very convenient for building. The rivers are each a quarter of a mile or more across, and run here very nearly at right angles; Allegheny, bearing northeast and Monongahela southeast. The former of these two is very rapid and swift running water, the other deep and still without any perceptible fall."

This is the first description by any white man of the site upon which the city of Pittsburgh was builded. (See Chapters IX, XXLII, etc., Book Four).

The first mention of the name of the city, which was later built, chiefly along the Monongahela River, was made in the letter which General Forbes wrote to Governor Denny, which he dated "Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh, the 26th of November, 1758"—the day after the fall of the French fort. In a letter to William Pitt, dated "Pittsbourgh, 27th Novemr, 1758," General Forbes says: "I have used the freedom of giving your name to Fort Duquesne, as I hope it was in some measure being actuated by your spirits that now makes us Masters of the place. . . . These dreary deserts will soon be the richest and most fertile of any possest by the British in No. America."

On the 14th of September, 1922, Sir Charles Wakefield, former Lord Mayor of London, in presenting a fine bronze bust of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, to the city of Pittsburgh, said: "It is my great privilege to offer this bust of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, prime minister of England and champion of American rights, to the City of Pittsburgh, as a token of friendship from the British to the American people. They will, I am sure, prize the fine bust of William Pitt, as much as we in London value that magnificent statue of Abraham Lincoln, which stands in the very shadow of the House of Parliament. The controversies in which

Chatham played his heroic part are dead; the healing hand of time has smoothed out all the roughness and bitterness of that great struggle for Liberty. English historians and the English people have long since condemned the mistaken policy of George III and his subservient ministers, which alienated the affection of the American colonies."

William H. Stevenson, who acted as chairman at this memorable event in Pittsburgh, quoted the words of George Bancroft in his address: "Pittsburgh is the most enduring monument of William Pitt. As long as the Monongahela and the Allegheny shall flow to form the Ohio, as long as the English tongue shall be the language of freedom in the boundless valley which their waters traverse, his name shall stand inscribed on the Gateway of the West."

Governor Sproul, who also made an address, said that the "State of Pennsylvania and the City of Pittsburgh are honored in two monuments that are everlasting—the name given the former in honor of Penn, and the latter in the name of Pitt."

The various historical events of importance taking place in and about Fort Pitt and the infant city which was growing up within the land at "the forks" have already been noticed in Book Four.

In 1790 "Pittsburgh town" had a population of three hundred and seventy-six, and very strangely for a frontier town, there were more women than men in it, there being one hundred men and one hundred and ninety-five women. "Pitt Township," in which the "Pittsburgh town" was situated, had a population of 1,477, in addition to those living in the "town," and "That part of Allegheny County taken from Washington County" had a population of 5,850. The total population of the county was 10,322. In the list of the inhabitants of Pitt Township is the well-known name of Hugh H. Brackenridge.

The first newspaper published in Pittsburgh was the "Gazette," which was established July 29, 1786. On February 28, 1787, the Legislature passed an act for the establishment of the Pittsburgh Academy, for which the following trustees were appointed, Reverend Samuel Barr, the Reverend James Finley, the Reverend James Powers, the Reverend John McMillan, the Reverend Joseph Smith, the Reverend Matthew Henderson, General John Gibson, Colonels Priestley Nevil, William Butler and Stephen Bayard, James Ross, David Bradford, Robert Galbraith, George Thompson, George Wallace, Edward Cook, John More, William Todd, Alexander Fowler, Esquires; Doctors Nathaniel Bedford and Thomas Parker." (Statutes at Large, XIII, 358). The "Pittsburgh Academy" became the Western University of Pennsylvania on February 18, 1819, and on July 11, 1908, the name was changed to the University of Pittsburgh.

The great majority of the early settlers and later the most prominent

PUBLIC SQUARE, NORTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT AND UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

men in the city, as well as in adjacent settlements in western Pennsylvania were Scotch-Irish. After the close of the Revolution many officers and soldiers took up land near "the forks." William H. Denny, in his "Memoir of Major Ebenezer Denny," the first mayor of Pittsburgh, says: "It is remarkable how many of the original settlers at Pittsburgh had been officers in the Revolutionary Army; Colonel John and Presley Neville, William Butler; Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Bayard; Majors Isaac Craig, Ebenezer Denny, Edward Butler, Alexander Fowler; Captains Abraham Kirkpatrick, Adamson Tannehill, Uriah Springer, George McCully, Nathaniel Irish, John Irwin, Joseph Ashton, James Gordon Heron; Lieutenants Josiah Tannehill, William McMillan, Gabriel Peterson, Edward Ward; Surgeons Mates John Wilkins, Jr., George Stevenson, John McDowell. They made quite a colony of retired officers at De-un-da-ga" ("Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania," VII, 231). In addition to these there was also General John Gibson, who had been so prominent in affairs at Fort Pitt.

The town of Pittsburgh was made the county seat in 1791, when that part of the act creating the county of Allegheny which called for the erection of a court house and prison in the reserve tract opposite Pittsburgh was repealed (Statutes at Large, XIV, 122-123). The borough of Pittsburgh was created by an act of Assembly passed April 22, 1794. In 1816 the borough was chartered as a city, and in 1887 a new charter was granted, which was again changed by "the ripper bill" in 1901, when the mayor was removed from office and a recorder was appointed. In 1903 the title of mayor was restored.

In 1867 Lawrenceville, Peebles, Collins, Liberty, Pitt and Oakland were annexed to the city, and in 1872 a large tract of twenty-seven square miles on the South Side was annexed. In 1906 the city of Allegheny was annexed, and in order to test the legality of the act of consolidation, an appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court, which on December 6, 1907, declared the act constitutional.

Andrew Carnegie says:

> The Pittsburgh of 1850 was very different from what it has since become It had not yet recovered from the great fire which destroyed the entire business portion of the city on April 10, 1845. The houses were mainly of wood, a few only were of brick, and not one was fire-proof. The entire population in and around Pittsburgh was not over forty thousand. [Harris' Directory of 1847 states that the population within a circle of five miles was about one hundred thousand. The Census for 1850 gives the population of Allegheny County as 138,290. The figures given by Carnegie are too low.] The business portion of the city did not extend as far as Fifth Avenue, which was then a very quiet street, remarkable only for having the theatre upon it. Federal Street, Allegheny, consisted of straggling business houses with great open spaces between them. . . . There was no direct railway communication with the East. Passengers took the canal to the foot of the Allegheny mountains, over which they were trans-

ported to Hollidaysburg, a distance of thirty miles by rail; thence by canal again to Columbia, and then eighty-one miles by rail to Philadelphia—a journey which occupied three days.

The great event of the day at Pittsburgh at that time was the arrival and departure of the steam packet to and from Cincinnati, for daily communication had been established. The business of the city was largely that of forwarding merchandise East and West, for it was the great transfer station from river to canal. . . . A rolling mill had begun to roll iron; but not a ton of pig metal was made, and not a ton of steel for many a year thereafter. (Andrew Carnegie, Autobiography, 29-40, 1920.)

The rolling mill referred to by Carnegie was probably the one constructed by Christopher Cowan, at Penn Street and Cecil Alley, in 1812, although the Wayne Iron Works was in operation in 1847. "The History of Pittsburgh," by Neville B. Craig, which was published in 1851, covers the period with which Carnegie deals.

In accordance with a call issued by "the Republican Association of Washington, District of Columbia," on January 17, 1856, which referred to the extension of slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, the Republicans of the Nation were invited to meet in an informal convention at Pittsburgh on February 22, 1856. This, the first convention of the Republican party was very largely attended by the representatives of all of the free States and from a number of the slave States. Horace Greeley was present and made an address. A platform was adopted demanding the repeal of all laws permitting the extension of slavery in the free States. A later convention was provided for to be held at Philadelphia on June 17, at which time John C. Fremont was nominated for the Presidency, with William L. Dayton for Vice-President. This ticket was defeated by the Democratic nominees, James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge. The Republican ticket gave Fremont 1,341,040 votes, while the Democratic party gave Buchanan 1,838,165 votes. At the next election of President, in 1860, the Republican party gave Lincoln 1,866,452, while the Democratic candidate, Breckenridge, received 847,953 votes and Douglass received 1,375,157 votes. Lincoln's plurality being 491,295 votes. From 1860 until the last Presidential election (1924), Pennsylvania has always been unswervingly Republican. It is an interesting fact that the last Democratic candidate to be elected to the Presidency for a period of twenty-four years—James Buchanan—is the only Pennsylvanian who ever occupied the office, and that in the year when the next Democratic candidate (Cleveland, 1884) was successful, that he should defeat a Republican native Pennsylvanian, James G. Blaine.

The city of Pittsburgh has celebrated various important anniversaries within recent years. Among these are the following: The Centennial of the formation of Allegheny County, in 1888; the Sesqui-Centennial of the English occupation of the Ohio, September 21-26, 1908; the Centennial of the opening of steam navigation on the western rivers (mentioned at

WASHINGTON MONUMENT AND PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH SKYLINE FROM MT. WASHINGTON

length in another chapter), 1911; the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the incorporation of the borough of Pittsburgh, and at the same time the Centennial of the incorporation of the Western University (now the University of Pittsburgh), April 22, 1919, and the anniversary of the birth of Stephen C. Foster, when a tablet was placed upon the house in which he wrote "My Old Kentucky Home," at Bardstown, Kentucky, July 4, 1923.

The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce has published a number of circulars and booklets containing facts concerning the industries, commerce and institutions of the city. Among these "Facts Concerning Pittsburgh" are the following: Pittsburgh's per capita wealth of $2,580 leads the rest of the United States. Pittsburgh has a trust company which has the largest undivided surplus of any bank in the world with one exception, it is double that of the Bank of England, three times that of the Imperial Bank of Germany and nearly quadruples that of the Bank of France (before and after the war).

Pittsburgh has the largest tube and pipe mill, the largest structural steel plant, the greatest wire manufacturing plant, the largest glass manufacturing plant, the largest aluminum finishing works, the largest manufacturing plan of electrical appliances, the largest cork manufacturing plant, the largest rail mill in the world.

Pittsburgh leads the world in the production of vanadium and radium, in the manufacture of air brakes, in the production of iron, steel, glass, electrical machinery, steel cars, tinplate, railway signal devices, fire brick, white lead and many other products.

Pittsburgh's river tonnage is greater than the world's four largest ports combined. "In pre-war days railroads and rivers combined shipped an annual tonnage of 175,000,000 tons—twice as great as that of New York, London, Marseilles and Liverpool combined and seven times greater than the traffic through the Suez Canal."

Pittsburgh produced 55 per cent of the steel that was used by the Allies to win the world war. The Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Company alone estimated the value of their contracts with all governments during the war as $1,475,000,000. (A very complete article on "Pittsburgh's Industrial Contribution to the World War," by Frank R. Murdock, is given in the "Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine," Vol. IV, 214-223, 1921). The British Government had an order for one-half inch bullets and eighteen-pounder cartridge cases which required 14,150 railroad cars to haul the shipment—or a train nearly one hundred miles long. Shells, ordnance supplies of every sort, railroad equipment, etc., were shipped to the Nations at war, and it was truly said by General Maurice, "Pittsburgh steel was everywhere along the battle front."

And so the list of the industrial supremacy of the Pittsburgh region might be continued. There is, however, another side to the life of Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh is the only city in America which has an annual international exhibition of paintings, to which artists from every part of the world send their paintings. The cultural center about the Carnegie Library and Museum, where the University of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Institute of Technology, the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, and many other institutions are being grouped, is one of the most beautiful and unique "civic centers" in America. And dominating this center of intellectual life of the city, there soon will stand the Cathedral of Learning of the University of Pittsburgh, costing $10,000,000. This Gothic structure, 680 feet high, is to express Pittsburgh. As Dr. Bowman, the chancellor, says:

> Pittsburgh is a center of wealth and of industry. It is a center for the making of steel, glass and machinery. Vast tonnage production, in the minds of millions of people, is associated with the city. But all of this is only one phase of the real Pittsburgh. There is a provincial way of thinking here and a provincial way of doing; there is courage, daring, speed of action, and honor, out of which have come the wealth, the manufacturing, and the tonnage production. This spirit was brought here by the pioneers. Then, under pioneer conditions it grew and grew until it became an outstanding quality in the entire district; never a thing to be grasped, but an atmosphere to be breathed. (The Cathedral of Learning, page 6.)

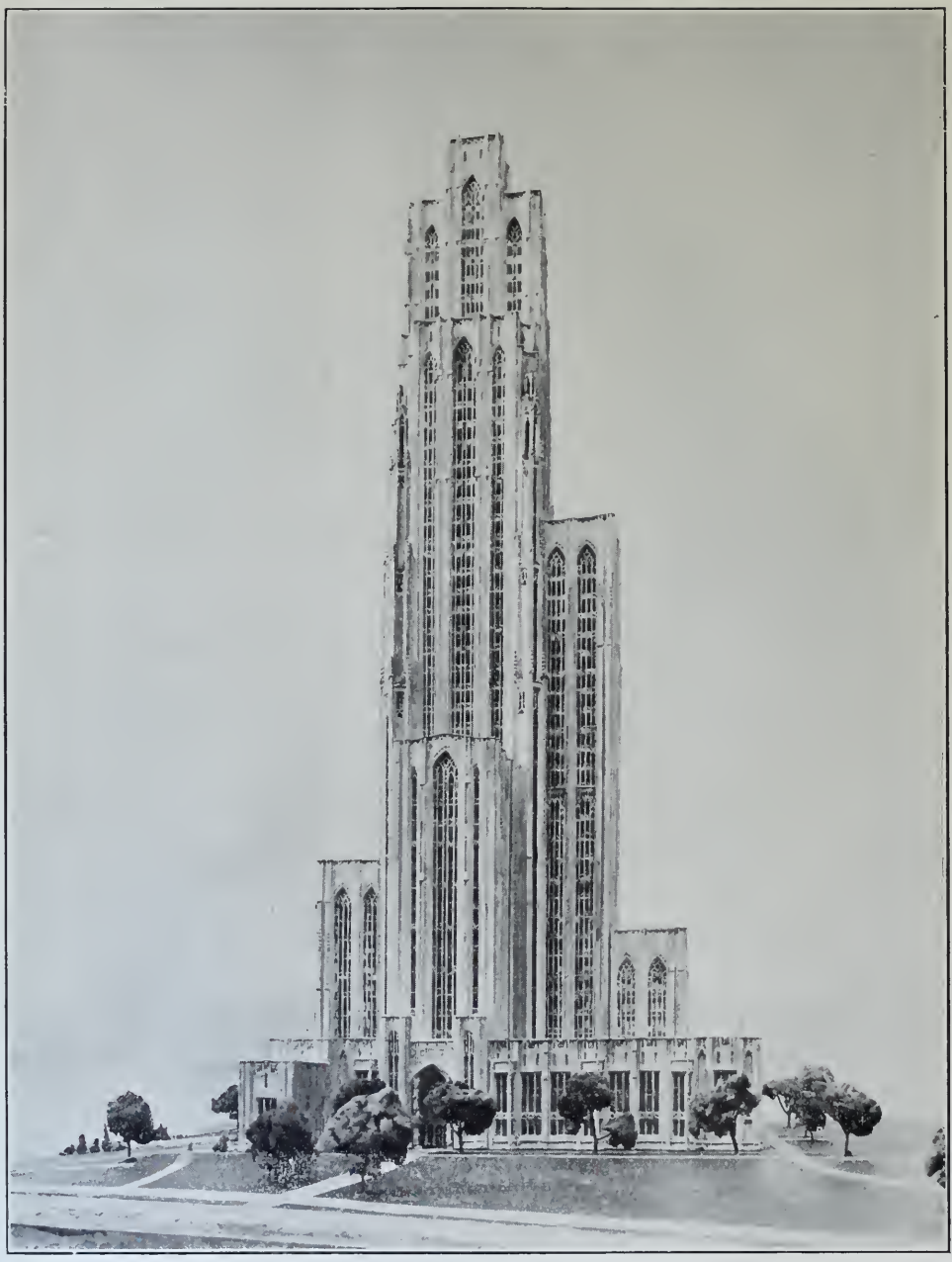
Harrison D. Mason says in his poem on "The Cathedral of Learning":

> Not as a boast and not in vain-glory,
> With no boast of self our city would plan;
> Not as a dream of vain things transitory—
> This structure stands for the service of man.

Pittsburgh has 700 churches, 20 hospitals, a score of modern theatres, hundreds of small theatres, excellent hotel accommodations, 50 clubs, 24 public parks with a combined area of 1,600 acres, and 600 miles of paved streets. The city is surrounded by 800 miles of finished roads, 55 playgrounds and vacation schools.

Pittsburgh has 140 grade schools, 7 four-year high schools, 6 junior high schools, 100 kindergartens, and 4 normal schools for teachers. There are 72 parochial schools under direct control of the Roman Catholic Church, 4 colleges or universities of high rank for men or coeducational in their character, and one devoted exclusively to women. 15 preparatory schools, 10 business colleges, 3 theological seminaries, 1 library school, 1 school for the blind, a large conservatory of music and the Mellon Institute of Research, of international reputation, connected with the University of Pittsburgh.

A comparison between the industrial statistics of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties is most interesting. Philadelphia has a population of 1,823,779 (1920). At the time of the death of William Penn (1718)



CATHEDRAL OF LEARNING—UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

the population of the province was 40,000, of which number fully one-fourth lived in Philadelphia. The city has a frontage of twenty miles on the Delaware River, and slightly less on the Schuylkill. The county having the same limits as the city, contains one hundred and thirty-three square miles of territory.

There are in the city of Philadelphia (1923) 4,542 industrial establishments. The statistics for these are as follows:

Number of employees	258,369
Americans, white	204,369
Americans, colored	13,967
Foreigners	39,692
Wages paid	$322,551,800
Salaried employees	40,878
Salaries paid	$94,334,800
Total employees, salaries and wages	298,906
Total salaries and wages	$416,866,600
Capital invested	$994,193,900
Value of products	$1,775,726,000
Value of by-products	$94,415,300
Total value of all products	$1,870,141,300

The statistics for Allegheny County include those for Pittsburgh and the various towns in the county, but not those of the towns outside of the county, which are directly connected with the industrial life of the city of Pittsburgh. Allegheny County has a population of 1,185,808 (1920), in an area of seven hundred and twenty-five square miles of land. Since 1850, the county has ranked second in the State in population. All of the wealth, or resources, are valued at $3,219,631,892.

There are in Allegheny County 1,957 industrial establishments. The statistics for these are as follows:

Number of employees	186,359
Americans, white	103,322
Americans, colored	16,818
Foreigners	66,219
Wages paid	$283,413,400
Salaried employees	30,282
Salaries paid	$69,088,400
Total wages and salaries	$352,501,800
Capital invested	$999,955,500
($5,761,600 more than Philadelphia.)	
Value of products	$1,883,477,400
Value of by-products	$678,492,800
Total value of all products	$2,561,970,200
($691,828,900 more than Philadelphia.)	

Allegheny County, according to the amount of capital invested in its industries and the total value of the products of its industries, therefore, ranks first of all of the counties in the State.

CHAPTER XXVII.

INDIAN TRAILS, ROADS, HIGHWAYS, CANALS AND RAILROADS.

Governor Pennypacker says: "In no respect have the habits of people changed more in the three centuries since the Dutch first came to the South River than in the readiness and frequency with which they move themselves and their goods from place to place." ("Pennsylvania, the Keystone," 253).

This statement is true, and much could be said as to why the habits of the people who came to America were changed in this respect. England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Holland, Sweden, in fact all of the countries of the Old World from which the early settlers came were limited in area and in the possibilities of removal from place to place on the part of their inhabitants. People lived for generations where their ancestors had lived, and even journeys to distant parts were not frequently undertaken, because of their danger and difficulty. The first settlers on the American Continent were not much inclined to remove far from the coast of the ocean over which they had come. The narrow strip along the Atlantic marked the limits of the wanderings and the settlements of the Puritans of New England, the English of Jamestown and along the Delaware, as well as of the Dutch and the Swedes for nearly a century after the occupation of the New World by these people who were not accustomed to wander afar from their homes.

But, if the counties of the Old World were limited as to their area, the new country into which these people came was unlimited in its vast expanses of territory and the possibilities of travel, and these colonists or their children soon began to wander back into the interior seeking a wider field of life and for the expansion of their business enterprises. They breathed the atmosphere of a larger world, and were influenced by it, as the Indians had been influenced by it through countless generations of wandering from place to place, seeking for better village sites and for better hunting and fishing grounds. In this respect, as in many others, the Europeans became Americans. America always has been, as it still it, the greatest field of transportation and travel in the world, and Americans always have been, and still are, the greatest travellers or movers from place to place in the world.

When the Europeans first commenced to travel back into the interior of Pennsylvania, away from the Atlantic Coast, they went over the Indian trails, or roads, as the Indians called them, which had been used

for centuries. The American continent was even then threaded by a network of Indian trails, running from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and from there to the Gulf and to the Pacific Ocean, as well as from the Great Lakes to the lands of the South. The American Indian was a great road engineer. The fact that nearly all of the present highway and railroad systems of the United States are built upon the great trail systems of the Indians, with very few exceptions, shows how great an engineer the American Indian really was.

The topography of the continent, the courses of rivers and mountains, of course, had as much to do with the Indian trails as these features have to do with the courses of highways and railroads. But, it is strange that the engineers of to-day have made so few changes in the courses which were first laid out by the Indians. The author has made a study of the Indian trail system of Pennsylvania for many years, making use of old maps, journals and other documents, such as surveys, and has, in addition, walked over nearly all of the main trails of the State during the past twenty years. After these years of special work in tracing these trails, the author is more and more filled with wonder at the genius which the Indian had for getting from the Delaware to the Ohio, and from the lakes of New York to the Potomac. There is not a single great highway or railroad in Pennsylvania which does not follow, in the main, the course of one of the great Indian trails. The National Pike, the Lincoln Highway, the William Penn Highway, the Susquehanna Trail, the Pennsylvania Railway system, including the Cumberland Valley, the Northern Central, the Buffalo and Erie, and other highways and railroads are all on almost the exact course of the old Indian trails. The author is often requested to write letters giving a history of the Indian trails of Pennsylvania. It would be just as easy to do this as it would be to give in a letter a history of the highway and the railway systems of the State, as the trail system of Pennsylvania was just as much of a network of roads as is the present highway and railroad system. A railroad map of Pennsylvania would make, with few changes, a very good map of the Indian trail system. A map of the State highways and the railroads of the same territory would make an almost complete map of the Indian trail system. (The author has prepared a history of the trails of Pennsylvania, which he hopes to publish in the near future. In Volume XVII of the "Proceeding and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society," there is a monograph on Indian trails of Pennsylvania, which was published in 1920).

The three great river systems of Pennsylvania—the Delaware, Susquehanna and the Ohio—with the upper Potomac, constituted the main arteries of the trail system of the State. The most prominent points on all of the main trails were situated on these streams, and especially at the

"forks" on these streams, where two main streams met, as at the "Forks of the Delaware," at Easton; the "Forks of the Susquehanna," at Athens and at Sunbury; the "Forks of the Ohio," at Pittsburgh, and the "Forks of the Potomac," at Cumberland, Maryland, as well as at the "forks" of the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia. Nearly all of the large Indian villages in the State were situated at these "forks," with, perhaps, the single exception of Logstown, on the Ohio. The names of these villages had reference to their situation at these "forks." Lechauwekink, at Easton, Tioga, at Athens, Deondega, at Pittsburgh, etc. These names all signify, in various languages, "at the forks." These villages, together with Caiuctecuc (on the Potomac), Pequea, Conestoga, Paxtang, Shamokin, Wyoming, Sheshequin and other villages on the Susquehanna, and Kittanning, Venango, Conewago, Chartiers Town, Shannopin's Town, Logstown, Sacunk, on the Allegheny and Ohio; Kuskuski, Shenango and others on the Beaver, with the various villages on the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Delaware, were all united by a system of trails. Every city, and almost every town in Pennsylvania, was once the site of an Indian village. Hence, the highways and railroads of the State connect these cities and towns as the Indian trails once connected the Indian villages.

The primary reason why the Europeans first followed the courses of these trails was, of course, because they were the only roads into the wilderness of forests and across the mountains. It was much easier to follow these well-trodden paths than it was to make new ones, and they were the most direct and the best paths which could be followed between the settlements which sprang up along their courses.

As the author has mentioned in the monograph referred to, nearly all of the trading trails in the State ran east and west, and the war trails ran north and south. The former went westward to the Ohio, and the latter from the Iroquois country in western New York to the Carolinas. The trade of the Dutch and the Swedes was with the Susquehannocks, on the Susquehanna, and the trade of the Irish and Scotch-Irish and English was with the Delaware and Shawnee on the Ohio.

The trails to the Susquehanna became the roads of the white man to the towns and villages in that region, as the trails to the Ohio from the Susquehanna and the Potomac became the roads which he followed to the settlements beyond the mountains. Nemacolin's Trail from the Potomac to the waters of the Ohio became the course of the first road which the white man cut across Pennsylvania, from Cumberland to Brownsville, when General Braddock marched to the Ohio in 1755. This road, of course, left the Nemacolin Trail and took the Catawba Trail, through Connellsville, from Gist's Plantation. The main course of this trail became the course followed by the National Pike, which ran directly to Brownsville. It also, so far as its general course is concerned, became

the course of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The present Lincoln Highway is, with few exceptions, the course of the Indian trail from the Susquehanna to the Ohio, as is also the course of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the William Penn Highway the course of the Indian trail from Paxtang up the Juniata, and across the mountains to Kittanning and Pittsburgh. There are several places where these modern highways leave the old trails, as the locomotive and the automobile cannot make the grades which the Indian and the traders could easily make on foot or with horses.

These main trails of Pennsylvania connected on the Ohio with the Great Trail which ran down that stream, connecting with the Natchez Trace and the Santa Fé and Oregon trails.

It is a difficult matter to say just which of the trails from the Delaware to the Susquehanna and the Ohio was the first one to be used as a trading trail. The Indians passed between these streams long before the time of the settlements of the Dutch and the Swedes on the lower Delaware. The Susquehannocks, first mentioned by Captain John Smith, were trading with the Dutch on the Hudson before 1608, as they then had in their possession iron hatchets which they had obtained from the Dutch traders. It is probable that the Indians on the upper Susquehanna used the trail running from Wilkes-Barre to Cochecton, and from thence to Esopus (Kingston) by way of what was later known as "the old mine road." This trail westward from Wilkes-Barre, ran across to the West Branch and then over, by way of the Bald Eagle Valley, Beech Creek, etc., to the Ohio, and was probably the trail used by the "Black Minquas" in going to the Hudson River, where they and the Wenro carried on a trade with the Dutch before the time of John Smith (1607-8). If so, this was in all probability the earliest trail between the Delaware and the Ohio. It was, without doubt, the course followed by Arnold Viele, the Dutch trader who went to the Ohio in 1692, and brought back with him a number of Shawnee in 1694 who settled at Shawnee-on-the-Delaware. This northern route to the Ohio seems to have been one of the first ones used by the Indians between the Hudson and the Ohio.

The trails from the lower Delaware to the Susquehanna were used long before the arrival of the Europeans, as the course followed by the Susquehannocks (Minquas) in going from their villages on the Susquehanna to the villages of the Lenape on the lower Delaware, and these trails were the ones over which the Minquas carried their furs and peltries to the Dutch and Swedish trading houses at the mouths of the Schuylkill River and Minquas Creek. The author goes more into detail in reference to these trails in the monograph previously mentioned.

The trails westward from the Susquehanna to the Ohio are all clearly outlined in the various "Journals" of the early traders. The various

mountain gaps in the Kittatinny Mountains were all gateways through which the trails ran to the Ohio. The Allegheny Path, the Frankstown Path, the Juniata Path, and the other well-known trails are noted in detail in the journals of Weiser, Croghan, Harris and others in the Colonial Records, V. 348-358, Archives of Pennsylvania, II, 12-13, etc.

Thus the Red man laid the foundations upon which the white man built his highways and his railroads. As before stated, the Braddock Road (1755) and the Forbes Road (1758), the two first roads across the present State of Pennsylvania, both followed the courses of two of the main Indian trails to the Ohio, the one from the upper Potomac and the other from the lower Susquehanna. The westward migration of the European settlers followed the courses of these Indian trails and early military roads to the Ohio, from the Atlantic seaboard. As a consequence, the Scotch-Irish and German from Pennsylvania and the English and Scotch-Irish from Virginia and Maryland, and not the Puritans from New England, were the first settlers and city builders of the great western territory. New England had little to do with the settlement of the western wilderness. Pennsylvania and Virginia manners and customs and institutions went into the west over these two early roads leading from the Potomac and Susquehanna to the Ohio, and from thence into the wilderness of Kentucky and the far-distant plains of the west. Pennsylvania and Virginia names follow the courses of these trails to the west—from the Delaware, Susquehanna and Potomac to the Ohio, Muskingum and Mississippi. The influence of the Puritans remained in New England. The influence of Pennsylvania crossed the continent by way of these early roads leading from the waters of the Delaware to the waters of the Ohio.

King's Highways—The early roads which were laid out in the province by the authority of the Council were called King's Highways. Frequent mention of these highways are made in the Colonial Records and in the Statutes at Large. Roads, other than these King's Highways, were laid out by order of the local courts. One of the first records in the Minutes of the Provincial Council, dated June 3, 1686, states:

> A Petition Relating to highways was read, upon wch the Councill agreed yt there should be a Sett time appointed by ye Councill to Inspect all ye Business relating to ye Highways, and to Order yt ye Roads be Laid out in ye most proper and Convenient Places within this Province. (Col. Rec., I, 184.)

In accordance with this action, various highways were laid out running from Philadelphia to the various early settlements along the Delaware. One of the first roads laid out from "ye broad Street in Philadelphia" was to the Falls of the Delaware. Robert Turner and John Barnes,

COMMERCIAL TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

of Philadelphia County, and Thomas Janney and Arthur Cook, of Bucks County, with the surveyors of the two counties, were appointed by the Council to lay out this road. (Col. Rec., I, 195).

In 1687 the Council passed a law, or rather the interpretation of previously existing laws:

> That the Presidt & Councill be requested to command that such necessary Publick Roads be every where sett forth and duly maintained, & more especially in ye County of Philadelphia, yt traviling for man & Beast may be more Easie, safe & certaine. (Col. Rec., I, 205.)

Many similar records are given relating to roads to Plymouth Township, Brandywine Creek, Conestoga and other places within the region which was then being settled. The road to the Falls of the Delaware seems to have been the cause of much discussion in the Council, owing to the badness of the road, which made it necessary for the people "Carrying their Corne to Burlington, &c." to turn out of the usual road "through their Inclosures, Contrary to a fformer order of ye board"—to the damage of the country. (Col. Rec., I, 251).

In 1700 an act was passed by the General Assembly, with the approval of the Proprietary and the Governor, entitled "An Act to Empower the Justices in each County to Lay out and Confirm all Roads, except the King's Highways and Public Roads." In this law it is stated, "That all Kings' highways or public roads within this province or counties annexed, shall be laid out by order of the Governor and Council for the time being; which roads shall be recorded in the council book, with the courses thereof, as near as may be done" (Statutes at Large, II, 68-70). Such records of the surveys of roads are given in the Minutes of the Council (Col. Rec., I, 501, etc.).

Soon after the arrival of William Penn, the Indian village of Conestoga became a center of trade on the Susquehanna. As has been noticed in previous chapters relating to the Susquehannocks, the main source of trade of the early Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware was with these Indians. After the occupation of the province by the English, this trade with the Minquas, or Susquehannocks, was kept up. Soon after the commencement of the development of the city of Philadelphia, the early Indian traders established trading houses at Conestoga and other points near the Susquehanna River, and it was not long until settlers began to take up lands in this rich and fertile region. In addition to the furs and peltries of the Indians, the farm products of the settlers were taken to Philadelphia, Chester and other points on the Delaware, making necessary a better roadway than the waters of the various creeks leading to the waters of the Delaware. In 1718, the following petition was placed before the Council during the administration of Governor Keith: "A Peticon of several of the Inhabitants of & near Conestogoe, setting

forth the Great necessity of a Road to be laid out from Conestogoe to Thomas Moores & Brandywine." This petition was read, and Isaac Taylor, John Taylor, John Cartledge, Ezekiel Harland, Thomas Moore, Joseph Cloud and William Marsh were appointed to lay out this road and report to the Council in order to have the survey confirmed. (Col. Rec., III, 43).

After the erection of Lancaster County in 1729 and the fixing of the town of Lancaster as the county seat, it became more necessary to have a good roadway to connect the rapidly growing settlements along the Susquehanna with Philadelphia, which was the market for all of the produce exported from this region. This led to the presentation of a petition to Patrick Gordon, in 1731, asking for the laying out of a road from the town of Lancaster "till it falls in with the high Road in the County of Chester." This road was completed in 1733 and was declared to be a King's Highway. This road was like all of the early roads of Pennsylvania, almost impassable during the spring and autumn, when the rains made it a mud swamp in many places, and yet it served until after the period of the Revolution. In 1792, the General Assembly passed an act "to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the City of Philadelphia to the Borough of Lancaster" (Statutes at Large, XIV, 279-294). The work of building this turnpike, which was the first long improved macadam highway in the State, was commenced in 1793 and finished in 1794, although some work was done upon it as late as 1796. Its total cost was $444,573.72, exclusive of the contract for a bridge over Brandywine Creek and about $8,000 unpaid contracts, according to a statement of the Senate Journal in 1797. (A most full and accurate history of this Philadelphia and Lancaster Tunpike is given in the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," by the Hon Charles I. Landis, Vol. XLII, 1-28; 127-140; 235-258; 358-360; XLIII, 84-90; 182-190. These articles contain splendid maps of the entire course of the road). In 1785 an act was passed for the building of the road from Cumberland County to Pittsburgh.

The year 1793 was one of great activity in the entire State in the building of highways. Among many others were the Bedford and Pittsburgh, the Presqu' Isle, McCall's Ferry, Philadelphia and Sunbury, etc. The State road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, over practically the course of the present Lincoln Highway, followed in the main the old Indian trail and the Forbes Road of 1758 and the Old State road of 1785. (It is not possible in this brief sketch to give the various changes from the old trail and road).

On March 8, 1806, the Congress of the United States authorized the building of a road from Cumberland, Maryland, to the Ohio River. By

EDWARD COLLINGS KNIGHT, JR.—

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1863; educated at the Friends' Central School; entered father's office, and a few years later became a member of the firm; business was sold in 1892; was elected a director of the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad Company in 1886; director of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1888, on the death of his father in 1892 he succeeded him as president of the former company and elected president of the latter in 1906; director of the Kingston Coal Company; director of the Chester Steel Castings Company; president of the Board of Trustees of the Knight Park; elected a member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, and served on the active roll for seven years.

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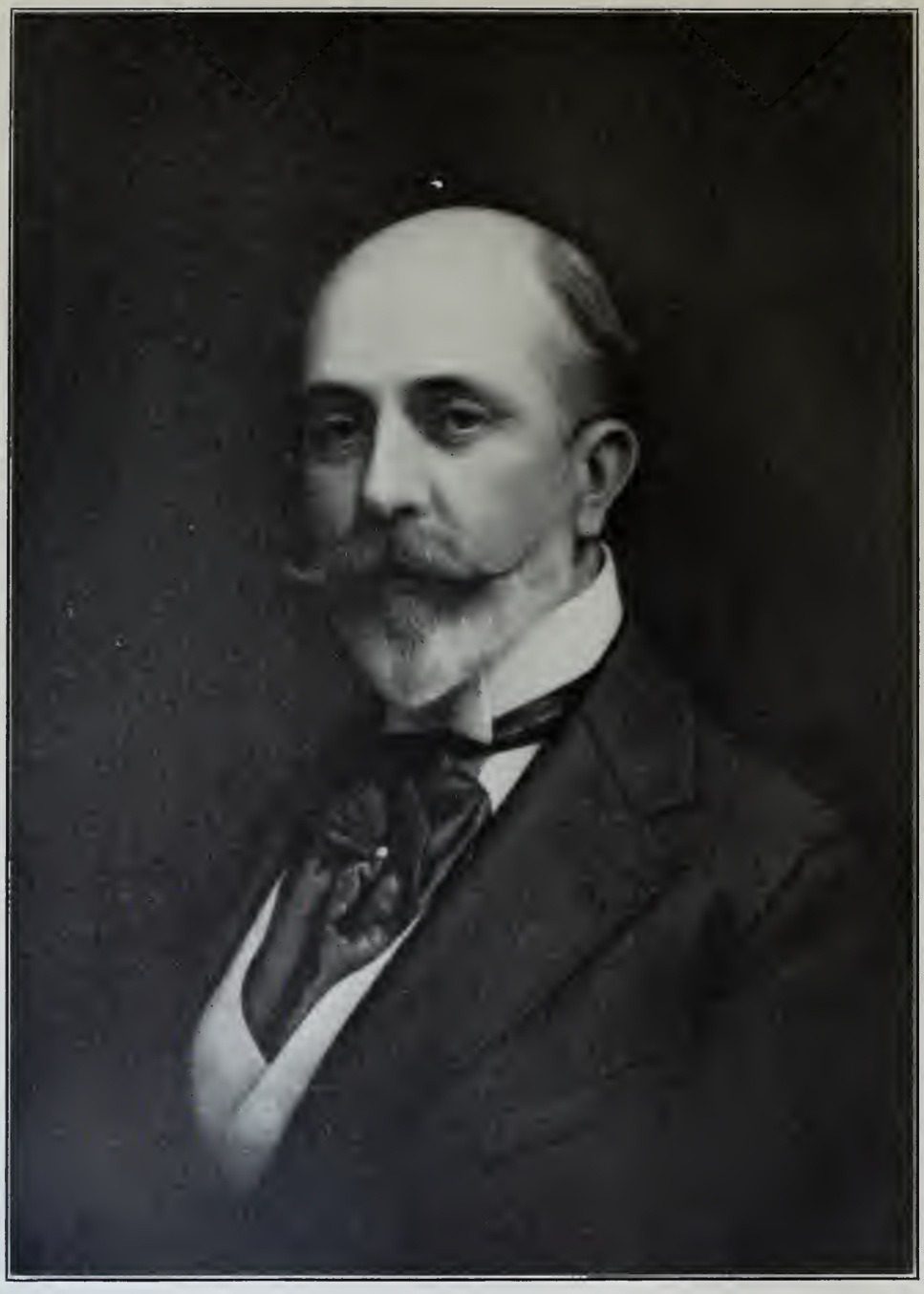

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various later acts, the last in 1838, the road was extended to Vandalia, Illinois. The total appropriation for the building of this great highway, known as the Cumberland Road, or National Pike, was $6,821,246. This road followed, in the main, the course of Nemacolin's Trail to Brownsville. It was also the course which Washington and Gist followed to near Baddock's grave, where the course cut northward along the mountains to Gist's Plantation, at Mount Braddock, in 1753, and over which Washington marched in 1754 to Gist's, and over which General Braddock marched with his army and on which he died in 1755, when on his expedition against Fort Duquesne. It is one of the most historic highways in the United States. A very full history of the "Old Pike, or National Road," was published by J. W. Searight in 1894.

Over all of these old roads leading from the Delaware and Potomac to the Ohio moved the westward migration of the Anglo-Saxon races and over them moved the great trade of the Ohio Valley until the building of the canals and railroads. Lines of stage coaches carried the travellers back and forth from the Ohio and the East. They were the real arteries of the commerce of a nation as well as roads for the use of the people of a State. Almost endles trains of coaches, pack horses and droves of cattle passed over these great highways in the early years of the nineteenth century.

It is interesting to notice that the passenger rate, by stage coach, from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia was $20, and that it took seven days to make the trip, in 1804, and that the rate from Chambersburg to Philadelphia was $9.50, and that the trip was made in two days and a half. (The author regrets that lack of space prevents a more complete history of these old roads).

In 1831 Governor Wolf informed the Legislature that there were 2,500 miles of turnpike roads in the State.

Canals and Railroads—A canal between Middletown and Reading was commenced in 1791, four miles were completed in 1794, but the canal was not finished until 1827. On March 21, 1823, a charter was granted for the building of a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia. This road was completed in 1834, when railway and canal communication was completed between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. A most valuable table of statistics relating to canals and railways is given on the map of William C. Morris, published by authority of the Legislature in 1848. These figures are taken from statistics published by J. W. Hammond, Esq., in 1844. It is the most interesting table which the author has seen. It contains volumes of interesting material in condensed form. It is as follows:

PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA CONSTRUCTED BY THE STATE.

FINISHED WORK.

Philadelphia & Columbia Railroad; Philadelphia to Columbia; length, 82 miles; cost	$4,204,970
Eastern Division of Pennsylvania Canal; Columbia to mouth of Juniata; length, 43 miles; cost	1,736,599
Juniata Division of Pennsylvania Canal; mouth of Juniata to Hollidaysburg; length, 130 miles; cost	3,521,412
Allegheny Portage Railroad; Hollidaysburg to Johnstown; length, 36 miles; cost	1,828,462
Western Division, Pennsylvania Canal; Johnstown to Pittsburgh; length, 105 miles; cost	3,069,877
Total, Main Line, Philadelphia to Pittsburgh; length, 396 miles; cost	14,361,320
Delaware Division of Pennsylvania Canal; Easton to Bristol; length 60 miles; cost	1,381,742
Susquehanna Division of Pennsylvania Canal; mouth of Juniata to Northumberland; length, 39 miles; cost	896,380
North Branch Division of Pennsylvania Canal; Northumberland to mouth of Lacwakannock; length, 73 miles; cost	1,580,671
West Branch Division of Pennsylvania Canal; Northumberland to Lock Haven; length, 72 miles; cost	1,808,472
French Creek Division and Feeder of Pennsylvania Canal; Franklin to Meadville; length 45 miles; cost	795,802
Beaver Creek Division and Feeder of Pennsylvania Canal; mouth of Beaver to New Castle; length, 25 miles; cost	511,671
Total finished works; length, 710 miles; cost	$21,336,058

UNFINISHED WORKS.

North Branch Extension; Lackawannock to New York State Line; length, 89 miles; cost	$2,484,939
West Branch Extension; Lock Haven to mouth of Sinnemahoning; length 40 miles; cost	352,456
Erie Branch Extension; New Castle to Erie; length, 115 miles; cost	3,160,567
Wiconisco Feeder; mouth of Juniata to Lykens Valley; length, 13 miles; cost	390,613
Allegheny Feeder; mouth of Kiskiminetas to Kittanning; length, 15 miles; cost	31,172
Gettysburg Railroad; Gettysburg to Hagerstown; length, 42 miles; cost	667,918
Total unfinished work; length, 314 miles; cost	7,087,065
Whole cost of finished and unfinished work	$28,423,123

Besides these State owned canals and railroads there were many others which were privately owned. By the close of 1830 charters had been granted to twenty-eight railroads, and in 1836 there were 188¼ miles of raiload in operation in the State, in addition to the 118 miles which were owned by the State. These roads were owned by fourteen different companies.

It is interesting to compare the present with the past in the development of the highways, canals and railroads. Simply a general summary can be given in this chapter.

Highways—The total mileage of all highways in the State is 10,783.284. Since the commencement of the improvement of the State highway system in 1911, under the Sproul bill, the mileage of improved highways is 2,570.81. The total cost has been $128,156,825.33. Of this amount the State has appropriated $63,934,292.66, the Federal Govern-

THOMAS E. MITTEN—

Born March 31, 1864, at Brighton, County Sussex, England, son of George and Jane (Lucke) Mitten; superintendent, Denver, Lakewood & Golden Railway, 1890-1895; superintendent, then general manager, Milwaukee Electric Railway, Milwaukee, 1895-1900; general superintendent, then general manager, International Railway, at Buffalo, 1900-95; vice-president, then president, Chicago City Railway at Chicago, 1905-11; chairman of the executive committee 1911, and since 1914 also president of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company; noted for success as an organizer in his branch of the public utilities field.

PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA CONSTRUCTED BY THE STATE.

	Total Cost
Philadelphia & Columbia Railroad; Philadelphia to Columbia; length 82 miles; cost	$4,234,070
Eastern Division of Pennsylvania Canal; Columbia to mouth of Juniata; length 43 miles; cost	1,736,534
Western Division of Pennsylvania Canal; mouth of Juniata to Pittsburg; length 172 miles; cost	3,521,414
Allegheny Portage Railroad; Hollidaysburg to Johnstown; length 36 miles; cost	1,398,462
Western Section, Pennsylvania Canal; connecting Pittsburg with Beaver; length 30 miles; cost	1,100,877
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad; Philadelphia to Erie; length 297 miles; cost	4,791,320
Junction Railroad; Columbia to Lancaster; length 9 miles; cost	1,381,742
Gettysburg Railroad; Gettysburg to Hanover Junction; length 15 miles; cost	806,380
Northern Division of Pennsylvania Canal; Northumberland to mouth of Lackawanna; length 72 miles; cost	1,366,171
West Branch Extension, Pennsylvania Canal; Northumberland to Lock Haven; length 43 miles; cost	1,868,472
Delaware Division of Pennsylvania Canal; Easton to Bristol; length 60 miles; cost	795,800
Allegheny Feeder; mouth of Kiskiminetas to Freeport; length 11 miles; cost	30,672
Gettysburg Railroad, Gettysburg to Hagerstown; length 21 miles; cost	31,274
Total unfinished work; length 17.1 miles; cost	637,918
Whole cost of finished and unfinished work	7,967,065

Besides these State owned roads and railroads there were many others which were privately owned. By the close of 1830 charters had been granted to twenty-eight companies, and in 1836 there were 188¼ miles of railroad in operation in the State, in addition to the 118 miles which were owned by the State. These roads were owned by fourteen different companies.

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A. Ritter

ment, $14,620,983.53, and local authorities $49,601,549.14. The improved highways are made of water-bound macadam, bituminous macadam, bituminous concrete, concrete, reinforced concrete, wood block, stone block, asphalt, vitrified block, etc. The greatest mileage is in water-bound macadam, Telford base—209,347 miles. The total mileage of State aid highways is 476.230 miles.

Canals—Few people know that there are any canals in active operation in the State to-day. There are four canal companies in operation, all of which are used chiefly in the carrying of anthracite coal. These are:

The Lehigh and Delaware Transportation Company, organized in 1923. It runs from Dam No. 5, near Easton, to Bristol, Pennsylvania. Its tonnage in 1923 was 103,247. Its length is included in the Delaware Division Canal.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, from Coalport to Easton. Its length is forty-six miles, and its tonnage 265,727.14.

The Delaware Division Canal, Easton to Bristol, length sixty miles.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company, from Philadelphia to Port Carbon. Length, 89.88 miles, tonnage, 33,398.

Railroads—Capital stock outstanding, $1,792,124,016. Total capital invested, etc., $6,423,386,624. Mileage in operation in Pennsylvania, 12,668.72. Miles of new line built in 1923, 14.21. All tracks, including spurs, switches, etc., 83,325.98. Equipment, locomotives, 21,665; cars, 880,371. Number of employees, 511,536. Wages paid, $849,474,901. Total earnings and income, $1,926,306,771. Operating expenses, $1,493,-908,293. Total tonnage earning revenue, 702,188,183 tons.

Street Railways—Total mileage and tracks, 4,775.21 miles. Total cost of roads, $280,886,728. Cars in operation, 9,549. Employees, 30,265. Passengers carried, 1,685,896,611.

These figures for 1923 reveal the tremendous growth of the transportation facilities of Pennsylvania within the past seventy-nine years—or since 1844, which year is covered by the table given before. The figures themselves tell the story of the vast industrial development of the State during this period. Pennsylvania is to-day one of the best equipped States in the Union in its transportation facilities. With the development of its highway system, which will link up every county seat with its great network of impoved roads, Pennsylvania will rank first in the list of States in good roads. On account of its many mountains and steep valleys, Pennsylvania has to expend more money in cutting and improving its roads than almost any other State in the Nation.

With the building of the Lake Erie and Ohio Canal, which will connect the waters of the Ohio River with the Gulf of Mexico and with the great lakes, and so with the Atlantic Ocean, the commerce of Pennsyl-

vania will take greater strides in the century which is to come than it has made in the century which has passed. The tremendous tonnage of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads to and from Pittsburgh is, to a great extent dependent upon the building of this canal. Cheap iron ore is absolutely necessary for the steel and iron business of western Pennsylvania and the upper Ohio. Without this lake canal the steel and iron business will drift away from western Pennsylvania to the lake region. Pennsylvania, with the advent of the railroad, deserted its canals and waterways. It will have to go back to these in order to preserve its commercial and industrial supremacy.

Note—It would be very interesting to review the history of the struggle which the Pennsylvania Railroad had on its hands, after its incorporation in 1846, before its could profitably operate its lines. Colonel A. K. McClure speaks of this in his "Old Time Notes of Pennsylvania" (I, 136-137). He says, in part:

> The State owned the line of canals that the railway paralleled between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, and in the bitter conflict in the Legislature between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio, each trying to impose the heaviest burdens upon the other, it was not difficult for the Baltimore & Ohio and all who were prejudiced against corporations, to force upon the charter of the Pennsylvania Company a provision that was utterly fatal to anything but local trade, and severely extortionate upon it. Ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the State canals, a tax of 5 mills per mile was required to be paid to the State for every ton of freight transported by the company. Of course, the line was then but a local road, and it taxed the transporters that much more as the tax was added to the ordinary freights.
>
> When the railroad got into operation it soon became so oppressive that the Legislature was forced to reduce the tax to 3 mills per mile, and as that proved to be prohibitory in the coal and lumber traffic on the line, the Legislature later repealed the tax on these products of our industry.
>
> The tax was a direct imposition upon the industry and commerce of the State and it was absolutely prohibitory on through traffic. On the north of the Pennsylvania line were the New York Central with its Lake Shore through connection and a great Canadian line, and on the south was the Baltimore & Ohio, all reaching the trade of the West, and all free from tax upon tonnage. It was therefore impossible for the Pennsylvania Company to compete with these strong lines for through traffic, and Philadelphia was in the position of having expended many millions for the construction of a line to bring the commerce to Philadelphia, while the State imposed a prohibitory tax upon it.

Railways—There is a very good article on "The Railroad Struggle for Pittsburgh. Forty-three Years of Philadelphia-Baltimore Rivalry, 1838-1871," by Joseph S. Clark, in the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," Vol. XLVIII, 1-38, 1924. This contains a bibliography.

Another good article on "Pittsburgh's Early Railroads," by John P. Cowan, is in the "Official Proceedings of the Railway Club of Pittsburgh," Vol. XX, 77-91, 1921.

MANUFACTURERS' CLUB, PHILADELPHIA

"A Historical Sketch of the Cumberland Valley Railroad," by H. A. Biddle, is found in the "Proceedings of the Kittochtinny Historical Society," Vol. IX, 71-93.

Canals—The Pennsylvania Canals is the subject of a very accurate sketch by James Macfarlane, Ph. D., in the "Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine," Vol. II, 38-51.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE REAL SOUL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The greatest teacher of all time, whose exalted teachings led to the foundation of Pennsylvania and the trial of the "Holy Experiment" in government, said: "What is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his soul," or "life." So, we might say, what is a State profited if it shall gain the highest place in commerce and industry if in so doing it lose its soul, or its real life, which is not measured in terms of dollars or tons.

The author cannot close this sketch of Pennsylvania's history without some mention of the place which Pennsylvania occupies in a realm which is not material. The same great Teacher said: "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of his possessions." Neither does the life of a State consist in the abundance of the pig iron or steel which it produces. These things may be a very good index of its ability and force of character to do things—they may even be an expression of its life, but they are not its real *life*.

Most people think of Pennsylvania as a "hive of industry," as the Titan of America in the production of iron and steel, of coal and of oil, but they are apt to overlook the fact that Pennsylvania has done something and is doing something more than produce these material things. Millions of people think of the vast industrial and commercial interests of the Carnegie Steel Company, or of the world-wide influence of Standard Oil, or of the gigantic coal and coke production, but they forget that back of the clouds of smoke and the lurid sky, shot by gleams of light from the blast furnaces, there is something else—which is not seen or handled, but felt.

The products of the Carnegie Steel Company and of Standard Oil go to the uttermost parts of the earth, but they are not more far-reaching than are the products of the mind and soul of Stephen C. Foster, or of Ethelbert Nevin. Is there a spot to-day on the face of the civilized earth where the heart-moving melodies have not gone? Wherever there are men and women who love music, "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," "The Old Folks at Home," "Old Dog Tray," "Old Black Joe" and the other simple and yet beautiful melodies of Foster are favorites, as they have been in America for two generations.

Nevin's "Rosary" and "Narcissus" have gone to the ends of the earth just as truly as has Pittsburgh's steel. Madame Louise Homer and Septimus Winner's "Whispering Hope" are as widely known as "Con-

BENJAMIN WEST—

Born in Springfield, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1738; at the age of seven he surprised his parents by executing a remarkably truthful pen and ink sketch of a sleeping child. At the age of nine he produced a picture in water-colors, which in after life he declared he had never surpassed; when sixteen, he took orders for his portraits in the surrounding villages, and executed an historical picture—"The Death of Socrates"—for a neighboring blacksmith. He established himself in Philadelphia as a painter of portraits, and practiced there for three years; at the age of twenty he went to New York, where in 1760 some merchant, seeing his genius, supplied him with the means to prosecute the study of his art in Italy. He was the first American artist to visit Italy, where he made acquaintances with men of prominence, among them being Mengs, a noted German artist, and Lord Grantham, from whom he received orders for portraits; executed his "Cimon and Iphigenia" and "Angelica and Medora" while in Italy; was elected honorary member of the academies of Florence, Parma and Bologna; in 1763 he set out to return to this country and going by way of London was induced to settle there and open a studio, which he did; among his patrons were Dr. Drummond, the arch-bishop of York, who introduced him to George III. Prior to this time he had painted his "Agrippina Landing with the Ashes of Germanicus." George III was his fast friend and for him he painted "Death of Regulus" and a series of twenty-eight paintings upon scriptural subjects for Windsor Castle; also sketched and painted no less than four hundred historical pictures, among them his "Death of General Wolfe"; elected to succeed Sir Joshua Reynolds as president of the Royal Society in 1792, but declined the honor of knighthood which was about the same time tendered him by George III. Among his most celebrated paintings are: "Christ Healing the Sick," "Death on the Pale Horse," and the "Battle of La Hague"; died in London, March 11, 1820, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

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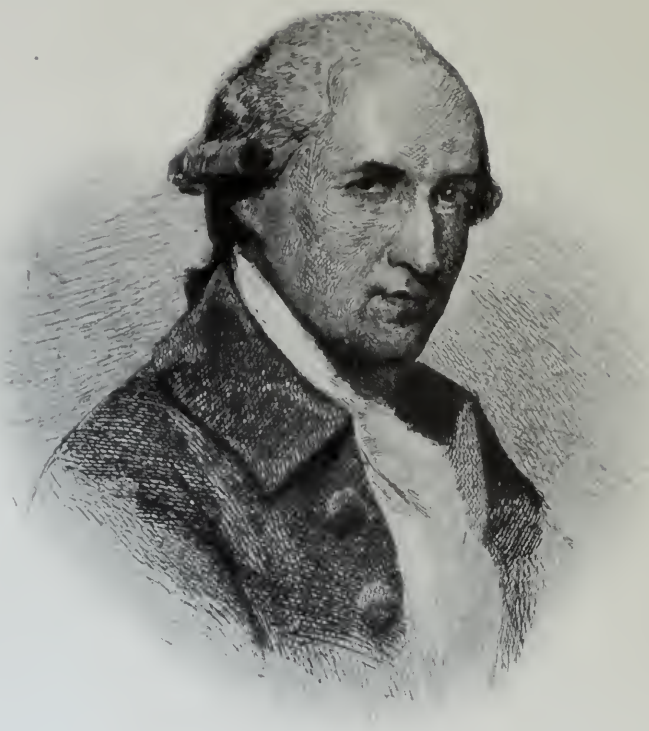
THE REAL SOUL OF PENNSYLVANIA.



BENJAMIN WEST

BIRTHPLACE—SWARTHMORE

nellsville Coke." A great musical critic recently said that one of the finest experiences of his life was when he heard Louise Homer and her daughter sing "Whispering Hope." He said: "I wondered that Septimus Winner did not rise from his grave during the rendition." Winner wrote under the nom de plume of "Alice Hawthorne." He also composed "The Mocking Bird" and "What Is Home Without a Mother?" Madame Homer and Septimus Winner were born in Pennsylvania.

"Hail Columbia" was composed as a march to be played at Washington's inauguration. The words were written by Joseph Hopkinson, and the music by John Roth, also known as Philip Phyle. "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean" was written by Thomas a 'Becket, and the music of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was composed by William Steffe. Thomas Dunn English wrote the words and Nelson Kneass the music of "Ben Bolt."

Charles Wakefield Cadman's "Land of the Sky Blue Water," "At Dawning" and other compositions having Indian themes, are as well known and of as high an order as any productions in recent years. Arthur F. Nevin, a brother of Ethelbert, has produced an opera with an Indian theme, "Poia," which was produced at the Royal Opera in Berlin. "Twilight" and "Daughter of the Forest" were both produced by the Chicago Opera Company.

Victor Herbert, although born in Ireland, made his reputation as conductor of the famous Pittsburgh Orchestra, and it was during his residence in Pennsylvania that he produced "Woodland Fancies," "Hero and Leander," "Babes in Toyland" and other compositions.

There is almost no end to the list of musical composers, singers, critics and writers. Among these are: Gilchrist, Adolph Foerster, Frank Losey, Camille W. Zechwer, James F. Cooke, James C. Beckel among the composers and writers; Florence Hinkle, Sue Harvard, Olive Nevin, May M. Richter, Christine Miller Clemson, Elsie May Baker, Mary Jordan, Paul Althouse, John Braun, John Barnes Wells, William Miller, David Bispham, Ernest Gamble, Frank Conley, Edwin Evans and many others who have reached high fame as singers.

The Moravian settlement at Bethlehem from the time of its first occupation to the present has been a center of musical life, as well as of more recent steel production. The first oratorio in America was sung here, and Bach's Mass in B Minor was heard for the first time in America at this place. Haydn's "Creation," and Mozart's Symphonies were given here shortly after they were published.

The Welsh and German singing societies, the Bethlehem Choir, the Scranton Oratorio have won prizes in competition with similar societies and organizations of other States from the time of the Centennial until the present. (Much of the material concerning these musical matters

has been taken from various bulletins of the Department of Public Instruction, which cover the ground more fully).

In the realm of poetry Bayard Taylor, Thomas Buchanan Read and Lloyd Mifflin, whose beautiful and perfect sonnets are better known in England than they are in America, rank among the best of America's bards, while there are many others of lesser fame.

Of modern novelists and story tellers Mary Roberts Rinehart and Joseph Hergeshimer are as well known as any in the country. Among the artists, who are known throughout the world may be named Gilbert Stuart, Charles W. Peale, Rembrant Peale, Matthew Pratt, Thomas Sully, John Sartain, Edwin A. Abbey, John Alexander, Violet Oakley, and among the sculptors, George Grey Barnard, whose famous groups stand at the entrance of the Capitol at Harrisburg.

Of those who became famous in dramatic art the names of Edwin Forrest and Joseph Jefferson are among the most famous actors on the American stage. Bartley Campbell, of Pittsburgh, attained a great reputation as the author of many successful plays of a romantic type.

These lists of names are by no means complete. They are given simply to illustrate what Pennsylvania has done in the realm of what are called the finer arts, which are not associated with the arts of making pig iron or steel. But, even the tremendous fortunes which have been made in Pennsylvania in iron and steel and oil—the largest individual fortunes which have ever been made by man's efforts—have been as much of a benediction to humanity as a beautiful melody or painting. Who can estimate the influence or the real value of the tremendous fortune of Andrew Carnegie, as it has been put into libraries and museums and art galleries? Or what money value can be placed upon the fortune of Rockefeller, as it has been placed to the uses of suffering humanity in the various institutes founded by this benefactor of men? Pig iron and steel and oil made possible these benefactions. These products of industry are weighed and measured and valued. But, what measure can be used, or what valuation can be placed upon these spiritual results?

There is not a State or a Nation in the world which has produced larger fortunes through the industries of its people, and there is not a State or Nation in the world in all time which has used its wealth for better purposes. Pennsylvania's wealth has been an untold blessing to millions of people. The misuse of the fortunes made in coal, oil, iron and steel have been the exception, not the rule. From the time of Stephen Girard and Robert Morris to the time of Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller, the wealth of Pennsylvania has been as widely scattered to benefit humanity as was the sunlight, which back in the distant ages of the past laid up the treasures of coal and oil in the bosom of Pennsylvania.

BAYARD TAYLOR—

Born at Kennet Square, Chester County, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1825; his boyhood was passed on the farm at home, and at the age of twelve began his career as an author, writing short novels, poems and historical essays; studied Latin and French at the age of fourteen and soon after Spanish; apprenticed to a printer at the age of seventeen; left Philadelphia for Europe July 1, 1844, and landed in Liverpool, and tramping through various cities and traveling from country to country, he studied, and learned different languages; he then returned to America after an absence of two years; his foreign letters were widely read and he published them in book form in 1846, with the title "Views Afoot or Europe Seen with Knapsack and Staff"; published "Rhymes of Travel, Ballads and Poems," 1848; published "A Book of Romances, Lyrics, and Songs," 1851; then set out for Europe as a correspondent, visiting Egypt, Syria, Palestine, and Asia Minor; joined Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan; traveled through Spain, visited Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Himalayas, Hong Kong, China, and joined Perry's flagship in May, 1853; nominal appointment of master's mate was conferred upon him and he remained with the expedition until the following September. He returned to the United States as a lecturer, published "A Journey to Central Africa," also "The Land of the Saracen," in 1854; "Poems of the Orient," 1854; "Visit to India, China, and Japan," 1855; "Poems of Home and Travel," and "Views Afoot," 1855; edited a "Cyclopedia of Modern Travel," 1856; made his famous journey to Norway and Lapland, 1855; during first year of Civil War he wrote and spoke for the national cause; was sent as secretary of legation to St. Petersburg, 1862; he traveled extensively and was considered an author of note. He was elected professor of German literature in Cornell University; during the Centennial Year of American Independence, he was the poet selected to deliver the national ode on the Centennial Fourth of July. One year later he became United States Minister at Berlin; in addition to his books of travel previously mentioned, he published "Travels in Greece and Rome" (New York, 1859); "At Home and Abroad" (1859-62); "Colorado, A Summer Trip" (1867); "Byways of Europe" (1869); "Travels in Arabia" (1872); and "Egypt and Iceland" (1874). As a novelist he published: "Hannah Thurston" (1863); "John Godfrey's Fortunes" (1864); "The Story of Kenneth" (1866); "Joseph and His Friend" (1870); and "Beauty and the Beast, and Tales of Home" (1872). His poetical works in addition to those already mentioned, comprise "The Poet's Journal" (Boston, 1862); "Poems" (1865); "The Picture of St. John" (1869); "Ballad of Abraham Lincoln" (1869); "The Masque of the Gods" (1872); "Lars, a Pastoral of Norway" (1873); "The Prophet: A Tragedy" (1874); "Home Pastorals" (1875); "The National Ode" (1876); and "Prince Deukalion: A Lyrical Drama" (1878). His miscellaneous works embrace a "Masque," written on the occasion of the golden wedding of his parents, 1868; "A School History of Germany to 1871" (1874); "The Boys of Other Countries" (1876), and "The Echo Club" (1876). Died in Berlin, Germany, December 19, 1878.

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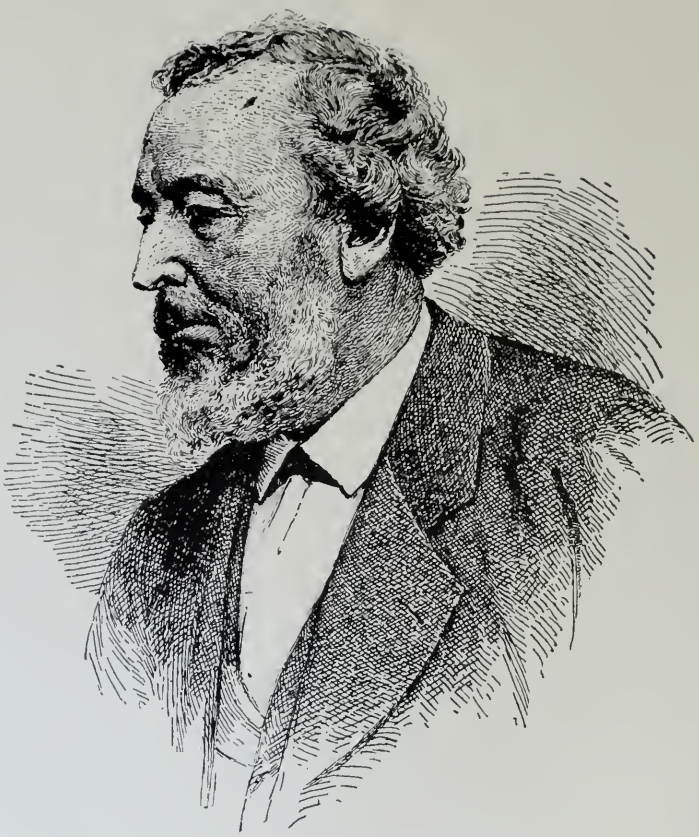

BAYARD TAYLOR

"HAZEL DELL," TAYLOR'S BOYHOOD HOME, NEAR KENNETT SQUARE

In times of war, as well as in times of peace, the wealth of Pennsylvania has been thrown with lavish hands to mitigate suffering and to send comforts to the sick and afflicted. The Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and other calls for aid during the World War were answered just as promptly and just as bountifully as were the calls for ships or locomotives or ammunition. We must never lose sight of the fact that if Pennsylvania furnished about one-seventh of the men and munitions of war, Pennsylvania also furnished about the same proportion of actual cash for the relief of those who had been shattered and wounded and made homeless by the war. Pennsylvania's industries reached their highest peak during the war, so also did Pennsylvania's gifts to the suffering. The State received much, but it also gave much. And, after all, this is the real measure of the life of a State as well as of an individual. The man who has much and gives little is a failure, no matter how much material wealth he has collected. The State which grows rich through its industries and gives nothing of its wealth to needy and suffering men and women may gain the world, but in doing so, loses its soul.

W. U. Hensel said on "Pennsylvania Day" at the Seattle Exposition, in speaking of his State: "So she has proved herself in every trial. From within her borders went up the first protest against human slavery, and throughout her valleys rank the first peal of freedom's bell. In the remote west of her territory, over the black and smoking ruins of Fort Duquesne, Anglo-Saxon domination was assured, more than half a century before the lion of England and the lion of Brunswick on the red fields of Continental Europe had met the advance of absolutism and checked the onset of the Gallic foe.

In the final struggle of our countrymen for the mastery of ideas, if she was mindful of the wrongs of the bondsman, she was yet tolerant of the constitutional rights of the master. Hesitating to rupture the invisible chords which reached to every hearthstone, when the life of the Nation was assailed, she knew no hesitation or shadow of turning. As in the War of the Revolution and the struggle for a constitutional Union, she made sacrifices beyond any other Commonwealth, so in the defense and assertion of the principle of our governmental integrity Pennsylvania never faltered. In the readiness of her response to every appeal, and in the fulness of her contribution of men and money to every demand, none went beyond her."

This is the real soul of Pennsylvania. Manufacturing and industry and wealth are necessary parts of the life of the great Commonwealth. But, back of all of these material things is the real life, which is a spiritual force. Meade and Reynolds and Hancock and Gregg, the four

supreme masters at Gettysburg, when the great battle of differing ideas were fought, were all from Pennsylvania.

When the supreme call comes, the noise of industry, the roar of blast furnaces, the jingle of money on the counter, cannot shut out that summons to the soul of Pennsylvania. Of course, that call is not answered by Pennsylvania alone. Every American answers it. But, the sneer has often been made that Pennsylvania is nothing but a money-maker and a fortune builder. A greater slander was never spoken.

Pennsylvania is more than a State. It is more than a Commonwealth. Pennsylvania is a belief, a creed, a romance of history, an epic, a spiritual force.

Reginald Wright Kauffman said in "The Nation," in 1923, in an atricle "Pennsylvania: Still a Keystone":

> For Pennsylvania is that State of life unto which it has pleased God to call me, and I love it; in its kindly earth lie the bones of all my people for the past two hundred years and more; my own bones will lie easily nowhere else. Again, then, the truth, but not the whole truth: I have tried to tell what Pennsylvania peculiarly is; what she will be is another matter. . . . But spirit is more important than economics, and stronger; already there are signs of a return to former ways.
>
> Charles M. Schwab wanted to move a house; in the route stood a tree that his mother loved; he had the house lifted over the tree. There is something more than materialism in our capitalists. (Vol. 116,266.)

That is what Pennsylvania is and always has been. We will get back to the days when our fathers moved houses over the treetops that our mothers loved, and our fathers loved also, rather than cut down the trees for the sake of modern improvements. The real soul of Pennsylvania has not been lost.

If the author has brought the reader of this historical sketch—for that is all that it pretends to be—in anything which has been written, to a deeper reverence and deeper love for Pennsylvania, he will feel that his work has not been in vain, as that has been the ultimate purpose of all that has been said.

The Romantic in Pennsylvania History—Washington Irving, Fenimore Cooper, Nathaniel Hawthorne and other novelists have told the romantic tales concerning New England, the Indians and pioneers of other States and the legends of other mountains—the romances of Pennsylvania, its people and its mountains are yet to be told. The field of romantic incidents in the early pioneer and Indian days and in the lumbering days in the northern pine and hemlock forests is a large one. The French settlement at Asylum, the Norwegian colony attempted by Ole Bull in Potter County and dozens of similar enterprises which failed, furnish material for both novelist and poet. Even such historic events as Braddock's expedition, the thrilling experiences of Washington, the life

GEORGE WILLIAM CHILDS—

Born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 12, 1829; educated in private schools until his twelfth year, when he entered the navy under the apprentice act, 1842; serving here for some fifteen months, he resigned and at the suggestion of a friend of his aunt, he accepted a position in Philadelphia, 1844; invested his savings, which amounted to a few hundred dollars, in a modest book store of his own, situated in the old "Ledger" building at Third and Chestnut streets. He was offered a partnership with Robert E. Peterson, a well-known publisher, under the firm name R. E. Peterson & Company in 1850, afterwards becoming Childs & Peterson, which proved to be very successful. On the retirement of Mr. Peterson he formed a partnership with J. B. Lippincott & Company, in 1860, but at the end of the year resumed business by himself; retired in 1863 from the publishing business and purchased the "Publishers' Circular," remodeling it, and changing its title to the "American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular"; also acquired the "American Almanac" and renamed it the "National Almanac." In association with Anthony Drexel he purchased the "Public Ledger," December 5, 1864. He was one of the five gentlemen instrumental in obtaining for the city of Philadelphia the ground forming the nucleus of Fairmount Park; one of the originators of the Zoological Gardens, the Pennsylvania Museum and the School of Industrial Arts of Philadelphia; was a liberal subscriber and promoter of the Centennial Exposition of 1876; member of the board of visitors to West Point Military Academy; president of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society; died February 3, 1894.

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The Romantic in Pennsylvania History.—Washington Irving, Fenimore Cooper, Nathaniel Hawthorne and other novelists have told the romantic tales concerning New England, the Indians and pioneers of other States and the legends of other mountains—the romances of Pennsylvania, its people and its mountains are yet to be told. The field of romantic inclusions in the early pioneer and Indian days and in the lumbering days in the northern pine and hemlock forests is a large one. The French settlement at Asylum, the Norwegian colony attempted by the Roll in Potter County and dozens of similar enterprises which failed, furnish material for both novelist and poet. Even such historic events as Braddock's expedition, the thrilling experiences of Washington, the life

George W. Childs

and death of Colonel William Crawford, the life and work of the great Indian chiefs who were so intimately connected with the conquest of the Ohio, such as White Eyes, Turtleheart, Cornstalk, Kiasutha and many others; the thrilling event in the lives of the great Indian fighters, such as Moses Van Campen, the Bradys and scores of others, all furnish the groundwork for romances as interesting as anything written by Sir Walter Scott or R. D. Blackmore. "Lorna Doone" could be found in the mountains of the upper Alleghenies, and many of the characters and incidents of Charles Reade's romances could be duplicated in the lives and actions of men and women who lived in the secluded valleys of the frontiers. In fact, it is said by Governor Pennypacker that the life of James Annesley, who lived in Lancaster County until manhood, and whose father was the Earl of Anglesea, furnished the groundwork for the novel of Smollett, "Peregrine Pickle," for Charles Reade's "Wandering Heir," and for Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering," and that Rebecca Gratz, of Philadelphia, was put into "Ivanhoe" as Rebecca the Jewess. But, the trouble is that Pennsylvania romance is not used as a groundwork by Pennsylvania authors. McCook's "Latimers" is based upon some of the historic facts connected with the Whiskey Insurrection, and there are a few other writers who have used the Quaker and the "Pennsylvania Dutch," who are not Dutch but German, as the foundation for romantic stories. But, the author who will make use of the great field of real romance in the mountains and along the frontiers of early Pennsylvania, is yet to come.

Pennsylvania passed out of its period of romance into the glare of blast furnaces so rapidly, and railroads took the place of highways so early in the cultural development of the people that such characters as James Annesley, Tracy Richardson, Davie Lewis, Brady, Van Campen and hundreds of others, were lost in the rush of modern life. The romantic period in American life, and especially in Pennsylvania, was of comparatively short duration. Shorter by hundreds of years than that of England, France, Germany and the other nations of the Old World. There was no long development of an age of romance and chivalry. The use of firearms, and then the railroads and improved and protected highways, with ample police protection came so soon after the country was settled that there was no possibility of such romantic characters as William Wallace, Guy Mannering, Rob Roy, Robin Hood and such like. Rob Roy and Robin Hood would have soon been captured, put in jail or electrocuted, and that would have been the end of the story. The romantic period is always a period of lawlessness. That is one reason why the western country, with its cowboys, stage robbers and "blood and thunder" still holds the audiences at the "movies" and furnishes the

ground work for the best sellers, no matter how utterly crude they may be.

Pirates could not last very long on the Delaware after good cannon and rifles and steam vessels came into use. Black Beard and all of his ilk had to sink into oblivion when modern civilization dawned, with its rifles, armed vessels and other romance destroying inventions. As civilization advanced beyond the mountains, romance retreated to the far-distant, sweeping plains of the west, and there found a temporary place of refuge in the regions untouched by railroads and unguarded by police.

If Davie Lewis, the gentlemanly highway robber, once the terror of the wealthy travellers through the mountains, had lived in the time which produced Rob Roy or Robin Hood, he would have had a castle somewhere in the blue ridges of mountains about Doubling Gap, where he would have gathered about him his merry men. He was a perfect gentleman, never robbed those who could not afford the luxury of being robbed, never was cruel, never took life, was protected by the inn keepers and deeply devoted to his wife, who never knew that he was "Robber Lewis." He robbed the rich in order to give to the poor. He said that he was not a robber but an "equalizer." He is said to have been handsome in appearance, agile as a deer, skilled in woodcraft, resourceful in every way, and that he knew the mountains of Pennsylvania like an Indian. The brief sketches of his life from the time of his enlistment in the United States Army, at Carlisle, before he was of age, until the day of his death at Bellefonte, make up a story equal to that of Rob Roy.

The story of the life of Mary Jemison, the little Scotch-Irish girl who was captured by the Indians in Buchanan Valley, taken to the Ohio River Valley, married by an Indian chief, upon whose death she walked with her baby to the Genesee Valley, in New York, where she was later married by the great war chief, Hiokatoo, who devastated the frontiers of Pennsylvania—all these events and her refusal to return to her white relations form the groundwork for a romance. This remarkable woman now rests in one of the most beautiful spots in the Genesee Valley, at Letchworth Park, where a monument has been erected in her memory. The story of her life, first published in 1824, has passed through twenty editions, and even the last one published in 1918 is out of print.

The dramatic incidents in the life of Frances Slocum, the "Lost Sister of Wyoming," who was of Quaker descent, who was captured by the Indians in the fearful days of 1778, carried into the wilds of Indiana, adopted by the Delaware and then by the Miami, and who, like Mary Jemison, refused to return to civilized life, form one of the most romantic tales of frontier days.

The life of Colonel William Crawford, friend of Washington and officer in the Revolution, who lived at Stewart's Crossings (now Connells-

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ville), his expedition against the Indians of Ohio, his death at the stake—could not be duplicated in the life story of any officer in the army of Washington.

The Connecticut settlement of the Wyoming Valley, the French settlement at Asylum, the Norwegian settlement at Oleona, the German settlement at Germania, the Moravian and Economite settlements in western Pennsylvania—all these and many more similar colonization plans, some of which succeeded, and none of which were permanent, afford rich material for the poet and novelist. Very strangely, the Economy, or Harmony Society, was such a financial success that its money built one of the best paying railroads in Pennsylvania—the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie.

Many of the historic events of the period of the Revolution which took place along the waters of the Ohio, are as thrilling as the "Midnight Ride of Paul Revere," and far more dangerous, but are practically unknown, by even students of Pennsylvania history. One of these, called "Gibson's Powder Exploit," was one of the most heroic adventures ever undertaken in America. During the trying days of 1777 there was a shortage of powder at Fort Pitt, when powder was most needed, as the entire territory was ravaged by the Indians. The army of Washington was using all of the powder which was made in the colonies. The frontiers beyond the mountains were almost helpless. In this fearful emergency, Captain George Gibson, a son of a Lancaster tavern keeper, and William Linn, who had served with General Braddock as a scout, gathered a company of "Gibson's Lambs," who had served in Lord Dunmore's War, and offered to make the long and dangerous trip to New Orleans, 2,000 miles away, to get gunpowder for the fort and for the frontiersmen. Gibson and Linn selected fifteen of the bravest of the "Lambs" for this hazardous enterprise. The Ohio River was then bounded by the "Indian country," which was filled with hostile Shawnee, Delaware and Miami, and even Fort Pitt was infested with British sympathizers and spies. The purpose of the mission was kept secret. Gibson and his companions laid aside all evidence that they were soldiers and went as traders. They built flat boats and floated down the river to New Orleans, then in the possession of Spain. The British spies in New Orleans discovered the purpose of the Americans and made complaint to the Spanish authorities, as Spain was then at peace with Great Britain. Gibson was arrested and placed in prison. While he was thus imprisoned, Oliver Pollock and other Americans in New Orleans collected the powder—12,000 pounds—which was divided into two portions. One portion of 3,000 pounds was packed in boxes and marked as merchandise and placed on a sailing vessel for Philadelphia. The other 9,000 pounds were placed in casks and

secreted along the river front in care of Lieutenant Linn. Linn hired some boatmen, all Americans, and started on the long trip up the Mississippi River. On the night when the sailing vessel left New Orleans, Captain Gibson *escaped* from prison, where he had been most kindly treated by the orders of the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, and boarded the vessel. The trip of Lieutenant Linn up the Mississippi and Ohio was a most trying one. He reached Fort Henry, at Wheeling, after a period of nearly eight months. When Captain Gibson reached Philadelphia he informed the authorities that Lieutenant Linn was coming up the river with his almost priceless cargo. A company of one hundred men were sent from Fort Pitt to meet him and to escort him through the most dangerous part of the journey on the Ohio River. The powder which came up the Ohio was taken to Fort Pitt, where it was delivered to Colonel William Crawford, then of the 13th Virginia Regiment. Part of this powder was distributed to the frontiersmen, the remainder being kept for the two regiments then about to be taken into the service of the Continental Army. The expedition of George Rogers Clark was supplied from this stock, when it started on its mission to Illinois country in the spring of 1778. The 3,000 pounds which reached Philadelphia was turned over to the army of Washington.

The 9,000 pounds which reached Fort Pitt made possible the heroic defence of the frontiers during the truly awful days of 1778-79. Gibson was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and Linn was made a captain, in command of "Gibson's Lambs," and both were given money presents by Virginia for what they had done on this expedition. Both of these heroic men were later killed by the Indians—Gibson in St. Clair's defeat, 1791, and Linn by a party of Indians near Louisville, in 1781. (A son of George Gibson, John Bannister Gibson, was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for twenty-four years, and a grandson of William Linn was United States Senator from Missouri).

Could a more hazardous and romantic groundwork for a work of fiction be imagined than was this one of Gibson and Linn, with all of actual circumstances connected with it? I have often wondered if this "Gunpowder Exploit" can be duplicated in American history. (Consult "Old Westmoreland," E. W. Hassler, 31-36).

. . . But, besides these and many more similar romantic characters and enterprises, known to history, but little known by the people of the country, every log cabin along the foothills of the Alleghenies and along the forest-fringed streams had its own romance, because life itself was then romantic. Men and women were trained from childhood to be heroic, because one had to be a hero in order to live.

Some day the real romance of Pennsylvania history will be given the place in American literature which it so well merits. When this is

done, we will realize that Pennsylvania means more than pig iron, coal and steel to-day to those who really know the State and its people, because the foundations of its greatness are, after all, not material but spiritual. George Gibson, the Indian fighter and frontiersman and hero was the foundation upon which the character of Chief Justice John Bannister Gibson was built. Pig iron produced Andrew Carnegie's fortune, which produced the library and the art gallery. Out of the smoke and black of the Pittsburgh of other days came the "Narcissus" and the "Rosary." The "Holy Experiment" of William Penn on the shores of the Delaware has produced Philadelphia and Pennsylvania because it was spiritual. Pennsylvania has not "lost its soul" in its struggle for material success.

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

Here grouped to avoid disturbing the balance and proportions of the general work

THE WASHINGTON-LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL AT MEADVILLE.

By Don Marshall Larrabee.

Virginia may proudly claim the immortal Washington as her native son, but it is the distinction of Pennsylvania that within her borders was the scene of his first public service—his first great adventure. In the western section of the great Keystone State was the active beginning of his public life.

In all his wonderful career no chapter surpasses in thrilling interest and importance that dangerous journey undertaken by George Washington when but a lad of twenty-one to the French commandant at Fort Le Boeuf in the northwest corner of Pennsylvania, bearing a message and answer that as one historian has said, was to start a world conflagration. The mission that marked the beginning of the French and Indian War in America and the great Seven Years War in Europe. A journey through an unknown wilderness of nearly six hundred miles, frequented by hostile savages, his trail flanked by snow-covered mountains and crossing swollen streams filled with floating ice. The dangers and trials which beset him being so well related by the youthful Washington in his famous journal.

This very expedition that marked the opening scene in a great world drama proved to be the young Virginian's entry to the stage whereon he was to enact his immortal role. For the rare courage on this hazardous mission, his sagacity and fortitude by him displayed in dealing with the Indians and French, and his remarkable journal giving information of vital import as to the French plans for the occupations of this territory, which was widely published in England and America, made Washington an outstanding figure in the colonies and brought him to the public notice for the first time.

It was December, 1753. The first great struggle on this Continent was impending, that inevitable clash between the French and the English. A conflict momentarily awaited in the capitals of Europe, and which had as its immediate cause the respective claims of France and England over territory on the upper waters of the Ohio (as the Allegheny River was then called).

As the noted historian Parkman has so well stated: "French America had two heads—one among the snows of Canada, and one among the canebrakes of Louisiana; one communicating with the world through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the other through the Gulf of Mexico. These vital points were feebly connected by a chain of mili-

THE WASHINGTON-LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL AT MEADVILLE, ON CAMPUS OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

tary posts—slender and often interrupted—encircling through the wilderness nearly 3,000 miles. Midway between Canada and Louisiana lay the valley of the Ohio. If the English should seize it, they would sever the chain of posts, and cut French America asunder. If the French held it and intrenched themselves well along its eastern limits, they would shut their rivals between the Alleghanies and the sea, control all the tribes of the West, and turn them, in case of war, against the English borders—a frightful and insupportable scourge."

The Marquis Duquesne, sent over from France to become Governor of Canada, took the first decisive step in the spring of 1753. He sent a large force to the southern shore of Lake Erie at the present site of the city of Erie, where a fort was erected. From that point a roadway or portage of fourteen miles was cut through the virgin forest to the stream afterwards known as French Creek, where Fort Le Boeuf was erected, at the present site of Waterford. This creek at flood tide would bear the fleet of canoes and bateaux with troops and light artillery to the Allegheny River at Venango (now Franklin), thence down to the Ohio and on to the Mississippi. The French planned to establish a chain of forts and control this vast water way between her great colonial settlements in Canada and Louisiana.

The English soon learned of this move and young Washington was chosen by Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, to bear the momentous message to the French commander at Fort Le Boeuf warning the French to quit this territory and retire to Canada under open threat of compelling them so to do by force of arms. This memorable note was inscribed on parchment, bore the official seal of the colony, and was encased in a waterproof leathern cover.

The French received young Washington courteously but returned a defiant answer to the English Governor. Washington hurried back to deliver this vital answer to Dinwiddie, laying it before him at the colonial capital in Williamsburg the following January.

The French dispatched a thousand troops from Fort Le Boeuf on the April flood to the present site of Pittsburgh, and colonial troops rushed forward by Dinwiddie for the purpose of seizing that strategic point, as advised by Washington, found it already in possession of the vigilant French. A clash ensued marking the overt act upon which both Nations could declare war and the great conflict had begun. Its results are known to every school boy. It cost France her vast empire in America and led inevitably to the American Revolution and our independence.

The story of that memorable expedition to Fort Le Boeuf is best told in Washington's own words. The perils he faced, the great obstacles met and overcome, the thrilling escape both from savages and

the elements, and the intrigues of the French, all constitute a thrilling tale, modestly related in the journals of Washington and his guide, Christopher Gist. Thus Washington in this, his first exploit, gave early promise of his greatness and leadership.

On this epoch making mission Washington and his party, composed of his interpreters—three friendly Indian chiefs—frontiersmen, pack horses and baggage, camped over night at the foot of what is now the campus of Allegheny College at the present site of the city of Meadville. The spot then being known as the Indian village of Cussewago, so called because of the stream which empties into French Creek at that point.

Allegheny College realizing the historic significance and importance of that expedition and its inheritance of an imperishable tradition by virture of this visitation and presence of the youthful Washington at the site of its campus, has erected a lasting memorial to commemorate the event. A bronze tablet mounted on a huge boulder on the campus, overlooking the French Creek Valley and city of Meadville, was formally unveiled commencement week June, 1924. In this connection it seems a most rare and happy circumstance that Lafayette, the great friend and compatriot of Washington, accompanied by his son and namesake, George Washington Lafayette, visited Allegheny College on June 2, 1825. He graciously inscribed his name in the college visitors' register and from the steps in front of Bently Hall had pointed out to him the route through French Creek Valley followed by his friend, Washington, on the memorable expedition to Fort Le Boeuf. This rare visit of Lafayette is also recorded on the memorial tablet.

Other distinguished sons were to visit this historic spot, for in after years there came to this same French Creek, at Cussewago, a dark-haired lad from Ohio named William McKinley, who, as a freshman at Allegheny College, roamed the banks of that stream at the foot of college hill where the youthful Washington, bearing in his breast the portentous message, had built his camp fire and rolled himself in his blanket that December night of the long ago. The McKinley who, shouldering a gun, was destined to help save the Nation which Washington had done so much to establish, and whose college course, like many others, was interrupted by the roll of the war drum and Lincoln's call for troops. Although in 1895, when Governor of Ohio, he returned to Allegheny College to deliver the commencement address, and the following year graciously welcomed on the lawn of his Canton home a delegation of one hundred students from his old college during that first campaign. One whose college days were spent on the soil of Pennsylvania and whose princely personality and pure unselfish life, closing in the tragic scene at Buffalo, has enshrined him for all time in the hearts of our people.

THE SILICA FIRE BRICK INDUSTRY.

By Thomas N. Kurtz

A history of the silica brick industry in Pennsylvania is practically the history of the entire industry in America, for silica brick in America were first made in Pennsylvania, 75 per cent of the American production is manufactured in Pennsylvania, and the brick produced in Pennsylvania is second to none in the world. Because many people are not familiar with silica brick, some information regarding them is here given.

Definition and Properties of Silica Brick—Silica brick may be briefly defined as a high-grade refractory material made from ganister or quartzite with about two per cent of lime as a binder. Typical analysis of high grade silica brick made in Pennsylvania are as follows:

	Medina quartzite	Chickies quartzite
	%	%
Silica	96.23	95.40
Alumina	0.83	1.41
Iron Oxide	0.75	0.95
Calcium	1.95	1.85
Magnesium	0.09	0.15
Alkalies	0.15	0.30

The important physical properties of silica brick are its high fushion point at about cone 32 (3218 F.), and its great crushing strength or ability to withstand pressure of 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per square inch at high temperatures.

Raw Material—No better ganister or quartzite is known to exist for the manufacture of silica brick than the Medina sandstone, often termed the Tuscarora quartzite. This material is found in enormous quantities in central Pennsylvania, where it forms the crests of the mountains and is most noticeable in the gaps, especially at Mount Union, Point View, Barree, and Lewistown. The rock in both the solid ledge and in the loose talus floes is used for making high grade silica brick.

The Chickies quartzite, found in eastern Pennsylvania, though used only more recently and not used so extensively as the Medina, is also suitable for silica brick.

Use and Importance of Silica Brick—The many uses to which Silica brick is applied make it an important and essential commodity. These bricks are used in the construction and repair of various furnaces and ovens where high temperatures are sustained with little or no interruption, such as open-hearth steel furnaces, by-product coke ovens, copper refining furnaces, continuous glass tanks, coal gas benches and other minor uses. The use in open-hearth steel furnaces is the most extensive, this industry consuming about seventy per cent of the total production.

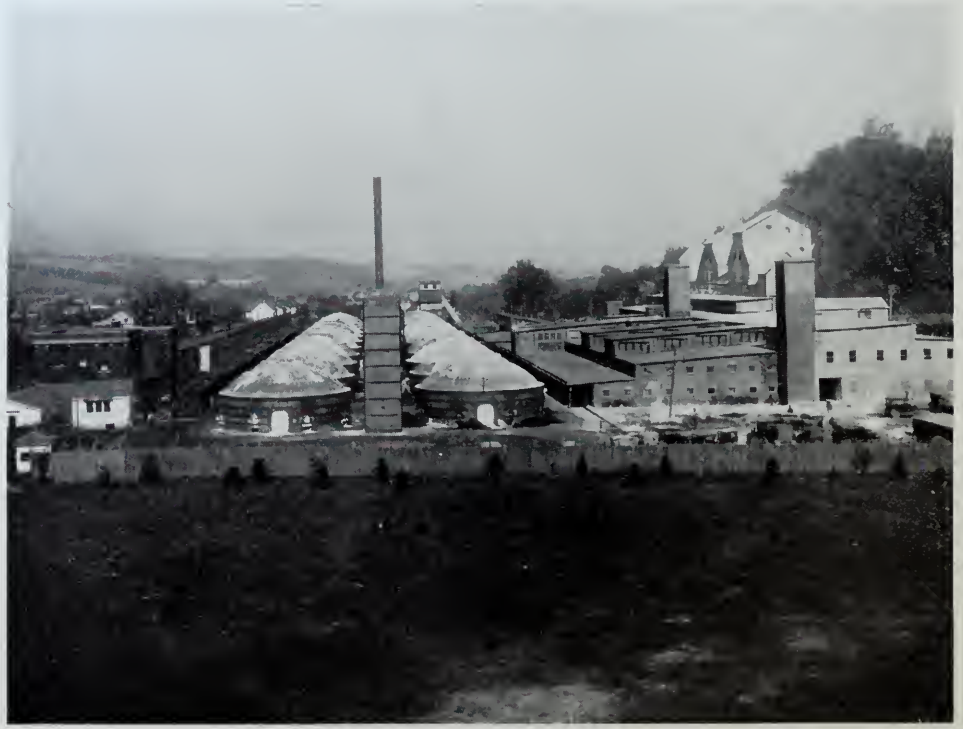
Silica brick cannot be generally used like the better known fire brick made from fire clay, because in ordinary furnaces and stoves frequent and radical changes in temperature occur, especially in the starting and stopping of fires. These changes cause great expansion in heating, and great contraction in cooling, the silica material, which quickly shatters the brick and masonry.

American Imports from Europe—Silica brick were first imported into the United States about 1868, and were used in furnaces which made the first open-hearth steel here in 1869. Imports continued from Wales, Scotland and Germany, to supply the few open-hearth furnaces then existing in America, until 1889, when American manufacture had developed sufficiently in Pennsylvania to supply all American needs. The quantities of silica brick which had been imported were small, for the open-hearth furnace was not extensively used in the early days, most of the steel being then made by the Bessemer process, in which no silica brick is used.

Manufacture of Silica Brick in America, Early Development—The first silica brick in America was made by A. J. Haws & Son, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in 1884, from Medina ganister rock shipped by Jesse L. Hartman from McKees Gap, near Hollidaysburg. Other pioneers in the industry were Isaac Reese & Sons, at Manorville; Harbison & Walker, at Pittsburgh; Samuel Johnston, at Apollo, and the Savage Fire Brick Company at Hyndman.

Considerable mystery pervaded the plants which manufactured silica brick in the early days. At Hyndman an Englishman had been imported to make the mixture, which he arranged to do in a little private room above the grinding pan. An enterprising boy, Harvey E. Lowery, climbed upon the roof, peeped into the window and discovered that all the Englishman used was ordinary good lime and sufficient water to slake it to milk-of-lime. The mixture then, as now, was simply ganister with about two per cent of lime. Of course, the Englishman lost his job. At another plant, though all the employees were sworn to secrecy, an added mystery was supplied by a member of the firm putting a carefully measured small quantity of a dark liquid into the milk-of-lime just before it was used for making silica brick. When an ambitious competitor secretly broke into the firm's office one night, stole the dark liquid, and had it analyzed, he found it was ink.

A similar air of mystery and selfishness pervaded, to some extent, the manufacture of silica brick for many years, fully as much as other lines of business in the "good (?) old days." Many manufacturers were suspicious of one another. They seldom visited competitor's factories, and they frowned upon visits of competitors or unknown people to their



A MODERN SILICA BRICK PLANT
(The Standard Silica Brick Plant of the General Refractories Company, at Claysburg)

own factory. By 1900, the policy was not quite so narrow, but this condition continued to some extent until the organization of the Refractories Manufacturers' Association in 1912. By this time a later generation of brick makers was in charge of the various companies, and soon the policy of narrow-mindedness gave way to an exchange of ideas on methods of manufacture which greatly benefited producers and consumers of silica brick and other refractory materials, ultimately benefiting the public in higher quality and lower cost of essential commodities.

Later Development of Manufacture—Following the beginning made by Haws, Reese, Harbison and Walker, Johnston, and the Savage Company, in the early manufacture of silica brick, the Basic Brick Company, of Johnstown, was an important producer in the nineties. This company, as well as Isaac Reese & Sons, was absorbed in 1903 by the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, of Pittsburgh, and their plants were dismantled a short time later. In 1899 W. H. (Bert) Haws, of Johnstown, built the first silica brick plant at Mount Union. This marked the beginning of building silica brick plants alongside of the raw material deposits, rather than in the consuming centers, near the steel plants. This W. H. Haws plant was acquired by Harbison-Walker Refractories Company in December 1900, and is now their largest silica brick property. In 1901, another plant was built at Mount Union by Mount Union Silica Brick Company, which property was acquired by the General Refractories Company in 1914. About 1903, a plant was built at Alexandria by the Federal Refractories Company. The McFeely Brick Company, of Latrobe, is another of the early manufacturers of silica brick. In 1909 the General Refractories Company built their plant at Sproul, Inc., 1911, the Mount Union Refractories Company now the United States Refractories Corporation, built their plant at Mount Union; and in 1913 the Standard Refractories Company built their plant at Claysburg. The latter was acquired by the General in 1922. Additional plants were later built at Hawstone, at Port Matilda, and at Vandyke. All of the plants so far mentioned use the Medina quartzite.

Plants using the Chickies quartzite, located in Eastern Pennsylvania, are those of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company at Downingtown and of the Lavino Refractories Company at Womelsdorf.

Other large plants for the manufacture of silica brick are at Joliet, Illinois; at East Chicago, Indiana; at Niles, Ohio, and at Wylam, Alabama; some small plants are found in Colorado, in Montana, and in New Mexico.

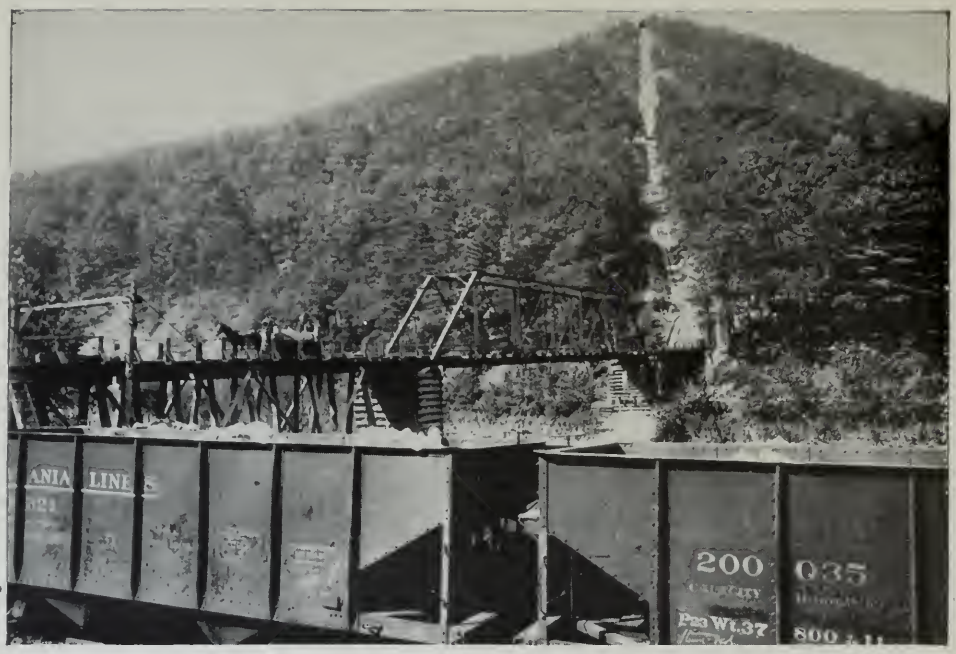
The principal plants and their approximate capacity of silica brick in nine-inch equivalent, are as follows:

Name of Company	Location of Plant	Annual Capacity
Federal Refractories Company of Cleveland, Ohio	Alexandria	13,000,000
General Refractories Company of Philadelphia	Mount Union	22,000,000
	Sproul	22,000,000
	Claysburg	33,600,000
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. of Pittsburgh	Mount Union	60,000,000
	Hays Station	48,000,000
	Downington	12,000,000
Haws Refractories Company of Johnstown	Hawstone	18,600,000
Kier Fire Brick Company of Pittsburgh	Childs	3,600,000
Lavino Refractories Company of Philadelphia	Womelsdorf	13,000,000
McFeely Brick Company	Latrobe	13,200,000
Jos. Soisson Fire Brick Company of Connellsville	East Kingston	2,000,000
Superior Silica Brick Company	Port Matilda	13,000,000
United States Refractories Corporation	Mount Union	40,000,000
Van Dyke Silica Brick Company	Van Dyke	8,000,000
Capacity of all plants in Pennsylvania		322,000,000
Capacity of plants elsewhere in the United States		106,000,000
Total capacity in the entire United States		428,000,000

Dependable information and statistics of production and consumption show that sixty per cent of the plant capacity now available is sufficient to supply the demand for silica brick. The over-development of the industry is due partly to the abnormal demand for silica brick to use in making steel and copper during the World War, and partly to the mistaken idea that "anyone can make brick." As a matter of fact, like any work that is worth while, manufacturing silica brick requires intelligent and experienced management, technical control, heavy permanent investment, considerable working capital, easy access to market, cheap fuel and suitable sales connections.

Shapes of Brick Manufactured—The sizes and shapes manufactured may be divided into four groups, namely: Nine-inch straights, nine-inch series of shapes, ordinary large shapes, and difficult shapes. In the early days the production of silica brick was almost exclusively nine-inch straights and nine-inch series of shapes. About twenty-five years ago the extensive use of large and difficult shapes began, and it increased from year to year, so that by 1910 the shapes used numbered hundreds, even thousands. Later, concerted action by producers, backed by the coöperation of intelligent consumers, eliminated many shapes, with resultant economy to both.

Quantity and Value of Production—The average production of silica brick in the entire United States, as shown by the United States census of manufactures, was 190,336,250 nine-inch equivalent during the years 1919, 1921, 1922 and 1923. The value was $9,131,003.50, or $47.97 per thousand nine-inch equivalent. In 1920, Pennsylvania alone, produced 182,811,000 nine-inch equivalent valued at $10,629,769.



STRATIFIED FORMATION GANISTER QUARRY AT McKEE, BLAIR COUNTY
(S. L. HARTMANN CO. OPERATION)

LOADING TERMINAL AND INCLINE PLANE (J. L. HARTMANN CO. CANOE MOUNTAIN OPERATION)

Reference for Further Information About the Industry—Professor E. S. Moore and Mr. T. G. Taylor give a very interesting report on the industry in the excellent little booklet entitled "The Silica Refractories of Pennsylvania," published as Bulletin M3 in 1924, by the Topographic and Geologic Survey, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The reader who is interested further in the subject should not fail to read this publication.

Conclusion—A history of the industry would not be complete without mention of the late Raymond M. Howe, who so ably conducted the research work of the fellowship established by the Refractories Manufacturers' Association at the Mellon Institute, in Pittsburgh. Mr. Howe made important contributions to the scientific and technical information available about silica brick. Additional good work along these lines has been done by Dr. F. M. Harvey, Mr. Kenneth Seaver, Mr. J. Spotts McDowell, Dr. A. V. Bleininger, Dr. John S. Unger and Mr. M. C. Booze. Published reports of this work are found in the journal of the American Ceramic Society and elsewhere. A complete bibliography of Silica Refractories has been issued by this society.

GANISTER ROCK.

By J. D. Hartman, Manager Calcium Products Company, Hollidaysburg.

One of the principal minerals in Pennsylvania is ganister rock, a raw material used in a number of the State's most highly developed and important industries. The rock has a bright metallic lustre and exists in a variety of different colors, depending entirely on the percentage of iron content. The predominant color, however, is white, which is the best quality. Ganister is a commercial name only, the rock being an almost pure quartzite, with a silica content in the best qualities, sometimes exceeding ninety-eight per cent. The impurities—iron, alumina, magnesia and lime, etc., exist in such small percentages as to be negligible, in so far as affecting the quality is concerned, excepting the color as already mentioned. It is a highly refractory material in that it offers great resistance to heat. Apart from its expansion, it is not at all affected by temperatures ranging up to 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Its difference from the ordinary sand rock, is a physical one. Chemically, the analysis of each is quite similar. Its molecular structure is such that it has the physical property of expanding and contracting without disintegrating, when subjected to gradual and varying temperatures which do not exceed 3,000 degrees. The rock is one of the hardest found in the State, and offers great resistance to crushing and grinding. Its occurence, geologically, is in two different formations, the stratified and unstratified. In the former condition, the rock ledge formations are

exactly similar to the limestone deposits, while in the latter the unstratified, the rock occurs in large open and uncovered flows, lying on the crests and slopes of a range of mountains, parallelling the Alleghenies, and lying south thereof. The largest and most important deposits of the mineral and the chief sources of supply are in Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Bedford counties. In these counties are located a great many silica brick manufacturing plants, some of which are the largest in existence. Other scattered plants obtaining their ganister material from the foregoing mentioned counties are located in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. The silica brick plants of Pennsylvania produce approximately eighty per cent of the entire requirements of the United States. The rock is found in several other counties of the State, but the deposits are small and in most cases of inferior quality.

One of the principal sources of consumption wherein the mineral is the chief raw material, applying as well to the past as the present time, is in the manufacture of silica brick. The raw rock is first crushed and then ground to about the size of sea sand. During the grinding, lime water is added which serves the purpose of a bond to accomplish the moulding and drying processes to which the green brick are subjected. When thoroughly dry, the brick are placed in large kilns for burning, which requires from five to nine days. The kiln furnaces are carried at a very high temperature during the final period of burning, ranging from twenty-seven to twenty-nine hundred degrees Fahrenheit, to obtain complete and thorough expansion of the brick which requires in all a period of about twenty-one days from the time the raw material enters the process until the finished brick are ready for shipment. The resultant composition of a first quality silica brick is ninety-six per cent refractory silica, two per cent of calcium oxide (lime), and the remaining percentage of impurities as found originally in the rock.

The manufacture of silica brick in the United States had its beginning in the year 1884, when the A. J. Haws & Sons' Company, of Johnstown, Pa., produced the first silica brick made from ganister rock shipped from McKee, Blair County by Jesse L. Hartman. The next company to make silica brick was the Harbison-Walker Company, at Pittsburgh in 1886 from McKee rock. Prior to 1884, the requirements for silica brick were very small for the reason that the open-hearth process of making steel was in its infancy and not until many years later did it come into prominence as a better method than the Bessemer converter process of producing steel. One of the famous brands of silica brick imported was the "Dynas Silica Brick" from Germany. The importations as the records show were very small and ceased entirely in the year 1889, when the two American plants, the Haws and Harbison-Walker, were able to take care

of all requirements, manufacturing as they did silica brick as good in quality as the imported.

The principal and most important industries in which silica brick is the chief material used, is in the open-hearth process of making steel and in the bi-product coke ovens. In both the industries, the importance of which can scarcely be estimated, insofar as our present civilization is concerned, the products steel, coke and coal tar, are produced. The many and varied uses of steel is well known and likewise coke. Coal tar, a bi-product, is recovered from the new coke oven process of the same name, and merits mention here, in that the very great importance of coal tar as a base product is little known or understood. From coal tar alone, the synthetic chemist has succeeded in producing some of the most valuable and indispensable articles necessary almost for our very existence, in so complex a life in which we live. The many thousands of medicines and a great many of the recognized and proven specifics, derived solely from coal tar, have been of incalculable benefit in wholly eradicating or controlling some of the most malignant and terrible diseases to which all mankind is heir to. The resultant products from coal tar derivatives alone are so many and varied that one experiences nothing less than amazement when a perusal of the list is made.

Ganister rock may well be considered one of our most important raw materials, making possible as it does this, the medium of silica brick, to construct and build steel furnaces and coke ovens capable of withstanding the great wearing action and the extreme temperature which obtains in both processes.

Another important field and one in which the raw rock is used without first making into brick and burning, is the Bessemer process of making steel. Here the rock is ground and mixed with fire clay and the resultant plastic material used to line the steel converter. The consumption in the past has been very large, but due to the rapid replacement of the old Bessemer converter process of making steel by the open hearth, the requirements in past years have been much less than formerly.

The unprecedented development of the metallurgical industries in the United States, commencing as they did about the year 1908, to manufacture a great number of ferro alloys, too, of which requires a certain amount of ganister rock to obtain the desired alloy, and in fact make the manufacture of the alloy at all possible. Silica is found in a great variety of different forms and compounds and widely distributed, but if its physical condition is not of the right form it is useless for many purposes. An example is glass sand, which is identical in analysis with ganister rock, but entirely unsuited for the processes and uses to which the rock is put because of the very fact that it is in the form of sand and is not refractory. One of these alloys is ferro-silicon as manufac-

tured by the electric-furnace process, wherein the rock and steel are chemically combined by subjection to the temperatures obtainable in the electric furnace variously estimated at over 6,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

This high temperature in connection with the use of coke breaks down the silica rock and permits its complete fusion with steel. The percentage of mix may be fifty per cent rock and fifty per cent steel or a mixture ranging from twenty-five per cent steel to seventy-five of rock. This resultant ferro-silicon alloy serves an important requirement in the open hearth process in the capacity of a cleanser for the bath of molten steel and by the introduction of a small amount of this cleanser the charge is hastened and the finished steel is obtained more quickly. Many thousands of tons of ferro-silicon were used by the allied armies in the World War for generating free hydrogen. The United States Government requisitioned for this purpose a mixture of 82½ per cent ganister rock, with 17½ per cent steel. This proportion was very hard to produce, and only one company, the Electro Metallurgical, of Niagara Falls, New York, successfully manufactured the material, all the ganister rock for which was furnished by the J. L. Hartman Company.

Still another important alloy is silicon metal, the largest percentage of which is composed of ganister rock. This silicon metal when alloyed with aluminum increases the strength of the metal aluminum many times without destroying to any appreciable extent its chief characteristic, lightness of weight.

ALBRIGHT COLLEGE.

By A. E. Goble, A. B., A. M., D. D., Secretary of Albright College.

Albright College is located at Myerstown, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. The buildings—nine in all—and the grounds surrounding them are located on an elevation in the heart of the town.

The institution was founded and is maintained by the Evangelical Church, but the denominationalism is not emphasized and hence the student body is cosmopolitan in religious affiliation.

The institution is composite in origin. The first unit of what now is Albright College was Union Seminary, located at New Berlin, Union County, Pennsylvania. This was founded largely under the leadership of Rev. W. W. Orwig (later Bishop Orwig), in 1855. The choice of location was largely determined by sentiment, because the first church of the denomination and its first printing establishment were located there. The institution was opened for instruction on January 1, 1856, with W. W. Orwig as its first principal. It prospered till the Civil War broke out. Then misfortunes began to hinder its growth and progress,

and for some years it had severe struggles to maintain itself. Better days followed. In 1882 it was reincorporated and in 1887 the charter was amended and Union Seminary became Central Pennsylvania College, and in that year the first class graduated with the A. B. degree. It continued with increasing usefulness till 1902 when it was merged with Albright College at Myerstown.

In November, 1894, Albright Collegiate Institute was organized at Myerstown and opened for instruction in the building formerly occupied by Palatinate College. The following year the institution was incorporated as Albright College, and the Palatinate College property was purchased, improved and enlarged by the addition of an athletic field.

In 1895 the president of Central Pennsylvania College proposed the consolidating of the two institutions. The first organized effort in this direction began in 1896 and was consummated in 1902 when the two institutions were merged at Myerstown under the amended charter of Albright College.

More ground was secured and more buildings erected. In the year 1921-22 the building capacity was almost doubled. At present there are nine buildings and the grounds embrace twenty-two acres.

The aim of the institution is to furnish a liberal education in the arts and sciences, and its courses of instruction are arranged with this end in view.

The college is coeducational, giving equal opportunities to ladies and gentlemen in its various departments.

In the equipment of the college may be counted:

1. The two principal buildings, the main building and Mohn Hall. Above the first floor these are occupied by dormitories, the former by men, the latter by women. On the first floor of these buildings are found the offices, reception rooms, parlors, chapel, two recitation rooms, etc.

2. Science Hall is devoted exclusively to chemistry and physics.

3. Recitation Hall furnishes a number of recitation rooms, biological and geological laboratories and a fine natural history museum.

4. The studio, equipped and exclusively devoted to the teaching of art and music.

5. The gymnasium, the central heating plant, the president's home and a house for the steward complete the list of buildings.

6. The library contains over 14,000 bound volumes, over 2,700 pamphlets and a large stock of periodicals properly filed and ready for daily use.

Union Seminary graduated ladies only from 1859 to 1863. Under the charter of 1882 men and women graduated, and from 1887 on collegiate

degrees were conferred. Albright College began to confer degrees in 1895, and now the alumni of the two institutions are consolidated into one organized body, the graduates number 473 men, 298 women, a total of 751, of whom, as far as known, 678 are now living. These are scattered over the globe, east, west, north and south, so that the sun never sets on the alumni of Albright College.

The faculty is composed of twenty members, of whom sixteen constitute the faculty of arts and sciences and four the the teaching force of the schools of art and music.

The men who served and now serve as president of the institutions now constituting Albright College are the following:

Of Union Seminary, Rev. W. W. Orwig was the first principal. He later became a bishop of the Evangelical Church. Then came Francis Hendricks, A. M., who completed his career as an educator in the faculty of Ursinus College; Augustus S. Sassaman, who later became president judge of the Berks County, Pennsylvania courts. Then we have in succession John H. Lease, A. M.; Francis C. Hoffman, who is still living in California; D. Denlinger, Francis M. Baker, A. M.; J. W. Bentz, A. M.; Aaron E. Gobble, A. B., A. M., D. D., was the last principal of Union Seminary and the first and only president of Central Pennsylvania College, and with the merging of the institutions he became identified with Albright College as its secretary of the faculty.

The men who have served as president of Albright College are Edwin Watts Chubb, A. M., Ph. D., who is now dean of Ohio University; Rev. James Daniel Woodring, A. M., D. D.; Rev. (now Bishop) John Francis Dunlap, D. D.; Rev. Levi Clarence Hunt, A. M., D. D., and the present incumbent, Rev. Clellan Asbury Bowman, A. M., Ph. D.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

By Natt M. Emery, Vice-President of Lehigh University.

Founded by Asa Packer in 1866, Lehigh University has done great work for liberal and technical education in our State and country. Its record is exceptional in that although founded and located in a region noted for industrial, mining and metallurgical advancement, it has, from its inception, though a leader in technical education, maintained a strong and efficient college of arts and science, originally known as its School of General Literature, giving to the university a cultural side, coördinating with its engineering courses. Lehigh has thus ministered not only to the training of engineers, chemists and metallurgists, but it has broadly served the country and particularly the region in which it is located, by maintaining a college for the training of men proposing to enter schools of medicine, law and divinity. Of course Lehigh has

always essentially benefited by its location in the Lehigh Valley, through its environment of mining, metallurgical and other industrial enterprises, largely managed by its alumni. To study engineering at Lehigh is like going to Paris or Rome to study art. You work in a surrounding atmosphere pregnant with suggestion and sympathetic influence.

Asa Packer, while a man of rare intelligence and native force, was not a college-bred man; he was a railroad and coal baron of the nineteenth century, and when he determined to give and devote a large share of his wealth to founding an institution for the training of young men, he, like the barons of olden days, turned to the church for scholastic advice, light and guidance; it was Bishop William Bacon Stevens of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, who, at Judge Packer's request, laid down the program for the founding of Lehigh University. The institution was, however, never formally placed under the auspices of the church, in any way, but has ever been freely undenominational in its tenets. Bishop Stevens was a man of broad culture and good judgment. In him Asa Packer found a wise adviser. Taking into account the generally accepted opinion to-day among trained professional engineers that a foundation of cultural education is advisable as an antecedent to professional studies, how interesting it is in these latter days, in this year of 1925, to quote what was said by Bishop Stevens over fifty years ago, in the very early days of technical training, when Lehigh was breaking the way, and when, as president of the board of trustees, Bishop Stevens delivered, in 1869, the commencement day address. He then said:

> What our land now needs, aside from the three great professions—Law, Divinity, and Medicine—is not so much scholars, as that term was understood half a century ago—men learned in the classics and polite literature—but men, who, with minds previously disciplined to careful and exact thought by a due study of the dead languages and mathematics, have then devoted themselves to the study of the phenomena of nature, its laws and resources. Men who make their studies tell in their practical benefits in developing the resources of the land, in opening up new highways of communication, in broadening the range of human comfort, in increasing the productive power of machinery, in utilizing the agencies of the material world, and in doing those things which make the world a better place to live in, draw out of it new treasures, add to man's domestic and social comfort, and elevate him in the scale of moral beings. These are the kind of men needed in this bustling, wrestling, grasping age. Men with drilled minds, and taught eyes, and skilled hands, and steady wills, and earnest purpose, and plodding progress. Men who make past discoveries stepping stones to new ones, past triumphs herald to new conquests, and who, feeling that we are but in the infancy of the developing state of our country, and but in the childhood of scientific research, are stretching forth to higher results, and nobler aims, and will not tire or falter until they have reaped new fields or opened long-buried treasures, or unlocked the still guarded secrets of nature's laboratory.

To-day the present president of the board, Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and a graduate of Lehigh's School

of Electrical Engineering in 1899, may well feel that this prescient aspiration uttered by his predecessor in 1869 has had potent fulfillment when we view the great army of Lehigh's graduates, who have carried her name in the development and management of great enterprises throughout the world.

Lehigh University is located in a beautiful park of one hundred and seventy-five acres, in the old Moravian city of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the home town of the great Bethlehem Steel Company, which is largely officered by Lehigh alumni. Bethlehem is also the location of other important industries, with silk mills, cement plants, zinc works and iron works, in its environment. The Bach Choir, widely known to the musical world, gives its annual performance in May in the beautiful university chapel on the campus, and its chorus includes many students and teachers of the university.

In its organization, the university is divided into three colleges, with courses as follows:

College of Arts and Science—The curriculum in arts and science, the pre-medical curriculum.

College of Business Administration—The curriculum in business administration.

College of Engineering—The curriculum in civil engineering, the curriculum in mechanical engineering, the curriculum in metallurgy, the curriculum in mining engineering, the curriculum in electrical engineering, the curriculum in chemistry, the curriculum in chemical engineering, the curriculum in marine engineering and transportation, the curriculum in engineering physics.

It possesses an ample plant of buildings, and has to-day an endowment of $3,891,650.34. The beauty of its location and surroundings was commented on by Andrew Carnegie when visiting Lehigh in 1908 at the opening of the dormitory presented by him. He said:

> The longer I live the more importance I attach to the element of beauty arising from Nature. I believe that educational institutions should always have sites as much resembling Lehigh as it is possible to get. I have attributed the intense loyalty of the Alumni to Lehigh, which we see evidenced on every side, in some measure to the love of Nature, and of the beautiful so richly displayed here.

Few institutions can boast of a more loyal or devoted band of alumni than Lehigh University. College spirit has always been earnest and the alumni have been individually and as a body active in measures looking to additions to the university's plant, and to the enlargement of its endowment.

The university authorities have always paid great attention to the healthful, physical care and development of the students. Athletics are

managed by a committee composed of representatives of the faculty, the alumni and the student body, and the large stadium and adjoining exercise and playing field give ample opportunity for physical and athletic development. The university health service, managed by a competent resident physician with attendant nurse, maintains in one of the university buildings a dispensary where students may receive free treatment for minor illnesses and injuries, and St. Luke's Hospital in Bethlehem is always open for students requiring further care.

Chapel service in the university Memorial Chapel on the campus is held daily at noon. There is an active University Y. M. C. A. organization.

Located in a healthful country community, Lehigh University presents an ideal place for a student four-year course, where the men can find comfortable homes in the university dormitories, in the student fraternity houses, or in the town and enjoy a healthful life in the fine air and surroundings of Bethlehem.

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, 1900-1924.

By Robert C. Horn.

The period from 1900 to 1924 has been one of growth and success for Muhlenberg College. In 1900 there were only ten in the faculty, and only a few over one hundred students. The arts course enrolled nearly all of the students, while four years of college Greek and Latin were required of all in addition to their preparatory equipment. Indeed, nearly all the studies were required. The scientific course had only recently been organized, and the first B. S. degree had been granted in 1899. The college was housed in the old building at Fourth and Walnut streets. It was poor. The value of the property was only $40,000, and the area of the college property was less than a city block. The town took little interest in the institution.

But the forward movement was on its way. President Seip was planning with the aid of the trustees for a greater institution, to meet the demands of the time. Although the progress was slow, money came, new property was bought, and plans were made for the building of a new college. The site purchased was then just beyond the western limits of the city, seventy-two acres in extent, an ideal location for a college on a prominent ridge, from which the main building would be conspicuous for many miles around. The administration building was built at a cost of somewhat over $100,000 and a power house and chemical laboratory and dormitories were constructed. In January, 1905, the college moved to its new location amid much rejoicing. The value

of the new property in 1905 was $220,000, and the endowment at this time $171,000.

A new president entered upon his duties in 1904, after the lamented death of Dr. Seip, who did not live to see the fulfilment of his plans. This new president was Dr. John A. W. Haas, who is still at the head of the institution, and has been responsible for the growth and prosperity of the institution, for the raising of standards, for the expansion of activities, and for the success of the recent campaign for $1,000,000 for new buildings and endowment. With him there came to the college two new and young professors. Professor Rees, who did much for the improvement of the department of chemistry and deserves most credit for his efforts in building up athletics at Muhlenberg, is now teaching in another institution. Professor Horn, who was called to the chair of Greek, has been very active in keeping alive an interest in the classics, for which the college is noted. For several years, in addition to his work as professor of Greek, he has been the assistant to the president and chairman of the committee on admissions.

Of the older professors, those who were with the college in 1900, only one is still active. This is Dr. Ettinger, professor of Latin, who has been for many years the genial dean. Dr. Wackernagel, the "grand old man of Muhlenberg," has been emeritus professor for several years; and Dr. Bauman, after many years of faithful service, was retired last June.

To the courses in arts and science there was added a philosophical course, leading to the degree of Ph. B., provided mainly for those students who could enter college with preparation in modern, instead of ancient languages, and did not wish a course which was mainly scientific. The course has been modified since by the addition of the study of business principles, and seems to attract a good number of students. In 1915 extension work was organized, under the directorship of Professor Rees. The beginnings were small and discouraging, and the professors performed this extra work for almost nothing but their love for the institution; yet good foundations were laid. In 1917 Dr. Wright, professor of education, became director of the extension school, comprising both the summer session and Saturday work; and under his able administration this school has grown wonderfully in size and importance. The enrollment in the extension school or school of education as it is now called, is now over 1,200. Centers have been established in Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, Coaldale and Lansford, as well as Allentown. Teachers may thus earn college credits while carrying on their work; and those who have received degrees from Muhlenberg College have reflected credit upon the institution. The first degree in the extension school was granted in 1917. Although the college is

still for men only, women have been admitted to the extension school; and a degree was granted to a woman for the first time in 1920.

During the war a number of students left to enlist and nobly performed their service to the Nation. A fair number qualified for officers' positions. Most of them returned after the war to finish their course and receive the degree. Then came the period of the S. A. T. C. in 1918, when the college was turned into a military school. Faculty and students did their best under the strange conditions, but the general opinion is that instruction suffered. We were glad when these conditions were at an end. After a short trial of the R. O. T. C. the college returned to its former status, and now there is no more military drill at the institution.

In 1912 the Athletic Association built a dining hall, or commons, which has since been handed over to the college. The power house and chemical laboratory have been enlarged, as were also the dormitories. These have again become too small, owing to the great number of students coming to college since the war. The fraternities have recently bought or built houses; they now house and board their members. Thus the pressure on the dormitories was somewhat relieved, but the demand for rooms is still very great.

A general campaign was conducted in 1920 for the benefit of Lutheran Church institutions. The campaign, however, was not as successful as it should have been. Nevertheless debts were paid, salaries were raised to some extent, and the college was placed in a much better financial position. A great deal of credit is due to the treasurer, Oscar F. Bernheim, for his able and economical management of the financial affairs of the institutions.

During the presidency of Dr. Haas the standard has been steadily raised, and the college ranks with the standardizing agencies as an approved institution. The graduates are accepted for graduate work in the universities and for the advanced degrees; they have been generally successful in this work, and have reflected credit upon their *alma mater.*

During the past year a successful campaign was organized and completed for $1,000,000. The president deserves great credit for his planning and untiring energy in this work. The work was carried out through the activity of Mr. Dreschman, ably assisted by Mr. Afflerbach, the field secretary of the college. $100,000 was the gift of the General Education Board; the remainder came from the Lutherans of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania (to whom the college belongs), the people of Allentown, students, alumni, professors and trustees. Never before was so much local interest shown in the institution; the people of Allentown are now whole-heartedly with the college, and have come to re-

gard it as their own in a special way. Half of the sum is to be added to the endowment; the other half is for much needed new buildings. The first to be erected will be the science building; ground has already been broken, and this building is to be built at once. The library and the gymnasium will immediately follow. Although no provision has been made for it, it is hoped that at no distant date some way will be provided for the erection of professors' homes on the campus. At present the only houses on the campus are those of the president and the treasurer.

The number of professors at present is twenty; the number of students in the college is three hundred and seventeen; men in the extension school, three hundred and eighty-seven; women in the extension school, eight hundred and sixty-one. At present there are over 1,500 students enjoying the opportunities of instruction afforded by the institution. The number of degrees granted in June, 1924, was seventy. This may be compared with 1900, when only eighteen were graduated. The value of the property now is $928,000; and the present endowment is $505,000. There is at present no debt; $113,000 has been already collected for the building expansion.

In her history of less than sixty years, Muhlenberg College has graduated about 1,200. Of these 450 have been ministers, 250 teachers, 135 doctors, 125 lawyers and 130 business vocations. Among the ministers are four theological professors and eight missionaries; among the teachers are a number of college and university professors. The college has done its best to instill into its alumni the spirit of service; the large number of graduates in the professions, and particularly the ministry, would seem to show that this spirit is still active.

The scientific collections have been steadily enlarged. A splendid collection of birds and eggs is now in possession of the college, thanks to Professor Bailey, who has done much for the growth of biological study in the college and community. Such collections will be properly displayed in the new science building. A small classical museum has been begun, in which are exhibited some specimens of papyri and objects of daily life of the ancients. The growth of the library has been steady. In 1900 there were about 10,000 volumes; at present there are over 33,000. A new building is needed badly for housing these and making them conveniently available to the student. In a few years we expect to see this building completed. For many years Dr. Bauman was the librarian; the present librarian is Professor Simpson, of the department of English.

The success of the college in oratory has been remarkable, under the training of Professor Brown. This institution is a member of the Pennsylvania Intercollegiate Oratorical Union; and during the past

thirteen years the college has won first place six times, the second place four times, and the third place three times. An interest in debating is now developing, and next year a new instructor will be in charge of this activity, to develop debating teams. There is an active dramatic association. The "Muhlenberg Weekly" is published by editors chosen from the student body, and the "Ciarla" is the annual publication of the junior class. The glee club has been particularly successful in its activities, and makes annual trips, singing to large audiences. The college has been having its share of athletic victories, particularly in football. Athletic activity on the part of all students is stimulated and encouraged; physical education is required of all. Four fraternities, Alpha Tau Omega, Phi Kappa Tau, Delta Theta and Phi Epsilon, two national and two local, have chapters and chapter houses at Muhlenberg College.

For fifty-seven years of her history Muhlenberg College has tried to be faithful to the name of Muhlenberg which she bears. With the loyal support of students, alumni and friends, the college looks forward to greater success and usefulness.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF LATROBE.

By Joseph E. Barnett.

Latrobe was incorporated as a borough May 24, 1854. Six years afterwards, in 1860, its population was 757.

But long before that, early in the last century, a large flouring mill was built, which was later known as Chamber's Mill. The original, like its successors, was built on the Loyalhanna, so that the mill could be run by water power. This mill was the nucleus around which the town of Latrobe was long afterwards built, and it should justly be called the first manufacturing plant in Latrobe. It stood on the site now occupied by Pepperday's garage.

The next manufacturing plant that came to Latrobe was the Pennsylvania Car Works, established along the Pennsylvania Railroad in First Ward, in 1852, by Oliver J. Barnes, who after operating for a few years sold to S. H. & Reuben Baker. The Baker brothers added several large buildings to the plant and the car works continued in operation until 1885, furnishing employment to a large number of men. In a business way Baker Brothers may justly be considered among the makers of Latrobe.

Another early industry was the paper business which was established in 1865 by Bierer & Watt. They subsequently sold to Metzgar Brothers & Co.—later it was taken over by James Peters & Co., who continued the

business very successfully until a few years ago, when it was sold to the Barrett Manufacturing Company, which has since operated the plant at Kingston. The first paper mill was built on the property now occupied as a playground in the First Ward. Under the management of the late Captain Peters, the business was developed to a point that it was necessary to have railroad connections, and about twenty years ago the plant was moved to Kingston on the Ligonier Valley Railroad. The regular employment that was given so many men at the paper mill enabled them to build homes and become permanent fixtures in Latrobe.

Mr. G. B. Whiteman began the manufacturing of shoes in a small way in 1873 in the head block trading under the name of Whiteman & Denman. Mr. Whiteman was an untiring worker, and under his management the shoe factory had rapid and successful growth, so that in the early 80's it gave employment to quite a number of men and women, and occupied a large part of the Head Block. At that period Latrobe seemed destined to become a manufacturing center for shoes. The early death of Mr. Whiteman in 1885, however, put a stop to the industry in Latrobe, as the factory was soon afterwards dismantled.

The late Mathias Saxman was the pioneer coal operator in this district. The Saxman Coal Company, the Latrobe Coal Company and the Loyalhanna Coal & Coke Company began mining and shipping coal in the 70's. Most of the men in the early days working in the mines around Latrobe lived in the town.

The coal industry, the car works, the paper mill and the shoe factory were the only avenues of employment for men in and about Latrobe until the Latrobe Steel Works located on the Bossart farm in 1888. Too much credit cannot be given the early makers of Latrobe—namely S. H. & Reuben Baker, Captain James Peters, G. B. Whiteman and Mathias Saxman. There was in those days a friendliness and helpfulness shown employees. Building and loan associations were organized and men were encouraged and helped by the employers to buy and build homes; thus many becoming permanent and useful citizens. It was during the early 80's and prior to the Latrobe Steel Company locating in Latrobe that the town seemed to have reached its growth. It was at that period that the maple shade trees grew luxuriantly along Ligonier and part of Depot streets. Under their shade the leading citizens were wont to congregate in comfortable chairs tilted to the right angle and discuss the topics of the day. But, alas, the day arrived when Latrobe, the most beautiful town in the county, with its fine topography, its water, coal and other facilities was recognized—there arrived from Philadelphia one day three gentlemen looking for a site for a steel works, and after looking over the town and the advantages offered, they decided to locate a steel works on the Bossart farm. Work was begun in 1888 and the Latrobe Steel Com-

pany (now the Railway Steel Springs, employing four hundred and seventy men) began operating in 1889. This most important industry, which has been added to from time to time—the last and largest addition now nearing completion—was the turning point in the town of Latrobe; transforming a sleepy village into an industrial city. The clang of the hammer came to disturb one's nocturnal slumbers instead of the croaking of frogs in the days gone by. Keeping pace with the industrial growth came street improvement, and the dirt streets of long ago have been covered with brick and cement. The shade trees under which the old timers found rest and comfort have been supplanted, and in their stead are electric light poles, with here and there a filling station.

The next industry to locate in Latrobe was the Nations Mower and Reaper Works. The site being south of the Latrobe Steel Company plant. This operation was started in the fall of 1888 under the guidance of one Captain Cutler. It was short lived, as there seemed to be no demand for the mowing machines. Matches being a household necessity, the plant was turned into a match factory, but it, too, failed. Some time afterwards the building and grounds were sold to the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company, and a factory was started to make woolen blankets. It is still in operation, and is known as the Pearce Manufacturing Company, employing regularly about one hundred and forty-five men and women, and distributing its product all over the United States and other lands.

The Davis Glass Company was the next industrial plant in Latrobe. It came in 1889, and was located in Oakville on the banks of the Loyalhanna. Wire glass for skylights was made successfully in this plant for two years, when it was sold to the Mississippi Glass Company. This company operated for several years, when it was abandoned and the equipment moved to Kane, Pennsylvania. After that two lone watchmen held forth and were the only employees of this once prosperous industry until the early part of the late World War, when the buildings and grounds were bought by the Hudson Reduction Company and used for three years or more for reducing tungsten ore. The property again changed hands in 1923, going to the Vulcan Mold & Iron Company. This company is operating, now employing ninety men, and seems destined to be successful and permanent.

The McFeely Brick Company built a plant in 1901 to manufacture Silica brick. This plant has operated continuously ever since it first began. It has expanded and grown and has in its employ one hundred and sixty men. It is located east of town on the Saxman farm. Near the plant quite a village has been built by the Company to house its employees; it is known as McFeelyville—where dwell in peace and contentment men of all nationalities and color.

John Burns bought five acres of ground in 1904 just above the McFeely Brick Company plant—organized and started the Burns Crucible Steel Company—this operation had a rather sickly career and only operated at intervals. It finally passed to creditors in 1907, and was sold in 1910 for the modest sum of $12,000 to the Vanadium-Alloys Steel Company. This company has operated regularly ever since the first day it started. Its capacity has been increased many times. Its products—high speed steel ("Redu Cut Superior")—is known from coast to coast. Its warehouses are scattered all over the United States and it might truthfully be said that it has done its full share in advertising Latrobe as what it is—"Industrial Latrobe." This company gives employment to two hundred men in its manufacturing and sales departments.

The Latrobe Tool Company was incorporated 1913 and during the war employed one hundred and seventy men. It manufactures twist drills and reamers. The demand for its product has decreased some since the war and it has not been operating to full capacity. It is located on the Saxman farm, near the Vanadium-Alloys Steel Company plant.

The next industrial plant to locate in Latrobe was the Latrobe Electric Steel Company. It was organized in 1913 and located in the Fifth Ward. It was originally a steel casting plant, but in the early part of the war began the manufacturing of high speed and different alloyed steel. It has increased its capacity many times the past few years and has been very prosperous—is strictly a Latrobe industry and gives employment to about three hundred men.

The Peerless Foundry Company was the next industry to locate in Latrobe. It was organized, controlled and operated by Mr. Hook and his associates of Pittsburgh. Owing to bad management this company was placed in the hands of a receiver a few months ago and is not now in operation. When operating it gave employment to one hundred and thirty men.

The last industrial plant to locate in Latrobe was the Anchor Drawn Steel Company, on a site of six acres near the McFeely Brick Works. Its buildings are about completed and the plant will be in operation early in June. About fifty men will be employed in this plant in the beginning.

The various industrial plants mentioned are the ones giving employment to large numbers of men. There are many other important industries which would require too much time to enumerate, among them—the Anderson Planing Mill, Latrobe Printing & Publishing Company, Latrobe Die and Casting Company, Ward Tool Company, Latrobe Steam Laundry and others—all now in operation. Also two brewing companies, ceasing on account of prohibition, and the Domestic Talking Machine Corporation, on account of bad management.

When I approached this subject, "Industrial Growth of Latrobe," my thought was that I could tell all about it in a general way in a few

minutes. I have found, however, that it was a big subject and while I have in a way told something about our industries there are many things yet to be said. Bear in mind that Latrobe has very many advantages favorable to industrial growth, some of which are its close proximity to Pittsburgh, with same freight rate West, its fuel, its water, its topography—the land about being high and sloping, with excellent drainage—making it most desirable; therefore, there is no reason why the pay rolls of these various industries which now average $450,000 monthly should not be doubled within the next few years.

As previously noted the growth of Latrobe actually began at the time the Railway Steel Springs Company located here in 1888. At that time there was one bank with deposits amounting to $350,000. The banks, of which there are four now, have kept pace with the industrial growth of the town and have in no small measure by their help and coöperation been the means of influencing industries to come to Latrobe. The aggregate deposits of the four banks is now over $9,000,000 and reflects the confidence and appreciation of the community they serve.

CARBONDALE, THE PIONEER CITY.

By William Ball Gritman.

Carbondale, the Pioneer City, at the northern limit of the anthracite region, has a polyglot population of approximately 20,000. Its history dates back to the early part of the last century when prospectors from Philadelphia discovered outcroppings of "stone" coal and made large purchases of land in the hope that the fuel might be marketed at a profit. A party of miners were sent here, and a log tavern was erected in the wilderness, about 1824, near the site of the present D. & H. railroad station. A short distance from this point is now standing a stone marker erected at the mouth of the first *underground* mine. In the beginning coal was shipped by wagon to the Delaware River and thence by raft to Philadelphia. With the completion of the D. & H. gravity railroad to Honesdale, and canal to Roundout in 1828-29, the New York market was reached and Carbondale became a lively center of industry and trade. The shipment of coal by this rather primitive method was continued till 1898. The company has erected a monolith on the site of the first plane, commemorative of this noted railway. At Belmont Manor, near here, the Commonwealth has erected a monument to Samuel Meredith, first treasurer of the United States.

Carbondale was given its very appropriate name by Washington Irving, the famous novelist, who was one of the board of managers of the Delaware & Hudson Company that had secured most of the land in this vicinity. Emigrants from here have bestowed the name upon seven other

thriving communities throughout the country. The Pioneer City still finds mining to be its leading industry, although it has become an important railroad center and attracted many and varied industrial establishments, including extensive plants for the manufacture of silk, perforated metals, and refrigerating machinery, each employing several hundred hands.

Carbondale grew rapidly in its infancy and in 1851 was granted a charter as a city. It contained a provision for a Mayor's Court with almost concurrent jurisdiction with the county courts over several townships. This was eliminated, however, by the revised Constitution of the State in 1873. The city has churches of all the leading denominations; thirteen modern schools (a number of which are in very handsome buildings); four banks, two excellent hospitals, and a daily paper of goodly circulation.

Carbondale had its full share of disasters in its early days. A mine cave in 1846 crushed fourteen men to death. This being about the first great calamity in the coal regions it cast a widespread gloom. In 1850 sixty buildings were consumed by fire. In the conflagration of 1867 forty stores and shops were burned, leaving sixty families homeless, while between these dates (in 1855, '59, and '66) occurred other great fires with losses that might have disheartened a less sturdy and active community. The ravages of the black fever in the winter of 1863-64 took away four hundred citizens out of a population of 5,000. Two floods, caused by the breaking of neighboring dams, inflicted much damage in 1850 and 1862, which were dwarfed, however, by that occasioned by the several cloudbursts of 1922. A tornado cut a swath across the northern end of the city in 1909, demolishing several buildings; and the most extensive railroad wreck in history occurred in 1868, when four hundred cars crashed down gravity plane No. 1.

Unlike most coal districts the central portion of the city is not undermined, and deeds are made out without the coal reserve clause. The city is brilliantly lighted at night, is well paved, connected on the north and south by electric street railway and motor busses, has many flourishing fraternal and social organizations, with a country club at Crystal Lake in high repute. Carbondale is 1,100 feet above sea level, and noted for its healthfulness. Its water supply is of unexcelled purity and great abundance. It has ample police and fire protection, attractive amusement places, and all the requisities of modern life.

THE ELLWOOD CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY, ELLWOOD CITY.

By Catherine M. Charles, Librarian.

Ellwood City Free Public Library was established January, 1914, by a group of citizens headed by J. J. Dunn and Prof. C. F.

Becker. The first Board of Trustees was: J. J. Dunn, C. A. Marin, J. S. Jamison, A. E. Conner, Rev. A. P. Lentz, and Prof. C. F. Becker. The first librarian was Mrs. Catherine M. Charles, who was trained at Pennsylvania State Library School, Pennsylvania State College, who still fills this position. The library's support at first was by public subscription and a small appropriation from the Board of Education, but it is now entirely tax supported. It has 9,000 volumes and 4,300 borrowers, forty-seven per cent. of the population. The annual circulation is 59,000 volumes. Its locations have been as follows: First, Park Building, 1914-16; second, Lawrence School, 1916-18; third, Stiefel Building (Annex), 1918-21; fourth, Hartman House (home of the founder of Ellwood City, Henry W. Hartman), 1921—.

GREENVILLE HOSPITAL.

No institutional work carried forward and in largest measure sustained by women has a more substantial and significant place in the charitable and benevolent activities of this State than that of the Greenville Hospital.

The first hospital at Greenville was founded in 1907, Miss Winifred Barr becoming superintendent October 30, 1907, and has continued to the present. The hospital was then housed in a frame building, which had formerly been used as a summer cottage. It at first had fourteen beds for the patients; but since then the new hospital has been built, and to-day one of the finest institutions of its kind in this part of the State has taken the place of the old one. Modern in all respects, it is fully equipped in all of its departments, and has sixty beds. Twelve acres have been added to the grounds, and although the hospital cost $87,000, it has no debts.

THE "SCRANTON TIMES."

Afternoon daily, published in Scranton, the third largest city in the Commonwealth, metropolis of the anthracite coal field, had its real beginning in 1869. In that year Hon. E. S. M. Hill, lawyer, Democratic politician, first mayor of Scranton, and owner of the "Daily Register," a morning newspaper, tiring of the strenuous life of journalism sold the "Register" to a group of Democratic politicians headed by Hon. John Handley, who formed The "Scranton Times" Association and changed the name to the "Scranton Times." William H. Stanton, afterwards district attorney, Congressman, and judge, was the first editor under The "Scranton Times" Association, continuing in that post until 1872, when Aaron Augustus Chase, Esq., a lawyer, succeeded to the ownership and became editor of the "Times."

The period 1871-78 was marked by repeated industrial disputes, rioting, and blood shed in the northern anthracite field. The "Times," under Chase, espoused the cause of the workers. Following the shooting, by an armed body of citizens, of three members of a crowd of strikers on August 1, 1877, Chase in a Sunday campaign paper issued from the "Times" press, denounced the leaders of the "vigilants" as "murderers." He was convicted of libel and served a six months' term in jail, during which he continued to edit the "Times" from his cell.

In 1885 the "Times" passed from the ownership of Mr. Chase to P. A. Barrett, a practical printer and vigorous writer, who had gained experience on Philadelphia newspapers. The Scranton Publishing Company bought out Mr. Barrett's interest in 1888 and installed James C. Coon, who had attained local prominence as a newspaperman, as editor. Evil days fell on the "Times" during the next few years. There were several changes of ownership. The Scranton Publishing Company gradually dissolved and about 1892 Daniel J. Campbell became sole owner of the "Times." In September, 1894, Mr. Campbell leased the plant of the "Times" to William H. Bell and Col. Samuel Hudson, Philadelphia journalists.

During the years from 1869 to 1895 the "Times" had been published as a morning newspaper. In January, 1895, Messrs. Bell and Hudson changed it to an afternoon one cent daily, and it thus became the pioneer penny newspaper of Scranton. A few months later Colonel Hudson retired from the firm. His place was taken by Charles J. Watkins. The lease of the "Times" given to Bell and Hudson in 1894 having expired, the paper again reverted to Mr. Campbell.

On October 10, 1895, Edward J. Lynett, the present owner, purchased the "Times" outright. At that time the office of the paper was in a court off Spruce Street. Mechanical assets consisted of only a few stands of type and a double cylinder flat bed press. Mr. Lynett's first move was to enter into a contract with The "Scranton Tribune" Publishing Company for quarters in the "Tribune" Building on Washington Avenue, for the setting of type upon the linotypes of The "Tribune," and printing of the "Times" upon the "Tribune" perfecting press.

Mr. Lynett had been engaged in newspaper work from August, 1877. At the time he purchased the "Times" he was editor and business manager of the "Sunday Morning Free Press," of which Hon. F. A. Beamish, former mayor of Scranton, was the owner. Mr. Lynett surrounded himself with a competent staff of high-class workers in the mechanical and editorial departments and put John E. Bradley, present general manager, in charge of the advertising department. At the time Mr. Lynett took control of the "Times" the circulation was but 3,200. A lifelong Democrat, Mr. Lynett quickly made the "Times" into the leading Democratic daily newspaper not only of Scranton but northeastern Pennsylvania.

In a few years the leased quarters in the "Tribune" Building became inadequate for the growing business of the "Times." Mr. Lynett purchased the Bradley property on Spruce Street and converted it into a modern newspaper plant. Continued rapid growth, demanding still greater space, impelled Mr. Lynett in the course of the next five years to build a large addition, more than tripling the floor space. Plans are now in the making for a still more modern and greatly enlarged plant, work on which it is expected will begin next April.

The "Times" has a circulation in excess of 45,000 copies daily, the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia or Pittsburgh. Mr. Lynett is sole owner and editor; John E. Bradley, general manager; Thomas Murphy, associate editor; John D. Keator, managing editor. William R. Lynett has recently been appointed assistant to the publisher.

"GRIT."

An illustrated weekly family newspaper of national circulation, is published at Williamsport. The paper is the life work of Dietrick Lamade, who was employed on it as a printer when it was founded in 1882. With three partners and $1,250, of which $150 was cash which Mr. Lamade had saved, and $1,100 money borrowed by him and his partners, the property was acquired in 1884, when he organized Grit Publishing Company. "Grit" had been founded as a Saturday literary edition of a daily paper, but Mr. Lamade purposed to make it a family newspaper.

The first few years of "Grit's" existence as an independent newspaper were frought with many discouraging circumstances. Capital was inadequate. Business was precarious. Prospects were not alluring. One by one Mr. Lamade's original partners sold their interests, Mr. Lamade alone having faith in ultimate success. In 1885 practically a new company was organized. Reorganization immediately resulted in greater enterprise, more energetic work and larger results, and in 1888 "Grit" attained a circulation of 27,000.

A plot of ground was procured in 1889 and in 1890 the erection of "Grit's" own home was begun, and occupied and dedicated in 1891. In order better to conduct the business, Grit Publishing Company was incorporated in 1892, linotypes secured in 1896, and a larger press in 1897. "Grit" still grew and in 1901 its plant was increased by the erection of a mechanical building and the acquisition of a still larger press, the original building being assigned to the executive departments of the organization.

Coincident with the development of the newspaper was the building up of the commercial printing and engraving departments. The first was

essential to "Grit's" publicity campaigns, as well as to meet demands of the public; and the latter to the illustration of "Grit," which from the first was a distinctive feature of the paper. In 1905 commercial printing, which had by its excellence attracted a large clientele, was provided a separate building, which gave "Grit" a complete plant, modern in every respect, fully equipped with the latest and best printing machinery, and having a total floor space of approximately 50,000 square feet, supplemented in 1924 by the erection of a storage paper warehouse of 250 tons' capacity, and in 1925 there was further installed another modern newspaper press, this equipment having been made necessary by the continuously increasing circulation.

As "Grit's" circulation extended to new territories there were created editions to carry news of particular interest to them, and as it increased in the aggregate new departments and features of appeal to the home were added, including the best fiction obtainable which was published in "Grit's" Story Section, a supplement to the main paper. Special processes of printing the illustrations were employed, and attention constantly devoted to the typographical appearance of the paper, resulting in the production of what has been conceded to be the best printed weekly newspaper in the world. With all there was gradually built up a strong organization within the office, supplemented by another outside, comprising contributors, photographers and news gatherers, such as few other papers can boast. The majority of the members of "Grit's" organization have been with it from 10 to over 40 years.

When Mr. Lamade secured control of "Grit" he announced that its purpose was "to inform, instruct and entertain." This purpose has been rigidly adhered to, and, coupled with effort to maintain a high moral standard, has largely insured the wide circulation of the paper. Its average circulation in 1924 exceeded 313,000 copies per week. Another policy which counted for much is "the reader always comes first," a preference that has without exception been demonstrated by the pages of the paper. Politically and otherwise independent, "Grit's" frank and unbiased editorial opinion has won and retained the confidence of its readers, while its many exclusive features have always exerted an elevating influence.

"Grit" has personality. It is not merely unlike any other newspaper, but has a positive individuality, impressed as it always has been by the ideals of its directing head. Through long association those ideals have been firmly fixed in the minds of those charged with the immediate production of the paper, thus insuring harmony of thought and action. And this also is true, Grit Publishing Company has become an institution in that it produces not only the best illustrated weekly newspaper for the family in the world, but also the best trained men and women in all departments of newspaper publication. In Williamsport "Grit" is one of

the most important enterprises, and for Williamsport it extends the widest publicity of all its products.

Sketches of Dietrick Lamade and of several of his co-workers will be found elsewhere.

The "Gazette and Bulletin," published in Williamsport, Pa., points with pardonable pride to its century and a quarter of active and useful life in the newspaper field. No newspaper in the State outside of Philadelphia can boast of such history. At its desks and before its cases have been many whose names have since become closely associated with the history of the city, county and State. A Governor and a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have edited its columns and worked at their trade before its cases.

In the fall of 1801 William F. Buyers, son of John Buyers, of Sunbury, then just about twenty years of age, who had just finished learning the printing trade under Breyvogle, came to Williamsport to establish a newspaper. The first issue appeared the first week in September, 1801, as the "Lycoming Gazette." Its size was twenty by seventeen inches, four columns to the page.

Williamsport at that time contained less than 300 inhabitants and had not yet been incorporated as a borough. The county had been formed from Northumberland County only six years previously and was credited with a population of only 5,414. The whole surrounding country was but sparsely settled. With so limited a field the early years of the "Gazette" were those of struggles and hardships, but Buyers pushed along alone until 1808, when William Brindle became a partner, and shortly after this Buyers disposed of his interest to Isaac K. Torbert and returned to Sunbury.

During 1819, Ellis Lewis, afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, obtained an interest in the paper and shortly after became sole owner. He published it until 1821, when he sold it to Tunison Coryell.

On August 1, 1823, Coryell sold the paper to Henry Miller and John Brandon. They assumed charge at once and on August 9, 1823, issued "New Series—Vol. I—No. 1" of the "Gazette." In the early years each new proprietor started Volume I. At this time the "Lycoming Gazette" was the only newspaper published in the counties of Lycoming, Tioga, Potter and McKean, and circulated in all of them.

In August, 1827, Col. James Cameron purchased Miller's interest and on December 12, 1827, Cameron's interest was purchased by William F. Packer, who afterwards became Governor of Pennsylvania. The firm of Brandon & Packer published the Gazette until August 16, 1829, when Packer became sole owner. On December 19, 1832, John R. Eck purchased an interest in the paper and became sole owner May 11, 1836.

On June 21, 1837, the "Lycoming Gazette" and the "Lycoming Chronicle" were consolidated. The "Chronicle" was established September 26, 1829, by A. Boyd Cummings. On January 9, 1833, his brother, Alexander Cummings, who later became one of the founders of the New York "World," Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin" and the Philadelphia "The Day," became its owner and published it until September 7, 1836, when Charles D. Eldred became associated with him. Cummings retired April 12, 1837, and Eldred continued it until it was consolidated with the "Gazette."

Under the name of "Gazette and Chronicle" the paper was published by John R. Eck and Charles D. Eldred until May 9, 1838, when Eldred retired. On June 30, 1838, Eldred secured control, Eck retiring, and dropped the name "Chronicle," returning to the old original name, "Lycoming Gazette."

Eldred published the "Gazette" until August 13, 1840, when C. W. Fitch purchased it. On February 10, 1842, John F. Carter purchased an interest and on May 7, 1842, became sole owner. On February 11, 1843, John B. Beck obtained an interest and on March 4, became publisher with Carter as editor. Owing to political disagreements Carter retired and Hamlet A. Kerr became editor November 18, 1843, Beck still remaining publisher. Kerr retired August 17, 1844, and the firm became Beck & Co., Charles D. Eldred becoming a partner.

Eldred again secured control June 24, 1846, and on February 17, 1850, Theodore Wright became associated with him. On February 17, 1851, Wright became sole owner.

On February 17, 1855, James W. Clarke became a partner and the firm remained Wright & Clarke until August 17, 1855, when Wright retired. On February 17, 1856, Clarke disposed of the paper to Atwood & Wilson. On August 18, 1856, Wilson retired and Nathan L. Atwood conducted the paper until January 21, 1857, when James W. Clarke and William V. Higgins purchased it and published under the firm name of Clarke and Higgins.

On Setember 24, 1865, Huston & Company, publishers of the "West Branch Democrat," which had been in existence since October 9, 1860, purchased the "Gazette" and consolidated the two papers, retaining the name of the "Gazette." Huston & Company was composed of Charles T. Huston and Thomas Smith.

On April 9, 1867, the "Gazette," which had up to this time been a weekly paper, appeared for the first time as a six-column daily evening paper. A. E. Scholl purchased an interest in the paper December 9, 1867, and the firm was Huston, Scholl & Company, until January 1, 1868, when A. J. Trout purchased the interest of Thomas Smith and the firm became Huston, Scholl and Trout.

On May 20, 1868, the daily was enlarged to seven columns and was issued mornings instead of in the evening. On December 23, 1868, A. J. Dietrick purchased Scholl's interest and the firm became Huston, Trout & Company. On February 27, 1869, the firm became Huston & Company, Dietrick purchasing the Trout interest. On July 21, 1869, Dietrick purchased Huston's interest and became sole owner, John F. Meginness becoming editor of the paper.

On November 22, 1869, the "Lycoming Gazette" and the "West Branch Bulletin," which had been published since June 6, 1860, were consolidated and the paper became the "Gazette and Bulletin."

It was published by the Gazette and Bulletin Publishing Association, Peter Herdic owning the majority of the stock. E. W. Capron, editor of the "Bulletin," became editor; John F. Meginness, editor of the "Gazette," became city editor, and J. B. G. Kinsloe became business manager. Capron remained the editorial head but a few years, when he retired, and Meginness again became editor. In 1873 Herdic purchased the Kinsloe interest and became the sole proprietor. On April 14, 1874, Herdic secured Charles E. Fritcher as publisher and James H. Lambert, afterward a newspaper man of National reputation, as editor.

In May, 1876, Lambert resigned and Meginness became editor again. After a time Mr. Fritcher acquired a controlling interest and conducted the paper until December 27, 1887, when Orange S. Brown purchased a controlling interest and early in 1892 secured full control.

Early in November, 1889, John F. Meginness resigned the editorial chair to give his entire attention to literary pursuits and was succeeded by his son, Warren W. Meginness. On November 23, 1889, the change was made from four to eight pages, and on June 1, 1890, it put into operation its first perfecting press.

On March 5, 1892, it became a member of the Associated Press, a special wire was run into the building, and it has received the full Associated Press report and given it to the public each morning since that date. In 1895 it installed its first Mergenthaler linotypes.

When Orange S. Brown died, January 21, 1908, he still held full control of the "Gazette and Bulletin," but had organized it as the Gazette and Bulletin Publishing Association, George L. Sanderson being president, Addison Candor secretary, and Orange S. Brown manager and treasurer. Warren W. Meginness was still editor. Hon. Henry D. Brown became president at the reorganization which the death of O. S. Brown made necessary, James T. Brown became secretary and Howard Galbraith manager and treasurer.

On October 11, 1909, Colonel Herbert Russell Laird became general manager and treasurer, with W. R. Talbot as editor, and on July 15, 1911, Elmer L. Schuyler succeeded Talbot in the editorial chair. Colonel

Thomas W. Lloyd became telegraph editor and Major William Packer Clarke associate editor, the latter through Governor William F. Packer (1827) and James W. Clarke (1855), representing the third generation participating in the publication of the "Gazette and Bulletin."

THE ALLENTOWN "MORNING CALL."

The only morning paper in the Lehigh Valley, is the unquestioned leader in circulation and influence in its field, which stretches from the coal regions on the north to the confluence of the Lehigh River with the Delaware and embraces a wide belt of a group of most populous and industrially important counties of Pennsylvania.

It is, in spite of its size, not the oldest paper either in the city or the valley. As newspapers go it is a mere youth, having been founded on May 26, 1883, as "The Critic," by Samuel J. Woolever, who conducted it first as a weekly and then as quite a successful Sunday paper until December 7, 1888, when he launched it as a five-column daily paper.

Its early years were extremely lean ones. The habit of newspaper reading was undeveloped. Advertising was still unaccepted by many merchants as a sound business principle. To advertise was counted waste and adding to the cost of the article for the consumer. News gathering was limited both by funds and field and the paper was compelled to struggle hard to maintain life even.

In 1894 the paper was sold by Mr. Woolever to Werner K. Ruhe, who associated with himself trained newspapermen, Charles W. Weiser and K. W. DeBelle, who secured quarter interests in the publication. In January, 1895, the name was changed to "The Morning Call."

In a very large sense the history of the paper's rise dates from the spring of 1895, when Mr. DeBelle sold his interest in the paper to David A. Miller, who had been a reporter on the paper for a year and who then assumed the business management.

Business continued to lag both as to circulation and advertising until 1898, with the outbreak of the Spanish-American War.

In spite of the dearth of news from the seats of that conflict, with the exception of the sea fights at Manila and off Santiago de Cuba, the ingenious journalistic feats of Messrs. Miller and Weiser caused the paper to jump into exceeding popularity. Newspaper reading was encouraged as no other event had been able to do and a future for the paper was seen.

Growth after the Spanish-American War continued on a firm basis, but with nothing of the sensational to distinguish it. In 1904 Mr. Miller became the sole owner of the paper and launched circulation campaigns that brought in thousands of rural readers and established the clientele

of the paper in the soil and in the affections of the entire community. Advertising, which always follows circulation, came steadily and there developed an all-round and synchronous growth in both that was accompanied by constant improvement in mechanical equipment and improved editorial handling and news gathering.

The most definite stride forward in circulation was made by the paper with the acquisition of an Associated Press franchise in 1906. This service began on the night of December 30, 1906, for publication on December 31, 1906, and marked the first skirmish for control of the local field, held hitherto by New York and Philadelphia papers, which had been sending "hay-seed editions" into Allentown. With A. P. service up to 3.00 A. M., the National and foreign field were completely covered and the local paper was able to more than meet the competition that hitherto had throttled it in the local field.

This growth in circulation can be indicated with a few figures. Thus in 1895 the circulation figures were 800. In 1913 they had passed the 16,000 mark. To-day they exceed 32,000.

The printing press in 1895 produced 500 four-page newspapers per hour. That in use in 1913 produced 10,000 twenty-four page papers per hour. To-day high speed Howe presses multiply that production many fold.

With growth in the paper change in homes was found necessary. Originally located at Sixth and Walnut streets, the paper was moved to Mr. Miller's Building at 16 South Sixth Street. In a few years it had outgrown these quarters and it was found necessary to put up a modern plant at 27 South Sixth Street. This was occupied in 1905 and remained the publication and editorial headquarters until April 1, 1920, when the paper was purchased from Mr. Miller by its present owners, the Allentown Call Publishing Company, whose owners and officers are: President, Royal W. Weiler; vice-president and managing editor, Col. Clarence J. Smith; secretary-treasurer and business manager, P. W. Leisenring.

With the change in ownership the publication was moved to the new proprietors' fine, modern building at Sixth and Linden streets, where they had been publishing the "Morning Herald" and the "Daily City Item." The "Herald" was merged with the "Morning Call."

The new proprietors, trained newspapermen, at once developed a policy to make the paper a journal of metropolitan type, not omitting, however, any features that had established the paper as the "Home Paper of the Lehigh Valley." Complete mechanical equipment was installed for the handling of photo-engraving in all its branches, additional telegraph service was installed to cover the markets, editorial features were added and mechanical equipment for the production and appearance of the paper were secured.

With the popularity of radio, a broadcasting station, WSAN, was built and its programs, heard from the Rockies to ships at sea and from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, are popular.

On May 15, 1921, a Sunday edition was added to the weekly publication and within a year the circulation had attained figures of close to 12,000, while present figures are a trifle in excess of 20,000.

The paper to-day has a daily circulation of over 32,000 and on Sunday of 20,000. It carries the largest volume of both space and classified advertising of any paper in the valley. It has a plant complete in every detail for the publication of a modern newspaper and it is conducted along progressive and enterprising lines. It covers its field completely with a circulation in the City of Allentown of nearly 15,000, the population of the city being 90,000. It has an immediate rural circulation of 9,800, while the balance of its circulation is in nearby cities and towns, whose populations make Allentown their shopping centre.

FARMERS NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY.

The Act of Assembly under which the bank was incorporated is a long one, with many stringent provisions. It divides the State into districts of which "the county of Bucks shall be one district, and may establish one bank to be called the Farmers Bank of Bucks County privileged to issue 8,000 shares of a par value of $50 each," and appoints as commissioners for the same, "to do, and perform the several things hereinafter directed," Enos Morris, Anthony Taylor, Abraham Chapman, Lewis Coryell, Josiah Y. Shaw, Abraham Jacoby, John Keith, John Fox, Samuel Sellers, Doctor Samuel Moore, Hugh Ely, John Hulme, George Harrison, which commissioners shall procure one or more books and in each of the said books enter as follows:

> We whose names are herewith subscribed do promise to pay to the President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Bucks County the sum of fifty dollars for every share of stock in said bank set opposite to our respective names in such manner and proportions as shall be determined by the Board of Directors of said Bank in pursuance of an Act of General Assembly entitled An Act Regulating Banks. Witness our hands this sixth day of June in the Year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Among many other stipulations it provides that "whenever the Legislature of the State may require it, the aforesaid several banks, having had sixty days' notice of such requisition, shall loan to the Commonwealth a sum not exceeding one-tenth of their capital stock paid in at the time such loan shall be required, at an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, for any term not exceeding five years, and immediately after the declaration of the dividends or net profits, the president, directors and

PRESENT BUILDING OF THE FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY AT BRISTOL (RADCLIFFE STREET FRONT—OCCUPIED SINCE 1830)

company of such banks shall transmit six per cent. on the whole amount of such dividends to the State Treasurer for the use of the Commonwealth, accompanied by a sworn certificate as to the whole amount of such dividends during the year.

And if such banks shall be exempt from the payment of tax or duty to the United States, then the additional sum of two per cent. shall be transmitted as aforesaid to the State Treasurer.

In case of failure to make said payments, or if no dividend shall have been made or declared during the previous year by any bank having been incorporated for six months previous to the first Monday in November, the charter of the bank so neglecting to pay or declare dividends, shall from henceforth be absolutely null and void, and the said bank shall be deemed dissolved, unlawful and unincorporated.

The first systematic attempt to obtain sufficient subscriptions to the stock to warrant an application for a charter with a reasonable hope that a permanent organization could be effected, and a bank established that would prove a benefit to the community proved hard uphill work for the projectors.

It was not an easy task to induce the staid Bucks County farmers to hazard their small capital—already seriously impaired by the war—in this new venture at such a critical time.

The first minute made in the minute book of the bank recites that "The subscribers to the stock of the Farmers Bank of Bucks County, being duly incorporated by Letters Patent bearing date the thirty-first day of October, 1814, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled 'An Act Regulating Banks,' passed March 21, 1814, did, by public notice, appoint Monday the fifth day of December in the same year for the purpose of organizing the corporation, and of choosing thirteen directors, and for fixing the site of the bank."

At the meeting held December 5, 1814, at the house of Harmon Mitchener, Hulmeville, John Hulme, John Paxson, John Kirkbride, Moses Moon, Anthony Taylor, Isaac Stackhouse, Benjamin Field, Jonathan Thomas, Joseph Kirkbride, John Praul, Isaac Hulme, Joseph Hulme, Enos Morris were duly elected directors, and Hulmeville was fixed upon as the site of the bank.

On Monday, December 12, 1814, the directors convened at the same place and elected John Hulme president of the bank and George Harrison cashier.

The board took into consideration the propriety of making an arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to pay a compound of one and one-half per cent. on the dividends in lieu of the stamp duty imposed by Congress upon bank notes, and the president was directed to correspond with the Secretary of the Treasury on that subject.

An agreement had also been effected with George Hulme for as much

of his house as might be necessary for the accommodation of the bank for $100 per annum, in pursuance of which the necessary desks and counters had been prepared, the windows and doors had been cased with sheet iron and the window-shutters secured by iron bars fastened by keys on the inside.

Joseph T. Pickering was chosen as clerk, and the salary of the president was fixed at $300 per annum, that of the cashier at $800 and the clerk $300, to be paid quarterly.

It was resolved that the bank commence operations on the seventh instant at 9.00 o'clock A. M.; that Tuesday and Friday of each week be the days of discount, and that public notice thereof be given in the "Pennsylvania Correspondent," published at Doylestown, and the paper printed at Newtown.

On February 7, notice was ordered published in the "Pennsylvania Correspondent" and "Herald of Liberty," stating that "specie deposits will be received at the bank and held subject to the special drafts of the depositors in such sums and at such times as they may choose to draw for the same."

As the bags and their contents were kept intact for delivery to the owners this may be styled a beginning of what is now an elaborate system of "Safe Deposits."

The first statement issued February 14, 1815, shows:

STATEMENT OF FARMERS BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY.
February 14, 1815.

Bills and notes discounted		$21,897.95
Notes of other banks		21,991.00
Specie		1,177.00
Due by other banks:		
Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia		1,030.00
Northern Liberties of Philadelphia		3,590.00
		$49,685.95
Capital stock in part		$19,130.00
Discounts received		255.91
Own notes issued	$23,160.00	
Own notes on hand	1,250.00	
In circulation		21,910.00
Money to credit of depositors		8,390.04
		$49,685.95

The first dividend, declared November 6, 1815, was participated in by one hundred and thirty-eight shareholders, and the names of the parties who receipted for the dividend shows that of those whose signatures were appended to the original agreement "many fell by the wayside."

On July 19, 1816, the board authorized the cashier to subscribe for ninety-six shares of the Bank of the United States, borrowing from Anthony Taylor, $2,400, United States six per cent. stock and applying

$480, in specie, from the vault for the first installment on same. A second installment of $960, in specie and $2,400 in United States six per cent. stock was paid, and on May 27, 1817, the Cashier reported that he had sold the ninety-six shares, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the board, showing a gain of $2,952 in the transaction.

The president, John Hulme, having died during December, 1817, Joseph Hulme was elected to succeed him.

At this date the individual deposits amounted to $19,056.24, while the notes of the bank in circulation were $99,101.

On July 3, 1821, Joseph Hulme resigned the office of president, and James Moon was elected as president pro tem, and on August 7 John Newbold was duly elected president.

April 2, 1822, Robert C. Beatty was elected clerk.

On October 25, 1823, George Harrison resigned as cashier, and on November 24, William Newbold was elected to succeed him. Anthony Taylor was elected president. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It appearing that more than two-thirds of the stockholders of this institution have given their consent in writing for the removal thereof to Bristol, therefore it is moved and seconded that we move this Bank to the Borough of Bristol; that the thirty-first day of this month be the day of removal, and that Anthony Taylor, William Richardson, B. Swain and John Paxson be a committee to superintend the same and prepare the Banking House in Bristol for the purpose.

The committee, therefore, removed the books and cash to the location prepared, being a portion of the brick house at the corner of Mill and Cedar streets. It is stated that Anthony Taylor placed the strong box and books in his chaise and deposited them in the new location in one trip with his one-horse chaise, leaving only the four-inch brick cupboard with its sheet-iron door as a reminder of the bank's stay in Hulmeville.

January 23, 1827, William Newbold having resigned as cashier, Robert C. Beatty, who had practically been acting as clerk and cashier during the incumbency of Mr. Newbold, was elected cashier, and on February 27 Charles T. Iredell was elected clerk.

On April 20, 1930, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the funds of the institution are not considered safe, in not having a vault. It is therefore thought proper that a suitable house be purchased, and the necessary alterations made for the convenience and safety of banking, and that Anthony Taylor and John Paxson be a committee to purchase a Banking House and report to the next Board.

The committee reported at the next session that they had purchased of James Craig his house and lot on Radcliffe street, the present location, at a cost of $5,000, and notice was directed to be given to Isaac Peace, the owner of the house then occupied, that the bank would vacate the premises at the expiration of the three months from date.

This fine old colonial mansion is a model of purely Grecian architecture, with its twenty-four inch walls, its porticos in front and rear, supported by massive columns which are still unharmed by time. It was found on erecting the new vault in 1904 and cutting into the two centre ones on the river-front porch to admit the masonry that they were fashioned from clear white pine, two inches thick, built up in sections six inches in width, without knot or blemish, the sections being held together by glue, without nails or screws—the glue still holding them together so completely that the wooden staves split in the middle without the glue allowing them to part from each other. It was erected by James Craig, a nephew of Nicholas Biddle, who succeeded Langdon Cheeves as president of the Second Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia, in 1823, which promoted sound methods and furnished a currency that—according to Congressional reports—was "as safe as silver" and "more convenient."

It was used as a dwelling until sold to the bank, the officers of which have made no change in its exterior or interior except the placing of a vestibule under the front portico, and the erection of the present vault under the rear portico, with such changes in the "sun parlor" used for banking purposes as were required for their accommodation.

President Jackson's annual message to Congress, in 1829, attacked the Bank of the United States as to constitutionality and expediency. He vetoed the bill passed by Congress for its recharter.

It obtained a Pennsylvania State charter in 1836, by agreeing to pay the State a bonus of $2,000,000 and $100,000 annually for thirty years, as well as subscribe to the stock of various transportation routes, but it suspended with the other banks in the crisis of 1837, and went into liquidation in 1841. The shareholders lost in full, but other creditors were paid.

When Anthony Taylor took charge of the Farmers Bank of Bucks County as president, he went to Nicholas Biddle and asked him to send him a competent man to straighten out the tangled affairs of the bank. Mr. Biddle sent Caleb P. Iddings, a gentleman of much experience, who was afterwards fond of relating how he accompanied Mr. Taylor when he "brought the entire bank from Hulmeville to Bristol in his chaise." Mr. Idding's services in extricating the bank from its difficulties, and in teaching the officers proper methods of transacting the business of banking, were invaluable, but as the expense of his time and labor were borne by the president individually, no mention of him appears upon the minutes.

In 1830, the time of the removal of the bank from the Mill Street house to its present location on Radcliffe Street, the Board of Directors consisted of: Anthony Taylor, president; Enos Morris, William Richardson, Isaac Stackhouse, Joseph Jenks, Aaron Feaster, Jonathan Thomas,

James Moon, Joseph Warner, John Kirkbride, John Praul, John Bessonett, John Paxson.

On January 5, 1832, the board addressed a petition to Congress for the rechartering of the Bank of the United States, claiming that it had accomplished its object in preserving a uniform and sound currency throughout the Union, equalizing domestic exchange; in controlling and restraining inordinate issues of local banks; in the efficient aid it renders in time of commercial stress; and in elevating and maintaining abroad the financial and commercial character of the country, and urged that its repeal would produce a distress throughout the country that would be deep, extensive and long felt.

During the financial panic of 1837 the bank had $25,000 in specie in its vaults, but the following resolution was adopted by the board:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the city banks have all suspended specie payments, it is expedient that this Bank also suspend specie payments except for small sums.

All the circulating notes of the bank that were offered for redemption were, however, redeemed in gold, which practice has been adhered to in all subsequent periods of financial depression.

John Paxson was elected president December 12, 1838, to succeed Anthony Taylor, Esq., deceased.

On November 20, 1850, Anthony Burton was elected president to succeed John Paxson, deceased.

On November 11, 1856, Charles T. Iredell, who had served the bank as clerk for almost thirty years, tendered his resignation on account of ill health and failing eyesight. The board, in accepting his resignation, passed resolutions of sympathy, and commended the care and fidelity with which he had performed his duties while in the service of the bank. J. K. Wildman succeeded him.

John K. Wildman having resigned to enter the brokerage business, Charles T. Iredell again assumed the duties of clerk on October 20, 1863, and Edward Swain was elected as additional clerk.

At a stockholders' meeting, held October 25, 1864, the bank voted unanimously to convert the institution from a State bank to a national bank under the laws of the United States, and articles of association were, therefore, framed and adopted December 13, 1864, the title of the bank being changed to the "Farmers' National Bank of Bucks County," and $100,000 in United States bonds being deposited with the United States treasurer at Washington for the security of its circulation.

The incorporation of the bank in the National Banking system in 1864 was for twenty years; rechartered in 1884 and 1904.

Robert C. Beatty, cashier, having died in January, 1867, Charles T. Iredell was elected cashier, and Horatio B. Beatty, clerk.

Charles E. Scott, was elected clerk and bookkeeper on March 15, 1867, Edward Swain having resigned.

Harry D. Young was elected clerk January 23, 1872, to succeed Horatio B. Beatty, resigned.

Anthony Burton, president, having died suddenly in December, 1874, Caleb N. Taylor was elected president at the annual meeting held January 12, 1875. Owing to the illness of H. D. Young, Edwin M. Thomas was elected clerk November 9, 1875, continuing with the bank until December, 1876, during which time he performed his duties with fidelity.

On December 18, 1877, E. Oscar Thomas was elected clerk to succeed Harry D. Young, deceased. Mr. Thomas resigned October 11, 1881, to enter into business in Philadelphia, and Horatio B. Beatty was elected in his stead, the board passing resolutions commending Mr. Thomas for his fidelity and efficiency.

Charles T. Iredell, cashier, dying in June, 1882, Charles E. Scott was elected to succeed him, and on January 30, 1883, the vacancy in the clerkship was filled by the election of Benjamin T. Lovett.

On July 17, 1885, Thomas Scott was employed temporarily to reconcile the individual ledger which had been out of balance for some time. The work was completed in a few days, and upon being urged by the board he accepted the position of additional clerk.

On November 15, 1887, Caleb N. Taylor, president, departed this life, and in recognition of his valuable services, the board directed the following resolution to be spread upon the minutes:

> *Resolved,* That for a full half century past he has been in the Direction, the last twelve years as President, a period covering two-thirds of the corporate existence of the institution, which has ever found in him a faithful and efficient friend and worker for its interests; and his devotion to those interests, with his integrity of purpose, courage, skill and ability in the performance of his duties, were among the marked characteristics of his life.

The board elected Benjamin J. Taylor to fill the vacancy in the directorate, and Pierson Mitchell was chosen as president.

On December 16, 1890, the office of vice-president was created for the first time in the history of the bank, and Benjamin J. Taylor was unanimously chosen for the position.

Pierson Mitchell, president, having departed this life on April 1, 1894, appropriate resolutions were adopted by the board, and Benjamin J. Taylor was unanimously elected president to fill the vacancy; Harvey H. Gillam being appointed as director to fill the vacancy in the board.

The office of assistant cashier was created on April 28, 1903, and was filled by the election of Thomas Scott as assistant cashier.

On January 13, 1914, the board decided to accept the provisions of the new Federal Reserve Act passed by Congress, as failure to do so

would—under the law—necessitate the surrender of the national bank charter, and the matter being submitted to the stockholders on the same day, at a meeting held pursuant to public notice, was approved, and the cashier authorized to notify the organization committee of the intention to subscribe to the capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank to be organized in this district. On November 2, 1914, the first installment on the two hundred and eighteen shares required to be taken was called and paid in.

The dividends to stockholders have been, from May, 1816, to 1821, four per cent semi-annually, May, 1821, dividend of three per cent; 1822, two per cent; from 1822 to 1826 but one dividend was declared. Owing to "the real distress of the people" and the singularly disordered state of the currency, it was difficult for those in debt to comply with their ordinary engagements. The Legislature, moved by the general suffering, interposed to prevent the sacrifice of property of the debtors.

Dividend in 1827-1828-1829 were at the rate of three per cent per annum. Semi-annual dividends were resumed in 1831 at the rate of eight per cent per annum, continuing until 1836, when ten per cent per annum was paid until 1837, when the most disastrous panic that the country had ever known was witnessed, engendered largely by the wide speculations which were widespread for some years immediately preceding the panic. On May 10, the New York banks suspended specie payments, which example was followed the next day by the Philadelphia banks. This suspension continued over a year, but this bank continued to redeem such of its notes as were presented at the counter in gold and silver as heretofore.

Dividends of eight per cent per annum were resumed from May, 1838, to May, 1840, when the rate declined to six per cent; five per cent being paid during 1841 and 1842; four per cent during 1843, 1844 and 1845, with six per cent from thence until 1852, when eight per cent was paid until 1855, ten per cent being maintained during that year and until November, 1857, when the rate was reduced to eight per cent, remaining thus until 1863. when ten per cent was again paid.

The bank had loaned liberally to the Government during the Civil War, and the high rate of interest, together with the premium on gold, enabled it to declare twelve per cent in 1865; fifteen per cent in 1866, and sixteen per cent thereafter until 1875, when the rate was reduced to fourteen per cent, and from 1876 to 1882 to twelve per cent, owing to the lowering of the interest paid by the Government and other causes. During 1882 thirteen per cent per annum was paid, and from that time until the present, a period of thirty-two years, sixteen per cent per annum has been maintained, and the surplus fund has been increased from $75,000 in 1882 to $270,000 in 1914.

Joseph R. Grundy was elected vice-president January 5, 1915. The one hundredth annual stockholders' meeting, held January 12, 1915, was observed by the unvailing of a bronze tablet on the front of the building, on which was inscribed:

Oldest Bank Building in Bucks County
Erected A. D. 1818 by James Craig
The Farmers Bank of Bucks County
Organized at Hulmeville, 1814
Moved to Bristol, 1823
Owning and occupying this
building continuously from
1830 to the present time
Incorporated as the
Farmers National Bank
of Bucks County
1864.

The old books, dating back to 1814, original safe, scales for weighing money, seal press, first currency issued by the bank and many articles of interest were placed on exhibit. A copy of "The History of the Bank for a Century," compiled by Charles E. Scott, cashier, was distributed to each person. Luncheon was served throughout the day.

On March 15, 1917, a testimonial dinner was given at the Union League, Philadelphia, commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the entrance upon duty with the bank of Charles E. Scott, at which representatives of all the banking interests within the county were present to extend their felicitations.

The bank made liberal subscriptions to all issues of Liberty Loan bonds and United States certificates of indebtedness. Card systems of $1 per week payments for Liberty Loan bonds were adopted, necessitating the employment of additional help. The great influx of workers at the government operated shipyards and at the Tullytown powder loading plane necessitated keeping the bank open on two evenings each week, the clerical force being compelled on a great many occasions to work until one and two o'clock in the morning. This condition continued throughout the duration of the late war.

The death of President Benjamin J. Taylor was announced September 18, 1918. Joseph R. Grundy was elected president, and A. Brock Shoemaker, vice-president, October 1, 1918.

November 6, 1922, the surplus was increased to $500,000,000.

The death of Charles E. Scott occurred December 13, 1923, after a continuous service of fifty-six years, he having entered the bank's employ in March, 1867, serving as cashier forty-one years and as director for twenty-six years.

The semi-annual dividend was increased twelve per cent on May 1, 1923, placing the stock on a twenty-four per cent basis.

Thomas Scott, who had served as assistant cashier since April, 1903,

ISSUE OF RELIEF NOTES OF 1840 TO SUSTAIN THE CREDIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH

(Reduced size of notes of the Farmers' Bank of Bucks County)

was on January 8, 1924, elected cashier, succeeding his father, Charles E. Scott, deceased. On April 1, 1924, William H. H. Fine was elected assistant cashier. A list of the present officers follows: Joseph R. Grundy, president; A. Brock Shoemaker, vice-president; Thomas Scott, cashier; William H. H. Fine, assistant cashier. Directors: Joseph R. Grundy, A. Brock Shoemaker, A. Russell Burton, Clifford L. Anderson, Clarence J. Buckman, Thomas Scott, Clarence W. Winter, Walter F. Leedom, Hugh B. Eastburn.

STATEMENT OF AUGUST 31, 1925

Investments	$2,672,354.08	Capital	$92,220.00
Banking House	5,000.00	Surplus	500,000.00
Due from Banks	62,033.91	Undivided Profits	158,055.27
Cash	69,348.31	Circulation	35,900.00
Federal Reserve Bank	92,656.94	Deposits	2,115,217.97
	$2,901,393.24		$2,901,393.24

Dividends paid as State Bank to 1864 ..... $238,595.95
Dividends paid as National Bank since 1864 ..... $880,701.00

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF ROCHESTER.

During the year 1871 the banking house of John Conway & Company was organized with the late John Conway as president and manager. This banking house continued in business until May, 1905, when John Conway decided to convert his business into a national bank. The Peoples National Bank of Rochester, Pennsylvania, was then organized, May, 1905, with John Conway as president (now deceased); James Mitchell, vice-president (now deceased), and Joseph C. Campbell, cashier, with a capital stock of $50,000 and surplus of $10,000. Since the national bank was organized the following presidents, now deceased, having presided over the business, John Conway, James G. Mitchell and Augustus Heller, and the officers at this date (April 15, 1925), are: Walter M. Yost, M. D., president; Alfred P. Marshall, vice-president; Joseph C. Campbell, cashier, and G. Harold Fisher, assistant cashier.

UNION DRAWN STEEL COMPANY.

The history of this enterprise, founded in 1889, is interesting. Years ago, W. A. McCool made certain discoveries concerning the uses of bright finished steel. This is a very hard type of steel, and since that discovery it has come into extensive use. Mr. McCool had his discovery patented, and on May 6, 1889, a company was incorporated for the purpose of putting this product upon the market. The original capitalization was $100,000, and the company at that

time had but two officers, H. W. Hartman being president, and W. A. McCool, general manager. About 1890 Mr. Hartman considered moving the plant, which was at Beaver Falls, to Ellwood City. There was no Ellwood City at the time, but the idea was to build a town about the plant. This was at a time when the Economy Society was making an effort to develop Beaver Falls, and to attract more industries to it, and thus made every effort to keep what industries the town then had. F. N. Beegle, since deceased, had also become associated with Mr. Hartman and Mr. McCool in the Union Drawn Steel Company, and interviews between the parties in interest resulted in the purchase by the Economy Society of the holdings of Mr. Hartman, and so the plant remained in Beaver Falls. The situation was saved, and when the Economy Society decided to liquidate it sold its interest in the steel company to the late Hon. James J. Davidson and the estate of Daniel R. Davidson.

THE LEHIGH COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

is one of the strong professional organization of the State. Its present officers are as follows: (1925): President, H. E. Klingaman; first vice-president, V. J. Gangewere; second vice-president, T. W. Cook; secretary, J. Treichler Butz; treasurer, W. D. Kline; reporter to State society, Maurice Kemp; librarian, F. R. Wentz; censors, W. C. Troxell, R. F. Merkle, H. E. Hersh; district censor, G. F. Seiberling.

Its members are:

ALLENTOWN.

Albright, R. E., 135 S. 5th Street.
Bachman, R. W., 301 N. 2nd Street.
Baer, H. A. D., 1146 Hamilton Street.
Bausch, E. H., 252 N. 7th Street.
Bausch, F. R., 109 N. 2nd Street.
Baush, Mark A., 30 N. 8th Street.
Beck, Foster, 402 Hanover Avenue.
Boyer, F. S., 16 N. 2nd Street.
Boyer, G. H., 528 N. 6th Street.
Boyer, J. F., 1150 Linden Street.
Brady, W. C., 955 Hamilton Street.
Brossman, Martin E., 549 N. 8th Street.
Butz, J. Treichler, 2510 Chew Street.
Butz, W. H., 1338 Walnut Street.
Cook, T. W., 631 St. John Street.
Dickenshied, E. H., 719 Hamilton Street.
Eckert, J. T., 438 N. 6th Street.
Eshbach, W. W., 828 Turner Street.
Feldhoff, E. W., 1224 Turner Street.
Fetherolf, F. A., 941 Hamilton Street.
Fogel, S. C. B., 36 N. 12th Street.
Gangewere, V. J., 1725 Hanover Avenue.
Gearhart, E. A., 547 N. 11th Street.
Haas, M. J., 1353 Chew Street.
Harding, F. B., 25 S. 10th Street.
Hausman, W. A., Jr., 1116 Hamilton St.
Hendricks, A. W., 453 N. 6th Street.
Henry, C. O., 102 N. 10th Street.
Herbst, W. F., 30 N. 5th Street.
Hersh, H. E., 36 N. 8th Street.
Hertz, W. J., 125 N. 8th Street.
Hirschfeld, Eugene, 32 S. 5th Street.
Huebner, I. F., 802 Walnut Street.
Jordan, H. D., 544 N. 6th Street.
Kemp, Maurice, 128 S. Madison Street.
Kistler, J. G., 1615 Chew Street.
Kistler, N. F., 206 N. 9th Street.
Kleckner, M. S., 202 N. 8th Street.
Kline, W. D., 24 N. 8th Street.
Klotz, Fred G., 126 N. 9th Street.
Koch, M. H., 1139 Linden Street.
Kress, P. J., 24 S. 7th Street.
LaBarre, L. C., 936 Hamilton Street.
Lawall, G. S., 534 N. 6th Street.
Masonheimer, W. C., 1314 Hamilton Street.
Matz, J. D., 26 S. 7th Street.
Merkle, R. F., 219 N. 7th Street.
Newman, P. F., 110 N. 8th Street.
Noble, J. W., 102 N. 8th Street.
Otto, C. J., 1314 Hamilton Street.
Parmet, D. H., 436 Tilghman Street.
Peters, R. C., 406 N. 8th Street.

Peters, W. J., 101 N. 13th Street.
Quinn, S. A., 753 N. 6th Street.
Ritter, H. T. M., 101 N. 11th Street.
Rogers, C. C., 326 E. Hamilton Street.
Rutherford, J. D., 112 N. 13th Street.
Schaeffer, F. G., 143 N. 8th Street.
Schaeffer, R. L., 30 N. 8th Street.
Schatz, W. J., 1022 Walnut Street.
Scheirer, F. B., 402 N. 6th Street.
Schlesman, C. H., 216 N. 7th Street.
Seiberling, G. F., 956 Hamilton Street.
Shoemaker, P. C., 45 N. 9th Street.
Smyth, T. L., 430 N. 2nd Street.
Troxell, W. C., 502 N. 2nd Street.
Uhler, S. Mann, 104 N. 8th Street.
Weaber, T. H., 211 N. 8th Street.
Weaver, J. M., 48 S. 10th Street.
Wentz, F. R., 610 N. 6th Street.
Wickert, C. J., 47 S. 13th Street.
Young, M. S., 728 N. 7th Street.

OUTSIDE OF ALLENTOWN.

Mohr, E. H., Alburtis.
Bruch, E. C., 1320 W. Broad St., Bethlehem.
Baker, H. L., Catasauqua.
Hornbeck, J. L., Catasauqua.
Keim, H. J. S., Catasauqua.
Riegel, W. A., Catasauqua.
Schneller, J. S., Catasauqua.
Peters, N. C., Cementon.
Lowright, W. J., Centre Valley.
Langton, D. J., Clifton Heights.
Sipes, D. R., Everett.
Minner, E. S., Egypt.
Backenstoe, M. J., Emaus.
Backenstoe, W. A., Edwalein, Natal, South Africa.
Klingaman, H. E., Emaus.
Weida, I. J., Emaus.
Trexler, W. B., Fullerton.
Newhart, C. J., Hokendauqua.
Gerberich, A. F., Limeport.
Erdman, H. B., Macungie.
Weaver, A. D., Macungie.
Mickley, H. P., Neffs.
Fox, C. R., Northampton.
Haff, C. A., Northampton.
Miller, M. G., Northampton.
Spangler, C. V., Northampton.
Guth, H. E., Orefield.
Reitz, C. H., Palmerton.
Ruloff, C. F., 56 N. 11th St., Philadelphia.
Gault, E. S., 5531 Florence Ave., Philadelphia.
Kern, A. J., Slatington.
Kern, H. B., Slatington.
Muschlitz, C. H., Slatington.
Sowden, E. L., Slatedale.
Fetherolf, W. J., Steinsville.
Lear, John, Trexlertown.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Klopp, H. I., Allentown State Hospital.
Kotz, A. L., Easton.
Johnstonbaugh, C. L., Bethlehem.
Hibschman, H. Z., Philadelphia.
Martin, C. F., Philadelphia.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Lehigh County Medical Society was organized January 14, 1919, at Allentown, it being the first organization of its kind in this State. The officers are (1925): President, Mrs. H. E. Hersh; vice-president, Mrs. F. S. Boyer; recording secretary, Mrs. H. E. Klingaman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. H. Parmet; financial secretary, Mrs. A. F. Gerberich; treasurer, Mrs. J. Treichler Butz.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTIES

ADAMS COUNTY.

Erected January 22, 1800, from a part of York County. Area 528 square miles, 82 per cent. of which is in farms. The soil is fertile, inviting agricultural and horticultural development. Apple culture is an important industry. There are few manufacturing plants. Population, 34,583.

TOWNSHIPS.

BERWICK—Formed in 1800 out of Oxford and Hamilton townships. Area reduced to form Hamilton and Oxford townships. Borough of Abbottstown (formerly Berwick Borough) created within its borders. Population, 617.

BUTLER—Organized August 20, 1849, from parts of Menallen and Franklin townships. Borough of Biglerville created within its borders. Population, 1167.

CONEWAGO—Organized in 1801 from parts of Heidelberg and Manheim townships. Borough of McSherrystown created within its borders. Population, 1164.

CUMBERLAND—First settled in 1733. Borough of Gettysburg, the county seat, created within its borders. Population, 1452.

FRANKLIN—Formed in 1789. The borough of Arendtsville created within its borders. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, Mennonite. Population, 1900.

FREEDOM—Organized in 1838 from a part of Liberty Township. Church: Presbyterian. Population, 429.

GERMANY—Settled as early as October, 1727, the place then being known as "Digges' Choice." Laid out as a township in 1732. Borough of Littlestown created within its borders. Population, 722.

HAMILTON—Formed in 1810 out of Berwick Township. Borough of East Berlin created within its borders. Population, 591.

HAMILTONBAN—One of the original townships of the county. Borough of Fairfield created within its borders. Population, 1516.

HIGHLAND—Organized out of "The Manor of Maske." Church: Presbyterian. Population, 406.

HUNTINGTON—Organized as early as December, 1798. York Springs Borough created within its borders. Population, 1268.

LATIMORE—Organized out of Huntington and parts of other contiguous townships. Chief village, Mechanicsville. Soil generally fertile. Occupation, principally agriculture. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, Union, German Baptist, United Brethren. Population, 977.

LIBERTY—Industry, agriculture. Churches: Reformed, Dunkard. Population, 741.

MENALLEN—Organized from a part of Butler Township. Borough of Bendersville created within its borders. Population, 1538.

MOUNT PLEASANT—Much of surface is suitable for agriculture. Churches: Roman Catholic, Reformed, United Brethren. Population, 1714.

MOUNT JOY—Hamlet; two taverns. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, United Brethren. Population, 1083.

OXFORD—First settled in 1730, when known as "Digges' Choice." Organized in 1847 out of Berwick Township. Borough of New Oxford created within its borders. Population, 991.

READING—Organized as early as 1798. Village, Hampton. Churches: United Brethren, Methodist Episcopal, German Baptist, Presbyterian, Reformed. Population, 1041.

STRABAN—Organized as early as 1799 from a part of "The Manor of Maske." Soil generally fertile. Churches: Presbyterian, Reformed. Village, New Chester. Population, 1399.

TYRONE—Contains large area of fine arable land. Chief occupation, farming. Village, Heidlersburg. Churches: Lutheran, United Brethren. Population, 911.

UNION—Organized in 1841 from "The Manor of Maske." Hamlets, Sells Station, Church Station. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Mennonite. Population, 821.

BOROUGHS.

ABBOTTSTOWN—Incorporated in 1835 under name of "Berwick Borough." Name changed later to Abbottstown. Industry: Cigar making. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, Roman Catholic. Population, 334.

ARENDTSVILLE—Formerly called "John's Pursuit." Founded in 1808 by John Arendt. Incorporated from a part of Franklin Township. Occupation, chiefly agriculture. Industries: Barrel factory and grist mill. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 358.

BENDERSVILLE—Formerly called Wilsonville. First settled in 1811. In rich agricultural surroundings. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed-Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren. Population, 356.

BIGLERVILLE—Laid out as a village in 1817. Incorporated from a part of Butler Township. Has tidy, thrifty business center of agricultural section. Produces canned goods. Churches: United Brethren, Lutheran, Dunkard ("Colored"). Population, 539.

EAST BERLIN—Incorporated in 1879 from a part of Hamilton Township. Products: Condensed milk, shirts, cigars. Newspaper: "News." Seat of State Normal School. Churches: Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Reformed-Lutheran, Evangelical, Methodist Episcopal, German Baptist. Occupation, chiefly agriculture. Population, 610.

FAIRFIELD—Named in 1801 "Millerstown," by Squire William Miller, for whom it was surveyed. Incorporated as the borough of Fairfield.

Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic. Inhabitants generally given to agriculture. Population, 401.

GETTYSBURG—The seat of justice for the county. Founded by James Gettys, from whom it received its name. Laid out as a town in 1780. Selected as the county seat in 1800. Incorporated as a borough March 10, 1806. Seat of Theological Seminary and Gettysburg College. Banks, 2. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Reformed. Seat of county buildings and National Cemetery. Here was fought great battle of Civil War and one of few decisive battles of the world. Most populous borough in the county and center for large agricultural region. Has large furniture factories. Products: Brick, furniture, clothing, terra cotta. Newspapers: "Compiler," "Star and Sentinel," and "Times." Population, 4439.

LITTLESTOWN—Laid out as a village in 1765. Formerly known as "Petersburg." Incorporated out of Germany Township in 1864. Bank, 1. Newspaper, "Adams County Independent." Has many cigar factories, large canning plants, and silk mills. Churches: Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren. Population, 1552.

MCSHERRYSTOWN—Incorporated in 1882 out of Conewago Township. Seat of St. Joseph Convent. Cigar making is the principal industry. Population, 1800.

NEW OXFORD—Laid out as a village of Oxford Township in 1792. Named New Oxford in 1822. Incorporated August 20, 1874. Agriculture is chief pursuit. Products: Boots and shoes, brick, cigars. Newspaper: "Item." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 949.

YORK SPRINGS—Incorporated in 1868 out of Huntington Township. Newspaper: "Comet." Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Protestant Episcopal. Center of thriving, prosperous agricultural district. Population, 287.

WHARF, FOOT OF SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH

MONONGAHELA INCLINE, PITTSBURGH

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Erected September 24, 1788, from parts of Westmoreland and Washington counties. Named for the mountains of the immediate region. Under an act, passed March 12, 1800, the county was reduced to its present limits of 725 square miles, nearly three-quarters of which is arable. Divided into townships September 4, 1789. County seat, Pittsburgh. Population, 1,185,808. County is one of the richest in the United States in its extensive deposits of coal, petroleum, natural gas, from which also immense wealth has come in marketing of by-products. The county contains one second class city, Pittsburgh; three third class cities, McKeesport, Duquesne, and Clairton; 53 townships; and 61 boroughs. Population, 1,185,800.

CITIES.

PITTSBURGH—Named by the indomitable Brigadier-General Forbes for the great prime minister of England and friend of Britain's colonies, William Pitt, November 26, 1758. Ordered to be laid out as a town in 1764. Originally a town of Westmoreland County. Survey completed in 1784. Area when town was platted comprised 5766 acres. Immense coal business had its origin in 1760. Created a borough, April 22, 1794. Chosen as county seat in 1788. Incorporated as a city March 18, 1816. Oldest city west of the Allegheny mountains. In 1872 annexed great manufacturing district comprised in the boroughs of Temperanceville, Union, West Pittsburgh, Allentown, Mount Washington, Birmingham, East Birmingham, South Pittsburgh. Since 1910 annexations have included the borough of Spring Garden and parts of Baldwin and Ross townships, and since 1900 the boroughs of Elliott, Esplen, Montooth, Sheraden and West Liberty, and Sterrett Township. Chartiers Township annexed since 1920. The city of Allegheny was voted into the city of Pittsburgh in 1909. Now leads the world as a manufacturing center, particularly in the iron, steel and glass industries. Over 5,000,000 tons of pig iron used annually in Pittsburgh furnaces. Other leading industries: Glass, electric appliances, railroad locomotives and railroad appliances, stoves. Outlet of vast oil fields of Allegheny and Ohio River basins. Natural gas is great contributor to wealth and comfort of city. Seat of Theological Seminary, University of Pittsburgh, important insurance companies, Roman Catholic and Episcopal Cathedrals, United States Arsenal, Carnegie Library, Carnegie Institute, Phipps Conservatory, Pennsylvania College for women, Pittsburgh Academy. Banks, 106. Seat of great banking House of Mellon, second only to largest bank in the United States. Newspapers: "Gazette Times," "Post Dispatch," "Chronicle Telegraph," "Press," "Leader," "Sun," "Daily Law Bulletin," "Volksblatt and Freiheits Freund," "Courier," "Observer," "Catholic," and a number of foreign-language

papers. Churches: Presbyterian, 75; United Presbyterian, 40; Lutheran, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Disciples of Christ, Jewish, German Evangelical, Roman Catholic, Congregational, Greek Orthodox, Greek Russian Orthodox, Reformed. Population of Greater Pittsburgh, 588,343.

McKeesport—First white pioneer settler, David McKee, 1756. Laid out town in 1795. Christened McKeesport in November of that year. Created a borough September 3, 1842. Incorporated a city in 1890. Industries: Sheet and tin-plate, iron-making and its allied branches, steel mills. Boroughs of Reynoldton and Christy Park annexed. Boroughs of East McKeesport and Dravosburg created within its borders. Versailles and Port Vue, suburbs, seats of great tube and tin plate plants, respectively, and within the McKeesport area of influence. Newspapers: "Times," "Daily News." Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Reform Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, German Evangelical, Congregational, Christian Science. Population, 46,781.

Duquesne—Name taken from Fort Duquesne, which was named for one of the governor-generals of Canada. Settled as early as 1789. Formerly called "McKee's Choice" and "Ross Commons." Created a borough, September 12, 1891. Incorporated as a city in 1910. Area nine hundred acres. Seat of one of the greatest plants of the United States Steel Corporation, whose furnaces there consume 2,300,000 tons of oil and deliver 1,200,000 tons of finished products yearly. Chief industries, iron and steel. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, Lutheran, Christian, Protestant Episcopal, Hebrew, African Methodist Episcopal. Population, 19,011.

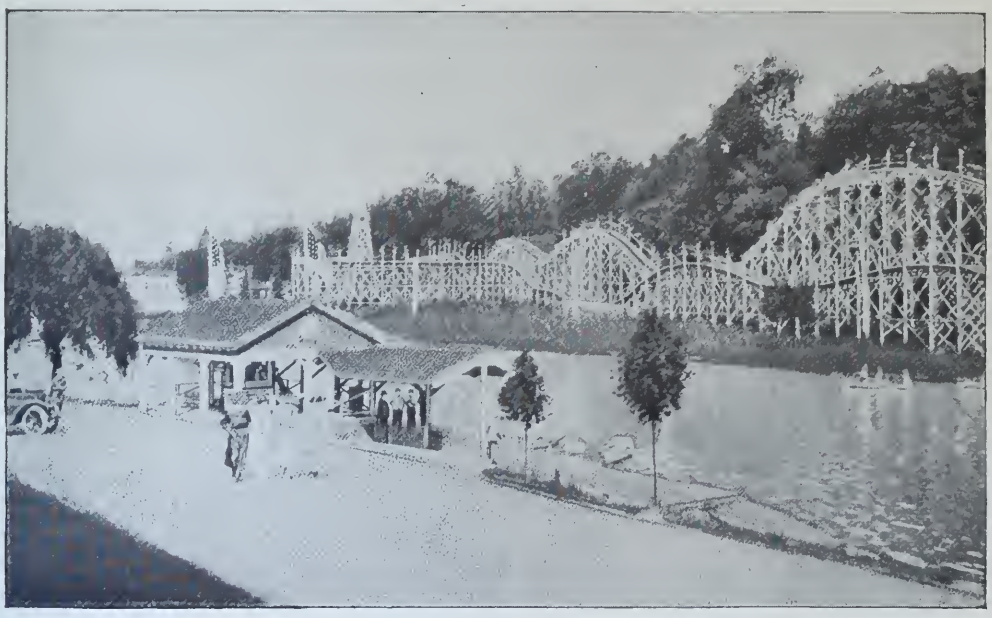
Clairton—Incorporated as a borough, April 25, 1903. As a city, January 1, 1922, by consolidation of the boroughs of Clairton, Wilson, and North Clairton. Formerly part of the township of Jefferson. City has had phenomenal growth owing to location there of great steel plants and resultant real estate development on mammoth scale. Chief industries of city: Iron and steel, gas, coal tar, varnish. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, African Baptist, Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, Jewish. Population, 20,000.

TOWNSHIPS.

Aleppo—Erected June 7, 1876, from western part of Kilbuck. Glenfield and Osborne boroughs created within its borders. Churches: Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 397.

Baldwin—Erected February 24, 1844, out of St. Clair and Mifflin. Gave territory to form Overbrook, Brentwood and Castle Shannon boroughs. Named for Henry Baldwin, prominent member of the Pittsburgh bar. Chief industry, coal mining. Churches: Lutheran, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic,

MAIN ENTRANCE, HIGHLAND PARK, PITTSBURGH



BOAT LANDING, WEST VIEW PARK, PITTSBURGH

Methodist Episcopal. Villages, Engleartville, Fairhaven, and Redman Mills. Population, 4928.

Bethel—Erected June 7, 1886, from Snowden Township. Named after meeting-house formerly in upper end of St. Clair Township. Churches: Presbyterian, Baptist. Population, 2406. Lost part of area to form Castle Shannon Borough. Borough population, 2353.

Braddock—Erected March 9, 1885. First settled by whites in 1753. Named after the memorable defeat of the British General Braddock by the Colonists. Industries: Steel works, brick-making, pressed ware. Braddock borough created within its border. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Disciples, Baptist, Lutheran, African Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal. Population, 1215.

Chartiers—Erected April 12, 1851, out of Lower St. Clair Township. Name taken from creek named for Peter Chartier, a half-breed and Indian trader and employed by the French as a spy. Annexed to city of Pittsburgh. Crafton borough created within its limits. Churches: Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Villages: Idelwood, Sheridanville. Population, 5934.

Collier—Organized June 7, 1875. Territory settled in 1770. Chief industry coal mining. Villages: Woodville, Walker's Mills. Population, 4651.

Crescent—Taken from territory of Moon Township in 1855. Formerly known as the "Forks of Flougherty," from the stream of that name. Settled as early as 1794. Village, Shousetown. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 980.

East Deer—Formed in 1836 from Deer Township. Tarentum borough formed within its borders. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian, Lutheran, Roman Catholic. Population, 3506.

Elizabeth—Erected in 1788 as one of original seven sub-divisions of the county. Principal industry, coal mining. Chief village, Boston. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, United Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist. Population, 6563.

Fawn—Erected March 28, 1858, from East Deer Township. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 615.

Findlay—An exclusively agricultural township created out of Moon Township in 1822 and named in honor of Governor William Findlay. Industries: Coal mining and coking ovens. Villages: Clinton, Cliff Mine, McMinn, and Imperial. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, United Presybterian. Population, 1926.

Forward—Named in honor of Hon. Walter Forward, a distinguished jurist, and erected March 29, 1869, out of Elizabeth Township. Has large coal deposits. Elizabeth borough created within its borders. Churches:

Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Roman Catholic, African Methodist Episcopal. Population, 4932.

FRANKLIN—Erected in August, 1823, out of Ohio Township and named in honor of America's great philosopher. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, Lutheran, Baptist. Population, 847.

HAMPTON—Erected February 16, 1861. Churches: United Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian, Roman Catholic. Population, 1720.

HARMAR—Set apart June 8, 1875, the territory having been taken from Indiana Township. Churches: Reformed Presbyterian, United Presbyterian. Population, 1230.

HARRISON—Formed from Fawn Township in 1863. Natrona principal village; seat of salt works. Population, 9389.

INDIANA—Erected December 26, 1805, from area originally in Pitts Township. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, Lutheran. Population, 2298.

JEFFERSON—Created out of Mifflin and St. Clair townships in January, 1828. Chief industries coal mining, limestone quarrying. West Elizabeth borough formed within its borders. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, African Methodist Episcopal. Population, 5009.

KENNEDY—

KILBUCK—Formed by decree of court March 9, 1869. Probably named for Indian, William Henry Kilbuck. Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian. Seat of Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. Population, 177.

LEET—Erected June 26, 1869, following the division of Sewickley. Named in honor of Jonathan Leet, state surveyor. Sewickley and Leetsdale boroughs formed within its borders. Churches: Baptist, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, United Presbyterian, Roman Catholic. Population, 627.

LINCOLN—Created March 29, 1869, out of Elizabeth Township. Bellevue and Reynoldton boroughs created within its borders. Coal mining and brick making are chief industries. Church: Methodist Episcopal. Population, 739.

LOWER ST. CLAIR—Erected in 1806 or 1846 (authorities unsettled on date). Mount Oliver borough created within its borders. Principal industry, coal mining. Church, Roman Catholic. Population, 51.

MCCANDLESS—Formed March 22, 1851, the name being substituted for "Taylor," designation in original order for erection. The present name being for Hon. Wilson McCandless, a judge of the county bench. Churches: Lutheran, English, and German. Population, 1465.

MARSHALL—Erected June 3, 1863, from Franklin Township, and named in honor of T. M. Marshall, attorney, who conducted the proceedings before the court. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1140.

HOME OF STEPHEN C. FOSTER, PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH

MARGARET MORRISON SCHOOL, PITTSBURGH

MIFFLIN—One of the largest townships of the county and was erected at the first session of the court after the erection of Allegheny County. Homestead borough created within its borders is seat of one of greatest of branches of iron, steel and coking industries in the country. Parts of township annexed to city of Duquesne and Hays borough. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, African Methodist Episcopal, United Presbyterian. Population, 11,267.

MOON—Organized in 1789. In 1790 territory added from Washington County. Geologically, entire township is included in the fourth coal-measure, or Pittsburgh vein. Coraopolis borough created within its borders June 7, 1866. Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Chief industry, coking ovens. Population, 1700.

MOUNT LEBANON—

NEVILLE—Comprises Montour's Island in the Ohio River and was erected April 8, 1865, after having been successively in townships of Moon, Fayette, Robinson and Ohio. Named for General John Neville, a large landowner and man of affairs of the county and nation during Revolutionary period. Chief occupation, agriculture. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1272.

NORTH FAYETTE—Created March 16, 1842, from Fayette township. Settled as early as 1774. Villages: Imperial, also partly in Findlay township; Noblestown and Oakdale Station, also partly in South Fayette. Churches: United Presbyterian, Roman Catholic. Chief industry, coal mining. Population, 5000.

NORTH VERSAILLES—Created out of Versailles township in September, 1869. Turtle Creek created as a borough in part within its borders. Seat of extensive manufacture of Westinghouse airbrake. Population, 4844.

O'HARA—Formed June 8, 1875. Named in honor of Colonel James O'Hara, pioneer glass manufacturer of Western Pennsylvania. Churches: Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian. Sharpsburg borough created within its borders. Population, 4672.

OHIO—Erected in September, 1803, taking its name from the great river. Has lost area to form Franklin, Sewickley and Kilbuck. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, United Presbyterian. Population, 404.

PATTON—Created March 4, 1849, by the dividing of Plum township. Turtle Creek borough formed from part of its area. Churches: United Presbyterian, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Reformed. Population, 3624.

PENN—Formed from Wilkins township, and first named McNair, July 8, 1850. Name afterward changed to Penn. Extensive coal interests. Verona borough created within its borders. Churches: United Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal. Population, 8342.

Pine—Erected in 1796. Named after creeks rising within its borders. Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Baptist, Roman Catholic. Population, 685.

Plum—Erected in June, 1789, out of Pitt township. Named after creek forming part of borders. Large coal deposits contribute to principal industry. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 3855.

Reserve—Erected in October, 1835, as part of the "reserved" tract of Ross township. Spring Garden borough, formed within its borders, annexed to city of Pittsburgh. Population, 2605.

Richland—Erected June 7, 1860, from West Deer and Pine townships. Named for the fact of township "including all the rich land and all the rich men" in Pine and West Deer. Population, 1361.

Robinson—Erected in June, 1801, out of Fayette township. First permanent settlers of Scotch origin. Churches: United Presbyterian, Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran. Industries: Coal mining, coking, lead, steel. Principal village is Palmersville. Borough of Rosslyn Farms created in part within its borders. Population of borough, 315. Chartiers township annexed to city of Pittsburgh. Population, 3,453.

Ross—Erected in November, 1809, and named in honor of James Ross, an eminent lawyer of Pittsburgh. Bellevue borough created within its borders. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 4949.

Scott—Formed June 29, 1861, from Upper St. Clair township. Gave territory to form Mount Lebanon township. Township is rich in coal deposits. Villages, Glendale, Leasdale. Churches: United Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist. Population, 4,927.

Sewickley—Erected June 28, 1854, from part of Ohio township. Name is of Indian origin and is said to signify "sweet water." Population, 164.

Sewickley Heights—

Shaler—Created March 20, 1847, under name of "Marion" but on same day name was changed to Shaler in memory of Judge Charles Shaler. Etna and Millvale boroughs formed within its borders. Churches: United Presbyterian, German Evangelical, Roman Catholic. Population, 6,306.

Snowden—Formed from parts of Jefferson and Upper St. Clair townships October 6, 1845. Lost territory to form Bethel township. Population, 2,889.

South Fayette—Formed in 1822. First permanently settled prior to 1785. Chief industries: Coal mining and coke-works. Villages: Herriottsville, Federal, Beechmont and Sturgeon. Churches: Presbyterian. Population, 9,221.

South Versailles—Erected in September, 1869, out of Versailles township. Chief industries, coal and coke. Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic. Population, 303.

Springdale—Erected in 1874 out of territory originally in Pitt town-

ship. Name derived from fact of many excellent springs within its borders. Cheswick borough created within its borders. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, United Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist Protestant. Population: township, 910; borough, 2,929.

Stowe—Erected December 6, 1869. McKee's Rocks borough created within its borders. Chief industries: Steel, iron. Churches: Roman Catholic, Lutheran. Population: township, 10,665; borough, 16,713.

Union—Formerly of Chartiers, erected September 29, 1860, under name of "Kirkpatrick," but inhabitants having objected to so long a name for so small a township, took the name of Union, as allowed by the court. Coal mining is chief industry. Greentree borough created within its limits. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutheran. Population, 1,598.

Upper St. Clair—Erected 1806 or 1846 (authorities unsettled on date) from St. Clair township. Settled as early as 1769. Bridgeville borough created within its borders. Chief industry, coal mining. Church, Presbyterian. Villages, Essen, Moorhead. Population: township, 1458; borough, 3,092.

Versailles—Smallest of original subdivisions of the county. Divided in September, 1869, to form North Versailles and South Versailles townships. Chief industries, coal mining, natural gas. Population, 2,241.

West Deer—Formed in 1836 by the division of Deer township. Named after creek on its borders. Oil and gas are basis of chief industries. Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Covenanter. Population, 5290.

Wilkins—Erected November 10, 1821, out of what was the original Pitt township. Lost parts of area to help form Turtle Creek and Wilkinsburg boroughs. The chief industry is coal-mining. Churches: Baptist, Roman Catholic, Lutheran. Population, 3,455.

BOROUGHS.

Aspinwall—Incorporated as a borough from O'Hara township in 1893. Principal industries, iron and steel. Churches, 6. Population, 3170.

Avalon—Formerly the borough of West Bellevue, taken from Kilbuck township and incorporated December 9, 1874. Name changed in 1894 to Avalon. A residential community. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran. Population, 5277.

Bellevue—Incorporated September 7, 1867, from a portion of Ross township. Suburban residential borough, contiguous to Pittsburgh. Churches: United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Presbyterian. Newspaper, "City and Suburban Life." Population, 8198.

Ben Avon—Organized in January, 1891, from parts of Kilbuck township. The Presbyterian is the principal religious society. Population, 2198.

Ben Avon Heights—Borough immediately below the borough of Avalon. Incorporated from part of Kilbuck township. Population, 130.

Brackenridge—Incorporated September 21, 1901. Has as its chief

industries extensive coal and coke companies and steel and glass plants. Churches: Christian Volunteer, Methodist Episcopal, Church of God. Population, 4987.

Braddock—Created a borough in 1867. Greatest industry is mammoth steel works, later known as the Carnegie Steel Company. Seat of Greer's Business College, Braddock General Hospital and oldest Carnegie Library in America. Churches: Roman Catholic, Jewish, Christian, United Brethren, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Lutheran, Protestant Episcopal. Population, 20,879.

Bradford Woods—Incorporated May 3, 1915, from part of Marshall township. Population, 213.

Brentwood—Incorporated from a part of Baldwin township in 1917. Largely residential. Population, 1695.

Bridgeville—Incorporated in 1901 from Upper St. Clair township, and is largely a residential section. Natural Gas and oil found within limits. Chief industries: glass works, rolling mills, steel box factory, brick kilns. Churches, 5. Population, 3092.

Carnegie—Incorporated March 1, 1894, by consolidation of boroughs of Mansfield and Chartiers and named in honor of the great steel master. Industries: Lead, iron, steel, coke. Churches: Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist Protestant, African Methodist Episcopal. Population, 11,516.

Carrick—Incorporated in 1904 from a part of Baldwin township. Annexed another portion of Baldwin. Chief industries, mining. Population, 10,504.

Castle Shannon—Incorporated December 20, 1919, from parts of Baldwin, Bethel and Mount Lebanon townships. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist, Roman Catholic. Population, 2353.

Chalfont—Incorporated from part of Wilkins township. Residential. Population, 1044

Chiswick—Incorporated in 1902. Chief industry, tanning. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 471.

Coraopolis—Incorporated from Moon township June 7, 1886. Products: Manganese steel, castings, lamps, springs. Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 6162.

Crafton—Named in honor of Charles C. Craft and incorporated January 8, 1894, the site formerly having been known as Killiman in the Indian tongue. A compact settled district. Has large stove factory. Churches: Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 5954.

Dormont—Incorporated in 1909 from a portion of Scott township. Annexed portion of Union township. Population, 6455.

Dravosburg—Incorporated March 21, 1903. Population, 2204.

ATHLETIC FIELD AT KENNYWOOD PARK, PITTSBURGH

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, PITTSBURGH

East McKeesport—Incorporated December 14, 1895, from part of North Versailles township. Population, 2430.

East Pittsburgh—Incorporated in 1895 from parts of Braddock and Wilkins townships. Location of great Westinghouse plants. Churches, 9. Population, 6527.

Edgewood—Incorporated in 1888 from portions of Sterrett and Wilkins townships. Residential district. Population, 3181.

Edgeworth—Incorporated from a portion of Leets township in 1904. Named from famous female academy destroyed by fire. Chief industry, machine manufacturing. A modern residential district. Population, 1373.

Elizabeth—Incorporated April 5, 1834. Named in honor of wife of Colonel Stephen Bayard, Revolutionary officer. Oldest settlement on the Monongahela with the exception of Pittsburgh. Settled in 1769. Main industry, colleries. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Covenanter, Methodist Protestant, African Methodist Episcopal. Population, 2703.

Emsworth—Organized in 1897 from the township of Kilbuck. Churches: Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Roman Catholic. Modern residential community. Population, 2165.

Etna—Incorporated September 16, 1868, formerly called Stewartsville and included the borough of Sharpsville. Favored as a residential section. Industries: Iron works, steel mills. Churches: United Presbyterian, German Evangelical. Population, 6341.

Glassport—Incorporated in 1902 from a part of Port Vue borough. Industries: Railroad repair shops, band iron mills. Churches: Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Lutheran, Free Methodist. Seat of great steel mill. Population, 6959.

Glenfield—Formerly known as Camden, and taken from part of Aleppo township, incorporated December 4, 1875. Industry, matting mills. Churches, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 2156.

Greentree—Incorporated July 14, 1885, from a portion of Union township. Suburban home and farming community. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutheran. Population, 1043.

Hays—Incorporated in 1902. Annexed part of Mifflin township. In Homestead industrial zone. Population, 2231.

Haysville—Organized in 1902 from a portion of Aleppo township. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 173.

Homestead—One of the most important steel manufacturing centers of the world, incorporated September 18, 1880. Seat of the most important branch of the United States Steel Corporation. Names of Carnegie, Schwab, Frick and Gary indelibly associated with industrial and financial life of the town. Newspapers: "Herald," "Mirror," "Local News," "People's Weekly," "Valley Echo," "Homestead News," "News Messenger," "Daily Messenger."

Seat of Industrial Vocational School. Has $200,000 hospital. Churches: Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Protestant Episcopal, German Evangelical, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Pentecostal, Presbyterian, Reformed, Jewish, Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic. Population, 20,452.

INGRAM—Named in honor of Thomas Ingram, from Ireland, who purchased the site in 1823. Incorporated from a portion of Chartiers township in 1902. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 2900.

KNOXVILLE—Incorporated September 7, 1877. Prosperous "South Side" community. Population, 7201.

LEETSDALE—Incorporated in 1904 from a part of Leets township. Industries: Building of manufacturing plants. Churches: United Presbyterian, Baptist, Lutheran. Population, 2311.

LIBERTY—Organized September 7, 1912, from part of Port Vue borough. Population, 601.

MCKEES ROCKS—Incorporated March 15, 1892. Derived its name from Alexander McKee, to whom a land grant was made in 1764. One of chief manufacturing centers in the world. Chief Industries: Steel works, iron works, coal, lumber, natural gas. Seat of the Ohio General Hospital. Banks, 3. Churches: Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran. Population, 16,713.

MILLVALE—Originally the old Allegheny Poor Farm and was organized as a borough February 13, 1868, from a part of Shaler township and Duquesne borough. Products: Saws, boilers, tinware. Seat of extensive rolling mills. Churches: Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and other religious denominations. Population, 8031.

MOUNT OLIVER—Incorporated November 9, 1892, taken from a portion of Lower St. Clair township. Population, 5575.

MUNHALL—Incorporated in 1900. Sometimes called richest borough in the world. In Homestead industrial district. Nine-tenths of Homestead Steel Works located in this borough. Population, 6418.

NORTH BRADDOCK—Organized as a borough in 1897. Chief industries: Iron-making and steel rolling mills. Largely a residential town. Churches, most of the orthodox denominations. Population, 14,928.

OAKDALE—Incorporated September, 1872, in the oil field. Industries: Oil, cork, asbestos, coal. Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, African Methodist Episcopal. Seat of Oakdale Classical and Normal Academy, and Oakdale Fire Insurance Company. Population, 1611.

OAKMONT—Incorporated in 1889 from part of borough of Verona. Chiefly a residential district. Churches, 6. Population, 4512.

ORMSBY—Incorporated September 8, 1868, taken from St. Clair borough and named for a family that once owned all that section. Population, chiefly mill-workers and their families.

OSBORNE—Formerly called Glen Osborne, incorporated March 10, 1883, from a part of the township of Aleppo. Purely residential. Population, 358.

MAIN ENTRANCE, HIGHLAND PARK, PITTSBURGH

LARIMER AVENUE BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH
(The Largest Concrete Span in the World)

Overbrook—Incorporated December 4, 1919, from a part of Baldwin township. Population, 2185.

Pitcairn—Incorporated June 9, 1891. Annexed part of Patton township. Chief industry, Pennsylvania Railroad repair shops, transfer yards and engine house. Churches, 9. Population, 5738.

Port Vue—Incorporated September 20, 1892. Part of territory taken to form Liberty borough. Population, 2538.

Rankin—Erected in 1892 and named in honor of Thomas Rankin. contains a number of important steel and iron works. Reckoned as one of the richest boroughs in the United States with a valuation of $8,270,030. Churches, most of important orthodox denominations represented. Population, 7301.

Rosslyn Farms—Incorporated May 10, 1913, from part of Robinson township. Population, 315.

St. Clair—Incorporated in 1904 from the township of Lower St. Clair. Population of 6585.

Sewickley—Incorporated July 6, 1853. Suburban residential community. Seat of Sewickley Valley Hospital, a modern institution. Churches: Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, United Presbyterian, Baptist, Lutheran, African Methodist Episcopal. Banks, 2. Population, 4955.

Sharpsburg—Named for James Sharp and incorporated March 26, 1842. Industries: Steel wire works, rolling mills, glass works, clay pot works, stove foundry and lead works. Churches: Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 8921.

Springdale—Incorporated in 1906 from Springdale township. Industries: Mining, glass-works, glue factory, steel plant. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, United Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist Protestant. Population, 2929.

Swissvale—Incorporated July 30, 1898. Has as its principal industries switch and signal works and lamp, brass and glass factories. Churches, 7. Population, 10,908.

Tarentum—Incorporated as a borough March 7, 1842. Laid out as a village in 1829. Annexed parts of East Deer and Frazer townships. Industries: Glass, natural gas. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Reformed Presbyterian. Population, 8925.

Thornburg—Incorporated in 1909 from a portion of Robinson township. One of the smallest boroughs of the county. Population, 300.

Trafford—Is principally in Westmoreland county. Population in Allegheny 132.

Turtle Creek—Incorporated July 25, 1892, situated on creek of the same name. Industries: Building construction, furniture factories. Churches: Congregations representing ten denominations. Population, 8138.

VERONA—Incorporated May 10, 1871, from parts of Plum and Penn townships. Industries: Allegheny Railroad shops, tool, spring and paper mills. Churches: United Presbyterian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic. Population, 3938.

VERSAILLES—Incorporated December 19, 1892. Population, 1936.

WALL—Formerly Wall Station, was incorporated in 1904 from a portion of North Versailles township. Contains part of extensive freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Inhabitants chiefly railroad men and their families. Population, 2426.

WEST ELIZABETH—Laid out as a village in 1833 and incorporated as a borough May 3, 1848. Residential settlement. Churches: Presbyterian, African Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 890.

WEST HOMESTEAD—Incorporated in 1900. In Homestead industrial zone. Population, 3435.

WESTVIEW—Incorporated March 18, 1905. Population, 2797.

WESTWOOD—Incorporated October 3, 1912, from part of Greentree borough. Population, 478.

WHITTAKER—Incorporated in 1906. In Homestead Industrial zone. Population, 1881.

WILKINSBURG—Incorporated December 2, 1887. Almost wholly a residential section just outside city limits of Pittsburgh. Seat of Home for Aged Protestant Women. Churches, 25, divided among the principal orthodox and other denominations. Banks, 4. Population, 24,403.

WILMERDING—Incorporated in 1890. Contains plants of Westinghouse Air Brake Company. Churches, 9. Population, 6441.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Erected March 12, 1800, from a part of Allegheny, Westmoreland and Lycoming Counties. Considered the center of the "Dutch" portion of Pennsylvania because the settlers of German nationality have always been in the majority in this section, although the Scotch-Irish were the first of the real settlers. Boundary lines established in 1768. The mineral resources of the county are abundant and consist chiefly of coal, gas and oil and there are also vast quantities of limestone and sandstone. The chief industry is coal mining. Steel and glass works are maintained with high profits. Clay and clay products also furnish a small proportion of the wealth of the county. The carboniferous system underlies the whole surface of the county. Area, 612 square miles, or 391,680 acres, of which over two thirds is under cultivation. Capital, Kittanning borough. Population, 75,568.

TOWNSHIPS.

BETHEL—Erected in 1878 out of Allegheny township, together with Parks and Gilpin townships. Principal village Logansport. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist. Population, 1183.

BOGGS—Erected in 1878 from part of Pine township. Churches: Associate Reformed or United Presbyterian. Population, 792.

BRADYS BEND—Erected April 16, 1845. Derives its name from immense serpentine loop forming its eastern boundary and causing the Pennsylvania Railroad, for many years after its building, to almost double upon itself in traversing the inner side of the great bend. Settled in 1784. Chief industry, coal mining. Churches: Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, Reformed, Lutheran. Population, 2228.

BURRELL—Formed in 1855 out of parts of Kittanning, Kiskiminetas and Plum Creek townships. Indian name, Woak-hanne, "the stream with large bends." Settled in 1776. Chief settlement, Cochran's Mills. Churches: Lutheran, German Reformed, Christian Brethren, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 722.

COWANSHANNOCK—The largest township in the county, formed in 1848 out of parts of Kittanning, Plum Creek and Wayne townships. Named for beautiful creek which cuts township into two almost equal parts, and meaning in Indian "green brier stream" or "brier creek." Settled in 1768. Products: Coal and brick. Churches: Lutheran, Baptist. Population, 5974.

EAST FRANKLIN—Named, like its twin, West Franklin, for the great American philosopher and its first electrician. Erected in 1868. Applewood borough created within its borders. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 2598.

GILPIN—Organized in 1878 from the old Allegheny township. Johnetta borough erected within its borders. Church, Lutheran. Population: township, 2702; borough 535.

HOVEY—Northernmost projection of the county, organized in 1870 from Perry township. Named in honor of Dr. Simeon Hovey of Connecticut, who settled here in 1797. Population, 186.

KISKIMINETAS—Named for the river which forms its southern border. In Indian tongue it means "Make daylight." Organized in 1831 out of upper end of Allegheny township. Settled in 1750. Villages, Maysville, Spring Church, Shady Plain. Churches, Presbyterian, Lutheran. Population, 3105.

KITTANNING—Of which it is said that "the only things left to the township . . . are its historic name and an honorable record," so many deductions from its territory have been made. Settled in 1786. Churches: Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 920.

MADISON—Named in honor of James Madison, fourth President of the United States. Erected in 1837 out of parts of Toby and Red Bank townships. Settled in 1824. Villages, Rimerton, Kellersburg, Widnoon, Deanville, Tidal, Middle Creek. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 2206.

MAHONING—Established in 1851 and named after creek running through its southern portion. Settled in about 1787. South Bethlehem borough created within its borders. Villages, Mahoning Furnace, Putneyville, Oakland. Had largest vein of cannel coal in United States. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, United Presbyterian, Lutheran, German Reformed. Population, 2762.

MANOR—Erected in 1849 from western portion of Kittanning township. Name derived from word "manere," to remain, because, in England, was the usual residence of the owner. Settled in 1769. Manorville borough created within its borders. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 3729.

NORTH BUFFALO—Erected in 1847 together with South Buffalo township from what was left of Buffalo township after Franklin was taken from it. Settled as early as 1800. Churches: Baptist, Dunkard. Population, 2174.

PARKS—Formed from the now obsolete Allegheny township, December 26, 1878. Named after Robert Park, most important of first land-owners, 1814. Village, Dime. Had first graded school in this section of county. Population, 1703.

PERRY—Formerly a part of Sugar Creek township and erected in 1845. Settled in 1796. Queenstown borough annexed to township. Population, 571.

PINE—Formerly known as "Pine Creek township," from Pine Creek flowing along its northern border, was erected June 20, 1836, from portion of Kittanning township. Chief village, Templeton. Churches: Presbyterian, Free Methodist, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 851.

PLUM CREEK—Derived from the Indian name "Sipuashanne," of which the present name of the township is a literal translation. Erected in 1809 from the division of the six original townships into which Armstrong County was divided. Earliest white settlement, 1788. Elderton borough created within its borders. Seat of Elderton Academy. Churches: United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1270.

Rayburn—The last township to be formed in this county at the date of its erection, 1890, from Valley township. Settled in 1784. Population, 1422.

Red Bank—Named for Red Bank Creek, settled as early as 1807 and organized September 18, 1806. Villages: New Salem, Eddyville, Independence, Oak Ridge. Churches: Lutheran, German Reformed, Evangelical. Population, 1986.

South Bend—Organized in 1867 and named because of sharp southward bend of "crooked" creek. Separated from townships of Kiskimetas and Plum Creek. Churches: United Presbyterian, Reformed, Lutheran. Population, 714.

South Buffalo—Erected in 1847 by a division of old township of Buffalo. Includes thriving borough of Freeport. Villages: Clinton Village, McVille, Boggsville, Slate Lick, seat of Slate Lick Classical Institute. Churches: United Presbyterian, Lutheran, Presbyterian. Population, 1545.

Sugar Creek—A remnant of its former size, it being the parent of five townships, two boroughs and one city. Churches: Lutheran, Roman Catholic. Population, 850.

Valley—Erected in 1855 and named because most of the area was in the valley of Cowanshannock Creek. Settled in 1807. Village, Pine Creek Furnace. Churches: Baptist, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 355.

Washington—Formed in 1858 from portion of Sugar Creek township. Settled as early as 1771. Villages: Van Buren, Wattersonville, Mahoning. Churches: Lutheran, Baptist. Population, 1176.

Wayne—Formed from Plum Creek township in 1821. Dayton borough created within its borders. Occupations, chiefly agricultural. Seats of celebrated Glade Run Academy and Dayton Union Academy, Dayton Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Dayton Normal Institute. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian. Population, 1397.

West Franklin—Erected in 1868 following division of portions of Buffalo and Sugar Creek township. Settled as early as 1790. Principal industry, blanket mills. Borough of Worthington created within its borders. Churches: Lutheran, United Presbyterian, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist. Seat of Worthington Academy. Population, 1050.

BOROUGHS.

Apollo—Formerly called "Warren" from either a trader or an Indian chief. Laid out as a town in 1816. Incorporated March 15, 1848. Industry, rolling mills. Banks, 2. Newspapers: "News-Record," "Apollo Sentinel." Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Reformed, Free Methodist. Population, 3227.

Applewold—Incorporated December 21, 1899, suburban home of Kittanning professional and business men and their families. One of finest scenic spots on the Allegheny. Has no industries and no stores. Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian. Population, 351.

ATWOOD—Incorporated June 3, 1885, was thus named at its founding because it was just emerging from the woods. Churches: United Presbyterian, Presbyterian. Population, 168.

DAYTON—Laid out as a village in 1850. Incorporated in 1873. Chief industry, coal mining. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian. Population, 1049.

ELDERTON—Laid out as the town of "New Middletown" by Robert J. Elder in 1822. Incorporated in 1859. Seat of Elderton Academy. Churches: United Presbyterian, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 261.

FORD CITY—Selected by Captain John B. Ford, because of the abundance of natural gas, as site for mammoth glass works. Incorporated in 1889. Principal industries: Glass works and potteries. Banks, 2. Churches: Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Lutheran, Greek Catholic. Population, 5605.

JOHNETTA—Established as a town in 1892. Chiefly settled by employes of the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Company, and which is the principal industry. Church, Johnetta Memorial. Population, 535.

KITTANNING—Capital of Armstrong County. Founded in 1800, incorporated April 2, 1821, when the town was set aside by the Legislature as the county-seat. Contains the courts and other county buildings. Has survived numerous floods and devastating tornadoes. Is modern, well-organized municipality. Has an up-to-date fire department. Seat of Kittanning Academy. Home of the first visible typewriter in the world. Chief industries: Colleries, founderies, brick and clay works and typewriter factory. Banks, 5. Churches: Reformed, Methodist Protestant, Lutheran, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, Christian, Jewish. Wickboro annexed to Kittanning in 1913 and the consolidated towns became known as "Greater Kittanning." Newspapers: "Free Press," "Simpson's Daily Leader," "Times," "Kittanning Tribune." Population, 7153.

LEECHBURG—Incorporated March 22, 1850. Principal industries: rolling mills, shovel factory, hoop and band mills, lumber. Banks, 2. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, United Presbyterian, Baptist. Newspaper, "Leechburg Advance." Population, 3991.

MANORVILLE—Laid out as a town in 1854 and incorporated in 1866. Settled in 1803. Industries: electric shops and power house, rubber factory. Churches: Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 537.

PARKER'S LANDING—Named in honor of John Parker who surveyed most of the land now contained in Armstrong County in 1786. Laid out as a town in 1819. Incorporated in 1873. Industry, Glass works. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Baptist. Newspaper, "Phoenix." Population, 1188.

RURAL VALLEY—Named for "the quiet beauty of this natural rural landscape." Laid out as a town in 1836. Incorporated in 1900. Churches: Lutheran, Baptist. Newspaper, "Advance." Population, 841.

South Bethlehem—Founded as a town in 1874. Industry, Coal-mining. Church, Reformed. Population, 485.

West Kittanning—Called "Bellville" when laid out as a village in 1855. Incorporated in 1900. Residential. Population, 861.

Worthington—Formerly called "Mount Lorenzo." Laid out as a town in 1811. Incorporated in 1855. Churches: Lutheran, United Presbyterian, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist. Population, 449.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Erected March 12, 1800, from a part of Allegheny and Washington counties, derives its name and that of the county seat from the creek flowing through it. Well located on the Ohio River, much of its development has come from its streams which provided water power and easy communication. The river lands are fertile; 80 per cent of the county area of 429 square miles is included in farms. Beaver is rich in mineral resources, the chief being cannel and bituminous coal. There is also gas and oil. These have aided manufacturing interests so that the county has become important industrially. The civil divisions comprise 24 townships and 29 boroughs. Beaver is the county seat. Population, 111,621.

TOWNSHIPS.

BIG BEAVER—Formed in 1801-02 from South Beaver township. Boroughs of New Galilee, Homewood and Koppel created within its borders. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1030.

BOROUGH—Formed in November, 1804. Principal village, Vanport. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist. Leading industry, manufacturing of lime. Population, 670.

BRIGHTON—Formed about 1818. Boroughs of Beaver (the county seat), Fallston, and Bridgewater created within its borders. Population, 764.

CENTER—Formed from a part of Moon township. Population, 722.

CHIPPEWA—Formed between 1814 and 1820. Limestone found in abundance. People generally given to agriculture. Population, 535.

DARLINGTON—Organized October 15, 1847, from a part of Little Beaver township. Rich in Cannel coal and sandstone. Borough of Darlington created within its borders. Principal industry, coal mining. Population, 1141.

DAUGHERTY—Part of township annexed to New Brighton borough. Population, 640.

ECONOMY—Formed about 1825-26. Borough of Baden created within its borders. Well supplied with limestone, red clay, sandstone and coal. Chief industries: Mining and quarrying. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 844.

FRANKLIN—Erected in 1850. Lillie is its only town. Limestone, Sandstone and very superior quality coal quarried and mined. Church, United Presbyterian. Population, 1134.

GREENE—Said to have been named in honor of General Nathaniel Greene, celebrated Revolutionary hero. Region of successful farmers. Boroughs of Georgetown and Hookstown created within its borders. Part of area given to creation of Shippingport borough. Population, 691.

HANOVER—Formed March 11, 1786, from old Smith township. Borough

BEAVER, BEAVER COUNTY, FROM A SKETCH ON STONE BY EMIL BOTT, MADE IN 1853

of Frankfort Springs created within its borders Rich and productive township. Chief village, Harshaville. Population, 850.

HARMONY—Formed about 1849 or 1850 from a part of Economy township, and formerly belonged to the Harmony Society, a socialistic, coöperative organization. Principal villages, Legionville and Economy. Population, 74.

HOPEWELL—Formed about 1817. Developed into an important gas and oil region. Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian. Borough of Woodlawn created within its borders. Population, 2123.

INDEPENDENCE—Formed in 1848 from a part of Hopewell township. Occupied intensively by thrifty and intelligent farmers. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 489.

INDUSTRY—Formed February 1, 1856. Coal of good quality mined, limestone quarried. Principal villages: Industry and Rogers' Ferry. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 834.

MARION—Erected in 1845 out of North Sewickley township. Coal, slate, limestone and sandstone abound. Only town is Barrisville. Population, 396.

MOON—Part of one of original townships of the county. Phillipsburg borough created within its borders. Church, Presbyterian. Has "a body of good land and industrious farmers." Population, 1524.

NEW SEWICKLEY—Formed in 1801. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1378.

NORTH SEWICKLEY—Formed prior to 1814. Coal mined quite extensively. Excellent limestone and sandstone quarried. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist. Population, 1494.

OHIO—Organized in 1805-06 out of South Beaver township. Borough of Glasgow created within its borders. Oil found in southern portion. Villages: Fairview, Ohioville, and Smith's Ferry. Church, Protestant Episcopal. Population, 962.

PATTERSON—Formed in 1845 out of the township of Brighton. Coal found in the hills; limestone, shale and sandstone also found in great abundance. First settled by Quakers. Borough of Beaver Falls created within its borders. Population, 875.

POTTER—Organized from parts of Moon and Raccoon townships. Population, 205.

PULASKI—Borough of New Brighton created within its borders. Pottery, terra cotta ware, fire-brick and grate-backs are made. Population, 915.

RACCOON—Formed in 1833 from Moon and Greene townships. Name derived from creek. Church, United Presbyterian. Gave of area to help form Shippingport borough and Potter township. Population, 381.

ROCHESTER—Borough of Rochester created within its borders. Population, 1688.

SOUTH BEAVER—One of the original townships of the county. Only

village is Rowe. Surface fertile and in valleys yields well, while in parts of the hills there is coal, and superior building stone found. Population, 757.

WHITE—Erected December 8, 1887, out of Chippewa township and named in honor of John White, the first settler in Chippewa township. Population, 1221.

BOROUGHS.

ALIQUIPPA—Has large steels works, shovel factory and steel shafting mill. Population, 2931.

AMBRIDGE—Has mills making steel castings, electrical supplies, building materials, pipe, tubing and shafting. Newspapers: "Citizen" and "News Herald." Population, 12,370.

BADEN—Laid out as a town from a part of the township of Economy April 20, 1839, and incorporated. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran. Population, 895.

BEAVER—The county-seat of Beaver County, laid out as a town in November, 1792. Incorporated March 29, 1802. Selected as the county-seat March 12, 1800, the town then being on the site of McIntosh. Newspapers: "Argus," "Beaver Valley Harbor News" and "Times." Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, United Presbyterian. Population, 4135.

BEAVER FALLS—Incorporated November 9, 1868, out of Brighton township. Seat of Geneva College. Products: Glassware, machinery, enameled ware, pipe, scales, edged tools, cork products, structural shapes, shovels. Newspapers: "Review" and "Tribune." Churches: United Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Christian, Catholic. Population, 12, 802.

BRIDGEWATER—Of to-day is consolidation, 1868, of two towns of Bridgewater and Sharon. Incorporated April 2, 1835. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, African Methodist Episcopal Population, 1340.

COLLEGE HILL—Population, 2643.

CONWAY—Seat of Pennsylvania System repair shops employing 1500 men. Population, 1858.

DARLINGTON—Laid out as a town May 13, 1804. Incorporated March 28, 1820, from part of Darlington township. Extensively engaged in brick-making. Seat of Greersburg Academy. Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian. Population, 347.

EAST ROCHESTER—Population, 720.

EASTVALE—Has a factory making terra cotta and fire clay products. Population, 429.

ELLWOOD CITY—Has the larger part of it in Lawrence County. Some of the large manufacturing concerns of the joint city are in Ellwood. Population, for Beaver County, 909.

FALLSTON—Incorporated in 1829 from the township of same name. Industries: Wire and rivet mill, terra cotta and brick yards Much of edu-

cation, religious and business history is entwined with that of the borough of New Brighton (q. v.). Population, 470.

Frankfort Springs—Population, 95.

Freedom—Founded in 1832. Incorporated April 16, 1838. Chief industries: Oil refinery and casket factory. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Evangelical, Lutheran. Population, 3452.

Georgetown—Population, 251.

Glasgow—Laid out as a town October 22, 1836. Incorporated as a borough October 12, 1854. Has excellent shipping facilities by rail and the Ohio River. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 239.

Homewood—Incorporated from the township of Big Beaver. Is a residential center. Population, 310.

Hookstown—Population, 191.

Koppel—Incorporated from part of Big Beaver township. Is the home of the large Koppel car and repair works. Population, 762.

Midland—Has a steel company employing 2,000, and large concerns specializing on steel castings and plates. Population, 5452.

Monaca—Here are several large decorative glass works and factories making enamel ware, shafting, pipe, plumbers supplies and terra cotta. Population, 3838.

New Brighton—Incorporated as a borough in 1838. Seat of diversified industries: Pottery, brick, plumbers supplies, wall paper, nails and spikes. Newspaper, "Beaver Valley News." Churches: Presbyterian, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Baptist, Church of God, Roman Catholic, African Methodist Episcopal. Part of Daugherty township annexed to borough. Population, 9361.

New Galilee—Incorporated January 15, 1868, from a part of Big Beaver township. Is a heavy producer of building brick. Churches: United and Reformed Presbyterian. Population, 475.

Patterson Heights—Population, 459.

Rochester—"Beautiful and enterprising town," named by Ovid Pinney, its founder, in honor of his home city of the same name in New York. Incorporated in 1838. Industries: Great cut glass and glass tableware works, stove factory, fire-brick, pumps and valves. Banks, 3. Churches: Evangelical Lutheran, Protestant Episcopal, Evangelical, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic. Newspaper, "Daily Argus." Population, 6957.

Shippingport—Incorporated from parts of Greene and Raccoon townships. Is a coal town. Population, 299.

South Heights—A residential section. Population, 439.

Woodlawn—Incorporated from a part of Hopewell township. Favorably situated on south bank of Ohio River. The main industry is pipe and tube making which gives employment to more than 7,000 hands. Newspaper, "New Standard." Population, 12,945.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Erected March 9, 1771, from Cumberland County, named from Fort Bedford, built in 1763 where a few years later the county town, Bedford, was laid out. The important industry is coal mining on Broad Top Mountain. Farming, including fruit growing, is carried on in the numerous valleys, more than 70 per cent of the area of the county, 1026 square miles, being in farms. There are 25 townships and 13 boroughs. Population, 38,277.

TOWNSHIPS.

Bedford—Derived its name from Fort Bedford, and created a township in 1768 by the court of Cumberland County. Settled as early as 1761. Villages: Wolfsburg, Cessna and Imlertown. Celebrated for its mineral springs. Population, 1935.

Bloomfield—Created December 8, 1876, from Woodbury township. Chiefly a farming district. Villages: Baker's Summit and Maria. Population, 587.

Broad Top—Erected April 16, 1838, from a portion of Hopewell township. Underlaid with rich veins of coal. Villages, Riddlesburg, Kearney, Defiance and Langdondale. Population, 4905.

Colerain—Created out of Cumberland County as one of original townships of Bedford County. Contains four hamlets and villages. Chiefly agricultural. Population, 756.

Cumberland Valley—Erected out of Cumberland County into one of original townships of Bedford County. Village, Centreville. Population, 920.

East Providence—Created June 7, 1844, by the division of Providence township into East Providence and West Providence. Hamlets: Gapsville, Graceville, Jackson Mill, Mattie, Ray's Hill. Population, 1252.

East St Clair—Erected in 1875 by the division of St. Clair township into East St. Clair and West St. Clair townships. Original territory named in honor of General Arthur St. Clair. Friends, or Quakers, were the pioneer settlers. Villages: Fishertown, Spring Hope, Cessna. Population, 1141.

Harrison—Formed from Napier township in 1840 or 1841. Villages: White Sulphur Springs, Buffalo Mills, Bard. Population, 749.

Hopewell—Organized in October, 1773, from a part of Barre township, which had been a township of Cumberland County before Bedford was erected. Villages: Steeletown, Tatesville, Eichelbergertown. Population, 1224.

Juniata—Erected in 1853 out of Harrison and Napier townships. Named for stream which flows entire length of township. New Buena Vista is the only village. Population, 898.

KIMMELL—Erected in 1889 out of King and Union townships. Prime farming community. Hamlet, Lewistown. Population, 916.

KING—Organized in 1876 and named in honor of Alexander King, late president-judge of the district. Villages: Weyant, Imler, Osterburg. Population, 771.

LIBERTY—Created in 1845 out of Hopewell township. Rich in minerals and farm lands. Saxton borough created within its borders. Population, 1503.

LINCOLN—Taken from Union township January 3, 1899. Lovely, the only hamlet. Population, 350.

LONDONDERRY—Organized in 1785. Villages: Cook's Mills, Fossilville. Fertile farming community. Population, 1111.

MANN—Erected in 1876 out of Southampton township. Villages and hamlets: Artemas, Piney Creek, Purcell, Silver Mills. Population, 768.

MONROE—Formed out of Providence township in 1840. Area, eighty-eight square miles. Much good fruit is grown. Principal villages: Clearville, Robisonville. Population, 1559.

NAPIER—Erected in or about 1812 out of Bedford and St. Clair townships. Agriculture the main industry. Schellsburg and New Paris boroughs created within its borders. Population, 1431.

SNAKE SPRING—Organized September 5, 1857, out of Colerain and West Providence townships. Named for an ancient spring on farm within its borders. Hamlets: Foreman and Valley Mills. Population, 631.

SOUTHAMPTON—Organized about 1799. Territory greatly reduced by formation of new townships, the last being Mann, in 1876. A farming section. Population, 1049.

SOUTH WOODBURY—Organized in 1838. Early settlers chiefly of German ancestry. A good grain and grazing region. Villages: New Enterprise, Brumbaugh, Salemville, Waterside, Loysburg. Population, 1473.

UNION—Formed in 1834 out of St. Clair and Greenfield townships. Settled soon after Revolutionary War. Township twice divided since 1876. Village, Pavia. Population, 367.

WEST PROVIDENCE—Became an independent district in 1844 when with East Providence the township of Providence was divided. Village, Earlston. Population, 1855.

WEST ST. CLAIR—Divided off from East St. Clair township September 18, 1875. Village, Ryot. Population, 708.

WOODBURY—Organized about 1785. Several times reduced in size, the last time to form Bloomfield township in 1876. One of finest farming sections in the State. First settled by German Baptists. Population, 760.

BOROUGHS.

BEDFORD—Incorporated into a borough March 13, 1795. First known settlement in 1750 made by Indian trader Ray, and the town was named in

his honor "Raystown" which was changed to Bedford in 1759 in honor of Fort Bedford, constructed the year previous. Laid out as a town in 1766. Created the county seat March 9, 1771. Thriving, modern, substantially built town. Products: Peanut foods, creamery products, lumber. Banks, 2. Newspapers: "Bedford Inquirer," "Bedford Gazette." Population, 2230.

Coaldale—Erected out of Broad Top township September 9, 1865. Formerly known as "Fairplay." Laid out as a town in 1855. Chief industry, coal mining. Churches, 4. Population, 300.

Everett—First named "Bloody Run," for what reason is not definitely known. Laid out as a town June 15, 1795, and called Waynesboro. Incorporated as Everett February 13, 1873. Chief industries: Planing mills, manufacture of men's clothing. Banks, 2. Churches, 8. Newspapers: "Press" and "Republican." Population, 1687.

Hopewell—Laid out as a village in 1855. Incorporated into a borough January 7, 1895, from Broad Top township. Active and progressive community. Population, 516.

Hyndman—Laid out as a town about 1840 and given name of "Bridgeport," from new bridge built there. Incorporated into a borough in 1877 and name changed to Hyndman in honor of E. K. Hyndman, president of the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad. Desirable manufacturing town. Industries: Terra cotta and fire-clay products, crushed stone, brick kilns, lime. Churches, 5. Population, 1179.

Manns Choice—Incorporated November 29, 1886, out of Harrison township. Principal railroad station between Bedford and Hyndman. Named in honor of Job Mann, at whose instance a postoffice was established at this point. Laid out as a town in 1872. Industry, tannery, making sole leather. Churches, 3. Population, 274.

New Paris—Incorporated a borough September 7, 1882, out of Napier township. Center of an agricultural region. Churches: Evangelical, United Brethren, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 197.

Pleasantville—Incorporated February 22, 1871, out of West St. Clair township. Population, 191.

Rainsburg—Incorporated November 17, 1856. A well-organized town, whose inhabitants are active in church and educational work. Population, 186.

St. Clairsville—Laid out as a town in 1820. Incorporated into a borough September 6, 1867. Has usual necessary small industries. Churches, 2. Population, 97.

Saxton—Incorporated in 1867. Chief industries: Machine shops and roundhouses of Huntington & Broad Top Railroad, brick yards, pig iron foundry. Substantially built and attractive town. Churches, 5. Newspaper, "Saxton Herald." Population, 1165.

Schellsburg—Said to have the finest location of any town in Bedford

County. Settled in 1798 or 99 by Palatinates. Laid out as a town November 9, 1808, and named in honor of its founder, Jacob Schell. Has a lumber company. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, German Reformed, Lutheran. Population, 290.

WOODBURY—Incorporated June 23, 1868. Laid out as a town in 1800. Has deposits of limestone. Churches, 3. Population, 246.

BERKS COUNTY.

Berks County, after petitioning for fourteen years, was permitted to organize in 1752, with an area of more than a half million acres. The name of the county and its shire town Reading are of English origin, although many of its settlers were Germans and Swedes. Peoples of many races still make up the contented residents of this prosperous county.

Scenically, Berks is famous. Its strength lies in its ores, transportation systems and its farms. No fewer than seventy minerals have been found in its hills, and as early as 1880 it was seventh in the United States and third in Pennsylvania in the value of its ores. Seventy-seven per cent of the land is in farms producing $251,828,758 annually. There are 40 banks with resources of 100,000,000; schools of every sort and 1000 in number; churches of nearly every denomination known.

The county is divided into 44 townships and 21 boroughs. Sixty-one per cent of the people live in the towns or city. Of the population, 200,854, more than half, reside in the county seat, Reading.

CITY.

READING has a history dating back to 1748 when the beautiful site was surveyed for the Penn brothers, Thomas and Richard, (sons of William Penn) and town lots sold. Incorporated in 1783 as a borough, it became a city in 1847, and various changes in the government have been made as growth brought it up to a city of the third class. Reading, with its suburbs, has a population of 132,000, ranking fourth in the State and is the seventh in the United States in home ownership. Two railroads, electric lines, motor bus and truck connections reaching as far as New York and Philadelphia, solve its transportation problems. The city has over three hundred acres of beautified parks. There are 16 banks, 250 wholesale establishments, 2,350 retail stores and nearly 700 manufacturing plants, including America's second largest center of hosiery and builders hardware. Twelve newspapers and other publications are printed in Reading. Churches: Lutheran 20, Reformed 15, Friends 1, Catholic 11, Schwenckfelders 1, Evangelical 10, Protestant Episcopal 4, Baptist 7, Dunkard 1, Methodist Episcopal 9, Presbyterian 4, Jewish 4, Universalist 1, United Brethren 1, and many others.

TOWNSHIPS.

ALBANY—Settled 1740, erected 1752. Agricultural but utilizes some shale. Churches: Reformed and Lutheran. Population, 1141.

ALSACE—Settled 1735, erected 1744. Population, 756

AMITY—Settled 1701, erected 1719. Population, 1,315.

BERN—Settled 1733, erected 1738. Population, 110.

BETHEL—Settled 1733, erected 1739. Population, 1,653.

STATE ASYLUM AT WERNERSVILLE

Brecknock—Settled 1729, erected 1741. Population, 782.

Caernarvon—Settled 1700, erected 1729. Population, 891.

Centre—Erected 1843. Population, 1,245.

Colebrookdale—Settled 1720, erected 1741. Population, 597.

Cumru—Settled 1729, erected 1741. Population, 3,137.

District—Erected 1759, is an agricultural area. Villages, Landis Store and Fredericksville. Population, 494.

Douglas—Settled 1720, erected 1736. Population, 1,138.

Earl—Erected 1781. Population 820.

Exeter—Settled 1718, erected 1741. Population 2,847.

Greenwich—Erected in 1755, is a farming district. Has the famous natural wonder known as the "Blue Rocks." Villages: Lenhartsville, Grimville and Liscum. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed 3. Population 1,245.

Heidelberg—Settled 1733, erected 1734. Population 800.

Hereford—Settled 1732, erected 1753, originally with 15,930 acres, has now about 15 square miles of good farm land. The "Maybury Furnace," which cast the first iron cook stove made in the United States, was located here. Towns: Seisholtzville, Clayton, Huffs Church, Harlem and Treichlersville. Church, one, Union (Reformed and Lutheran). Population 964.

Jefferson—Erected 1851. Population 687.

Longswamp—Name given to the district as early as 1734, erected 1761. Industries: Farming, manufacturing, mining and quarring, producing shale clay, etc., pottery and other articles; rugs, paints and flour. Population 2,212.

Lower Alsace—Erected 1888. Population 1,156.

Maidencreek—Settled 1732, erected 1746, with nearly 13,000 acres. Industries: Farming, strap iron and brooms. Towns: Molltown, Calcium, Maidencreek, Evansville and Blandon, the largest with a population of about 500. Churches: Friends, Evangelical Association Lutheran and Reformed. Population 1,880.

Maxatawny—Settled 1732, erected 1742, name means in the Indian "Bears Path Creek," or "Meeting of the Waters." Industries: Farming, iron casting, boot and shoe, silk carpet, shirt and underwear manufacturing. The main town is the borough Kutztown. Churches: (outside the borough) Lutheran, Reformed, Union. Population 2,132.

Muhlenberg—Erected 1851. Population 5,239.

North Heidelberg—Erected 1845. Population 533.

Oley—Settled 1712, erected 1740. Industries: Farming and the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods and creamery products. Principal town, Oley. Population, 1,876.

Ontelaunee—Erected 1849. Population, 1,070.

Penn—Erected 1841. Population, 876.

Perry—Erected 1821. Farming is the principal industry, although shales are utilized for brick by a few companies. Town, Mohrsville, which

has several firms making paper boxes. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed 3, United Brethren. Population, 1690.

PIKE—Erected 1812. Population, 648.

RICHMOND—Settled in 1732, erected 1752, has the famous "Crystal Cave" and others. Industries: Originally iron working, now farming. Villages: Fleetwood (borough) Kempville, Kirbyville, Moslem Springs, Virginville, Walnuttown. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed and Union (Lutheran and Reformed). Population, 1608.

ROBESON—Settled in 1720, erected 1729. Population, 2315.

RUSCOMBMANOR—Settled 1749, erected 1752, is a farming section. The only village is Pricetown with a population of 146. Churches: Dunkard and Lutheran. Population, 1060.

SOUTH HEIDELBERG—Erected June 20, 1914. Population, 2236.

SPRING—Erected 1850. Population, 2103.

TILDEN—Erected in 1885. Population, 941.

TULPEHOCKEN—Settled 1723, erected 1729. Population, 1422.

UNION—Erected in 1752, settled 1705. Population, 1279.

UPPER BERN—Erected in 1789. Population, 694.

UPPER TULPEHOCKON—Erected 1820. Population, 896.

WASHINGTON—Erected 1839, early important because of its water power and iron ore. Now agricultural with a few manufacturing plants in its villages. Towns: Barto and Dale. Churches, 3. Population, 1328.

WINDSOR—Settled in 1740, erected 1752, a progressive agricultural district. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed. Population, 997.

BOROUGHS.

BALLY—Including Churchville, was incorporated from Washington in 1912. Industries: Making hosiery, knit goods, silk and silk throwsters, clothing, grist mill products and casket manufacturing. Population, 386.

BECHTELSVILLE—Named after the family of that name who were among its first settlers. Incorporated in 1890 with an area of 94 acres. Originally an iron town its present products are crushed stone, hosiery, cigars, shirts, and creamery products. Church, Trinity Union (Lutheran and Reformed). Population, 502

BERNVILLE—Platted in 1819, incorporated 1851. Industries: Shirt factory, shoe making, hosiery, wagon factory and chocolate candies. Population, 302.

BIRDSBORO—Founded in 1740, erected in 1872, owes its origin and name to William Bird who established the first iron works here. Industries: Steel foundry and machine company employing nearly 900 hands, plate (iron and steel) works, pig iron, boots and shoes, hosiery and crushed stone companies. Newspaper, "Birdsboro Dispatch." Population, 3299.

BOYERTOWN—Founded 1835, incorporated 1866, was formerly one of the greatest iron districts in the county. Present industries: The largest.

casket factory in the United States, cigar, cigar box nipple factories, iron mining, knitting and hosiery mills, carriage and machine works. Newspaper, "Berks County Democrat." Population, 3189.

CENTREPORT—Founded 1868, incorporated 1884, one of the smallest of Berks boroughs. No industries in operation except a wagon works. Population, 134.

FLEETWOOD—Founded 1800, incorporated 1873, is one of the county's trade centers. Industries: Motor car works employing 400, silk, woolen and cotton mills, making of clothing, hosiery, cigars, boxes and machine tools. Population, 1652.

HAMBURG—Founded 1779, incorporated 1837, was once a great boat-building borough. Industries: The making of underwear, dyed textiles, casting of iron and steel, silk and cotton goods, automobiles, brooms, cigars, agricultural implements and stationary engines. Newspaper, "The Hamburg Item." Population, 2764.

KUTZTOWN—Founded 1779, incorporated in 1815, is the largest town in eastern Berks. Industries: Iron casting, making boots and shoes, carpets and rugs, cigars, hosiery, silks, shirts, and underwear. Newspaper, "Patriot." Churches: Union, Reformed, Lutheran, Evangelical, Catholic. Population, 2684.

LENHARTSVILLE—Founded 1854, incorporated 1887, the second smallest borough in the county. The main industry is the crushing of stone for building purposes. Population, 144.

MOHNTON—Founded 1850, incorporated 1907, named for Benjamin Mohn, pioneer settler. Embraces 291 acres. Industries: hosiery, silk goods, knit goods weaving, welding and castings foundries and box making. Population, 1640.

MOUNT PENN—Formerly Denglers, founded 1800, incorporated 1902, was named after George Dengler the first settler, but changed upon incorporation. Was on the old Philadelphia teaming route. Industries: Two carriage works, organ factory and paper sack works. Population, 1640.

ROBESONIA—In Heidelberg township, was erected in 1913. Has many mercantile establishments. Industries: Pig iron, hosiery mills, roller mills and knitting plant. Population, 1203.

SHILLINGTON—Settled 1860, erected 1908, embraces 284 acres taken from Cumru township. Is the shopping center for the surrounding farm region. Industries: Flour, grist and planing mills; hosiery, hats, clothing and silk factories. Population, 2175.

SHOEMAKERSVILLE—The principal town in Perry township, erected 1921, named after the founder. Is trading point for the farm district. Industries: Paper boxes, underwear (4), and bleaching companies, roller, knitting and flour mills and machine shop. Church, Union (Reformed and Lutheran).

SINKING SPRINGS—Incorporated from Lower Heidelburg township in 1913. Population, 1270.

STRAUSTOWN—Erected from Tulpehocken in 1920, is the mercantile district for the surrounding rich farming section. Industries: Knitting mills and shirt factory. Population, 429.

TOPTON—Founded 1859, erected 1875, was given the name when the officials of the new (1859) railroad decided to build on the highest point on the line. Industrial plants include those making: hosiery, silk, rugs, underwear and knit goods. There is also a casket company and the Topton Roller Mills. Churches: Union, Lutheran, Reformed. The Lutheran Home for Orphans is located here. Population, 1147.

TEMPLE—Taken from Muhlenberg township, was incorporated in 1920. Population, 458.

WERNERSVILLE—Made from Heidelberg township in 1914. Is a much sought health resort. The main industry is the making of hosiery. Population, 797.

WEST LEESPORT—Taken from Ontelaunee township in 1842, but not incorporated until 1901. Industries: Underwear mills, furnace company and flour mills. Population, 419.

WEST READING—Founded 1873, erected 1907, includes 373 acres on the west bank of the Schuylkill River. Industries include crusher plants, hat silk and hosiery factories, brass foundries and brick yards. Coal chutes hold 20,000 tons. Population, 2921.

WOMELSDORF—Founded 1762, incorporated 1833, is located in the exereme western part of Berks. Hat making was the principal industry of the early days. Modern industries include furnace chemical making, hosiery, knit goods mills, cigar box manufacture and brass works. Population, 1331.

WYOMISSING—Founded 1816, incorporated 1906, is named after the stream which flows between Cumru and Spring townships. The most important industry: The manufacture of machinery for the making of high grade braids and also for special knitting. Shale is also being utilized for brick by a plant having the largest kiln for burning brick in the world. Another concern is making safety devices for the textile trade. Population, 2062.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Erected February 26, 1846, from parts of Huntington and Bedford counties. Natural resources: Fire-brick clay, limestone, bituminous coal and superior ganister rock. Sections also are very fertile and highly productive of excellent crops. Area, 534 square miles. County seat, Hollidaysburg. Civil divisions comprise 15 townships, 10 boroughs and the city, Altoona. Population, 128,334.

CITY (Third Class).

ALTOONA—Named the "Mountain City," 1200 feet above level of the sea. Laid out as a village in 1849. Incorporated as a borough February 6, 1854. Chartered as a city of the third class in February, 1868. City has annexed parts of Logan township since 1910. Industries: Car works and railroad shops employing 16,000, iron and steel works, hardware, silk mills, clothing factories. Newspapers: "Tribune," "Mirror," "Labor News," "German People's Leader" (German), "Advance." Banks 3. Churches: Lutheran, Evangelical, Baptist, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Reformed, Church of God, United Brethren, Roman Catholic, Hebrew Synagogue. Population, 60,331.

TOWNSHIPS.

ALLEGHENY—Formed in 1793 from Frankstown township. Chief industry, coal mines. Borough of Duncansville created within its borders. Chief village, Bennington. Population, 2186.

ANTIS—Erected in 1810 from a part of Allegheny township. Lost part of area to form township of Logan. Chief industries: Iron works and agriculture. Named in honor of Colonel Antis, Revolutionary hero. Borough of Bellwood created within its borders. Population, 2638.

BLAIR—Formed in 1839 from a part of Frankstown township. Contains boroughs of Hollidaysburg (the county seat), Gaysport, and Newry. Seat of considerable coal industries and repair shop, mining ganister rock. Population, 1441.

CATHARINE—Erected in 1846 out of Morris township and contemporaneously with organization of Blair County. Named in honor of Catherine, wife of Representative Alexander Gwin, member of the House when erecting act was passed. Agricultural resources are well developed. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Reformed. Population, 1165.

FRANKSTOWN—Organized originally as a township of Bedford County and later of Huntingdon County. Brought into Blair County upon its erection in 1846. Chief industries: Agriculture and limestone works. Village, Frankstown. Population, 2041.

FREEDOM—Erected in 1857 from Juniata township. Fine farming lands

abound. Chief village, East Freedom. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, United Brethren. Population, 1007.

GREENFIELD—Detached in 1846 from Bedford County to form a part of Blair County. Has good farming areas. Chief village, Claysburg. Principal vocation, agriculture. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 2723.

HUSTON—Formed in 1842 from a part of Woodbury township. Thrift and prosperity attend efforts of considerable farming community. Churches: Lutheran, Evangelical. Population, 1041.

JUNIATA—Erected in 1847 from a part of Greenfield township. Lost of area to form township of Freedom. Borough of Juniata created within its borders. Bituminous coal abounds in various localities. Population, 521.

LOGAN—Formed in 1850 from parts of Allegheny and Antis townships. City of Altoona occupies a central position within its borders. Chief industries: Iron works and allied trades, fire-clay, brick. Parts of township annexed to city of Altoona since 1910. Population, 14,285.

NORTH WOODBURY—Erected in 1846 from a part of Bedford County. Lost considerable territory to form Taylor township. Grain and stock farming section. Borough of Martinsburg created within its borders. Churches: German Reformed, Presbyterian, Dunkards. Population, 1404.

SNYDER—Erected in 1841 from parts of Warrior's Mark and Antis townships. Chief industry, farming. Borough of Tyrone created within its borders. Population, 2043.

TAYLOR—Formed in 1855 from North Woodbury and Huston townships. Borough of Roaring Spring created within its borders. Villages: Ore Hill, Sharpsburg. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Church of God, Reformed. Population, 1309.

TYRONE—Formed in part of land of Huntington County and brought into Blair County upon its erection in 1846. Only village is Laurelville. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Reformed. Population, 896.

WOODBURY—Formed in 1846 of a part of Huntington County and brought in that year into Blair County. Chief industries, stone quarries. Principal vocation, agriculture. Borough of Williamsburg created within its borders. Population, 2029.

BOROUGHS.

BELLWOOD—Incorporated from a part of Antes township. Named for Edward Bell, an early settler and mill owner. Industries: Pennsylvania repair shops, foundry, cars and parts. Newspaper, "Bulletin." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Lutheran. Population, 2629.

DUNCANSVILLE—Incorporated from a part of Allegheny township. Chief industry, stone crushing. Laid out as a village in 1831 by Samuel Duncan, for whom it is named. Churches: Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 1230.

GAYSPORT—Incorporated from a part of the township of Blair April 21, 1841, and named after a civil engineer, Gay. Is a rural mercantile center. Population, 997.

HOLLIDAYSBURG—The county seat of Blair County, named for brothers, Adam and William Holliday, who settled here in 1768. Incorporated in August, 1836. Selected as the seat of justice for Blair County in 1846. Seat of Hollidaysburg Female Seminary. Industries: Coal mine, repair shops, iron works, explosives, ganister rock. Banks, 3. Newspaper, "Register." Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 4071.

JUNIATA—Products: Coal and building materials. Population, 7660.

MARTINSBURG—Settled in 1812. Laid out as a village in 1815. Incorporated April 2, 1832, from a part of North Woodbury township. Seat of Juniata Collegiate Institute. Bank, 1. Newspaper, "Herald." Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Church of God, Presbyterian, Dunkard. Population, 955.

NEWRY—Settled as early as 1787. Laid out as a town in 1793. Incorporated in 1876. Is an important mercantile and small industrial center. Churches: Roman Catholic, Lutheran. Population, 397.

ROARING SPRING—Incorporated January 27, 1888, from a part of Taylor township. Named for beautiful spring within its borders. Has two large paper works. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical Lutheran, Church of God, German Reformed. Population, 2379.

TYRONE—Incorporated July 27, 1857, from a part of Snyder township. Laid out as a village in 1851. Has large and important business enterprises and is trading center of considerable agricultural district. Industries: Paper mills, machine shops, planing mills, railroad repair shop, lime works. Banks, 2. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Evangelical Lutheran, United Brethren, Baptist. Newspapers: "Herald," "Times." Population, 9084.

WILLIAMSBURG—First incorporated as a borough about 1827 from a part of Woodbury township. Settled as early as 1790. Laid out as a village in 1795. Industries: Small manufactories, good sized stone crusher and large paper mill. Bank, 1. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Lutheran. Population, 1872.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

Erected February 21, 1810, out of parts of Luzerne and Lycoming counties. Until March 24, 1812, its name had been Ontario. Named Bradford in honor of William Bradford, Jr., attorney-general of Pennsylvania and afterward attorney-general of United States. Has been called "a little agricultural empire." Principal industries: Foundry products, furniture, boots and shoes, hosiery. Outside of Towanda, the county seat, the principal occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture, 83 per cent of the 1,145 square miles in the county being in farms. Civil divisions, 37 townships and 14 boroughs. Population, 53,166.

TOWNSHIPS

ALBANY—Settled as early as 1800. Erected February, 1824. New Albany borough created within its borders. Villages: Laddsburgh, Evergreen. Population, 834.

ARMENIA—Settled "permanently" May 29, 1803. Erected February, 1843. Alba borough created within its borders. Population, 256.

ASYLUM—Settled in 1789 or 90. Laid out as a township in about 1794. Chief village, erected November, 1814, Macedonia. Population, 639.

ATHENS—Formed in 1787 out of Ulster township. Erected January, 1797. Athens borough created within its borders. Population, 1713.

BARCLAY—Formed from Franklin township in May, 1867. First settlement made in 1856. Villages: Graydon, Barclay, Falls Creek. Population, 841.

BURLINGTON—Settled in 1790. Erected in 1802. Burlington borough created within its borders. Population, 536.

CANTON—First settled probably in 1794. Erected in August, 1804. Borough of Canton created within its borders. Villages: Grover, Minnequa Springs. Population, 1302.

COLUMBIA—Settled in 1795. Erected in August, 1813. Sylvania borough created within its borders. Population, 864.

FRANKLIN—Settled in 1795. Erected in September, 1819. Principal village, Franklindale. Population, 442.

GRANVILLE—Settled in 1798-99. Organized in 1831 from parts of Canton, Troy, Burlington and Franklin townships. Churches: Disciples, Christion, Free Will Baptist. Villages, Granville Centre, Granville Summit. Population, 787.

HERRICK—Organized in December, 1837, and named in honor of Judge Edward Herrick. Settled in 1811. Villages: Ballibay Settlement, Herrickville. Population, 576.

LEROY—Settled about 1800. Organized out of Canton and Franklin

townships in December, 1835. Leroy is principal village. Churches: Disciples, or Christian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 641.

Litchfield—Organized in 1821. Erected in December, 1821, from Athens township. Settled in 1800. Population, 591.

Monroe—Organized in September, 1821. Monroe borough created within its borders. Population, 999.

North Towanda—Settled in 1785. Organized as a township in December, 1851, from Towanda township. Borough of Towanda taken from part of its territory. Population, 539.

Orwell—Created out of Luzerne County in 1802 and originally called "Mount Zion." In April, 1802, name changed to Orwell. First settlement made in 1796. Villages, Orwell, Orwell Hill, North Orwell. Population, 816.

Overton—Named in honor of Hon. Edward Overton. Formed in February, 1853, from Monroe, Albany, and Franklin townships. In area it is largest township in the county. Inhabitants chiefly devoted to farming. Chief village, Overton Village. Population, 394.

Pike—Named in honor of General Pike. First settled in 1798. Erected in April, 1813. Villages: Stevensville, The Phalanx. Le Raysville borough created within its borders. Population, 930.

Ridgebury—Organized in February, 1818, from Athens and Wells townships. Settled in 1805. Villages: Centreville, Bentley Creek, Middletown. Population, 710.

Rome—Named after the "Eternal City" because it is situated on the same parallel of latitude. First settled in 1795. Organized in December, 1831. Rome borough created within its borders. Population, 593.

Sheshequin—Taken from old Ulster township and meaning in Indian tongue "the place of the rattle." First settled in 1783. Erected in May, 1820. Villages: Sheshequin, Black. Population, 878.

Smithfield—Supposed to have been named for David Smith, who first purchased title of the Connecticut Company. Organized in 1809 from Ulster township. First settled in 1792. Has a number of fine farms. Village, East Smithfield. Population, 1239.

South Creek—Settled in 1834. Organized in May, 1835. Villages: Gillett, Fassett. Population, 712.

Springfield—Erected in August, 1813, and originally called "Murraysfield." Received its present name because majority of first inhabitants were from Springfield, Massachusetts. The earliest settlers were Austin and Ezekiel Leonard, who came from West Springfield, Massachusetts, and located on what is now known as Sugar Creek in this township. Villages and hamlets: Springfield, Leona. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Universalist. Population, 876.

Standing Stone—Settled before and abandoned during the battle of

Wyoming. Re-settled in 1791. Organized September, 1841. Named for curious rock formation in the center of Susquehanna River. Villages: Standing Stone, Rummerfield. Population, 496.

TERRY—First settled in 1787. Erected in May, 1859. Villages: New Era, Terrytown. Churches: Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 855.

TOWANDA—From the Indian Delaware word Towandemunk, or "burial place." Originally organized in 1774 as Clavarack. Organized in January, 1808, after the separation into North Towanda and South Towanda, so that the prefix "South" was ordered by the court to be dropped. Population, 766.

TROY—Erected in December, 1815, was settled as early as 1803. Troy borough created within its borders. Population, 1140.

TUSCARORA—Erected in 1830 out of Wyalusing township and named "Spring Hill." Erected in February, 1830. Present name given in 1856. Settled as early as 1808. Population, 823.

ULSTER—Originally called Sheshequin and now but a remnant of its former self. Settled in 1783 and organized in January, 1797. Villages: Ulster Village, Milan, Moore's Hill. Population, 929.

WARREN—Settled in 1798. Erected in April, 1813. Villages: South Warren, Warren Centre, West Warren. Churches: Congregational, Baptist, Free Will Baptist. Population, 703.

WELLS—Organized in April, 1813, from the township of Smithfield. First settled in 1792. Villages: Wells Village, Aspinwall. Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 686.

WEST BURLINGTON—Formerly a part of Burlington township. Organized in February, 1855. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Village, West Burlington Village. Population, 590.

WILMOT—Named in honor of Hon. David Wilmot. Settled as early as 1786. Erected in May, 1849. Inhabitants chiefly engaged in farming. Population, 991.

WINDHAM—Settled in 1801. Erected in April, 1813. Inhabitants largely given to agricultural pursuits. Church, 1. Villages: Windham, Windham Centre, Windham Summit. Population, 630.

WYALUSING—Laid out as a township in 1776 and organized in 1790. Wyalusing borough created within its borders. Churches: Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal. Villages: Camptown, Fairbanks Settlement. Population, 1019.

WYSOX—Settled in 1785 and erected in April, 1795. Villages: Wysox, Myersburg. Population, 1038.

BOROUGHS.

ALBA—"Permanently settled" May 29, 1803. Principal occupation, farming. Church, Disciples. Population, 146.

Athens—Incorporated March 27, 1831. Has efficient fire department. Has large factory making machine tools. Churches, representative of almost all the orthodox denominations. Bank, 1. Population, 4384.

Burlington—Erected in 1853. Churches, 2. Population, 102.

Canton—Incorporated May 23, 1864. Additional area of Canton township later annexed to borough. Products: Turned and carved woods, leather goods, boxes. Newspaper, "Sentinel." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian, Disciples, Roman Catholic. Population, 2154.

Le Raysville—Incorporated May 16, 1863. Named in honor of Le Ray de Chamont. Chief industries: Plow manufactory and furniture factory. Newspaper, "Eastern Bradford Times." Population, 253.

Monroe—Laid out as a village in 1828; incorporated in May, 1855. Population, 405.

New Albany—Incorporated within Albany township. Population, 315.

Rome—Incorporated in February, 1860. An important business place of Rome township. Has number of thriving stores and shops. Population, 200.

Sayre—Most populous borough of the county. Incorporated February 1, 1891. Named in honor of Robert H. Sayre, president of the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad. Laid out as a town in 1871. Chief industry, vast railroad shops, roundhouses and yards. Has a number of small factories. Seat of Robert Packer (free) Hospital. Newspaper, "Times." Population, 8078.

South Waverly—Is outgrowth of "Factoryville." Incorporated in 1878. To most intents and purposes the borough is the Pennsylvania adjunct of Waverly, New York. Borough has modern public services. Population, 1251.

Sylvania—Incorporated in 1852 within the borders of Columbia township. A small rural community. Population, 188.

Towanda—The county-seat and third largest borough in the county. Settled as early as 1794. Incorporated into a borough in 1828. Thriving progressive town with modern public services, having gas and electric light, water-works, etc. Chief industries: Silk mills, foundries, textile factories, furniture factories. Newspaper, "Review." Population, 4269.

Troy—Incorporated April 11, 1845. An important center of trade. Chief industries: Tanneries, engines, condensed milk plant. Churches: Baptist, Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Newspaper, "Gazette-Register." Club. Population, 1419.

Wyalusing—Incorporated in 1887. A forward-looking town well provided with educational facilities. Newspaper, "Rocket." Population, 628.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Erected 1683, one of the original three counties established by William Penn. Its name, and that of the first county-seat, Bristol, were taken from places in England. The 600 square mile area has a long frontage on the Delaware River and 85 per cent of it is in farms. The soil is variable but answers well to intelligent cultivation. Civil division, 30 townships and 22 boroughs. County seat, Doylestown. Population, 82,476.

TOWNSHIPS.

BEDMINSTER—Formed of part of Plumstead township by Scotch-Irish from north of Ireland. Laid out as a township in 1742. German Mennonites and French Huguenots also settled in considerable numbers in county. Dublin borough created within part of its territory. Churches: Lutheran, Presbyterian, Reformed. Population, 1999.

BENSALEM—Fourth township of the group of 1692. Rich and fertile, adapted to agricultural pursuits. Homes of many wealthy persons here owing to proximity to Philadelphia. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 2912.

BRIDGETON—Organized 1890 as the then youngest township in the county out of Nockamixon township. Chief village, Bridgeton. Population, 569.

BRISTOL—Seat of first county-seat for forty years. Only seaport in the county. Laid out as a township in 1692. Original settlers, English Friends. Bristol borough created within its borders. Industries, Fisheries. Occupations, chiefly agricultural. Population, 5027.

BUCKINGHAM—Changed to this name from New Buckingham. Is a farming region. Population, 2024.

DOYLESTOWN—Taken from parts of New Britain, Buckingham and Warwick townships in 1818. Named for Edward and William Doyle, of the early proprietors of a large tract of land near New Britain church. Borough of Doylestown and the capital of the county created within its borders. Chief occupations: Farming and truck gardening. Population, 1369.

DURHAM—The last of the original townships organized, erected 1775. Riegelsville borough created within its borders. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Reformed, Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 563.

EAST ROCKHILL—Produces quantities of crushed stone. Population, 1197.

FALLS—Called after the falls in the Delaware. Organized 1690. Part of township annexed to Morrisville borough. An agricultural district. Population, 1789.

HAYCOCK—Formed of "odds and ends" in 1763. Named after a little

mountain within its borders and said to resemble a cock of hay. Chief village, Applebachville. Population of township, 889.

HILLTOWN—Organized 1722 as the first township formed north of Buckingham. Settled as early as 1716. Called by name because of the rolling and hilly nature of its surface. Chief occupation, agriculture. Dublin borough created from part of its territory. Population, 2408.

LOWER MAKEFIELD—Has many fine farms and dairies. Population, 1201.

MIDDLETOWN—Organized 1692, one of the original townships of the county. Frequently referred to as "Middle Lots." Langhorne Manor borough created within its borders. Devoted to agriculture. Population, 1365.

MILFORD—Organized 1734. Settled before 1730. First township of county to which Germans came in any considerable numbers. German farmers have brought the soil to a high state of fertility. Population, 1953.

NEW BRITAIN—Organized 1723 out of Hilltown township. Early peopled by Welsh families. Chalfont borough created within its borders. Is a good grazing and stock region. Population, 1226.

NEWTOWN—Formed 1703. Early called "New Township" because recently, then, laid out in the woods. Chief occupation, farming. Newtown borough created within its borders. Seat of George School. Population, 725.

NOCKAMIXON—Organized 1742. Named for the Indian word meaning in English "the place at the three houses" but the connection is not given. Farming is the chief occupation. Population, 1105.

NORTHAMPTON—Organized 1722. Probably named after Northampton, England. People given to agricultural pursuits. Population, 1325.

PLUMSTEAD—Organized 1725 and named in honor of Francis Plumstead, ironmonger, one of the first to own land in the township. He settled here in 1683. Chief village, Plumsteadville. Population, 2025.

RICHLAND—Organized 1734. Formerly known as the "Great Swamp." First settled in 1681 or 82. Came to be called "Rich lands" in 1729, the territory being generally level and fertile. Borough of Richlandtown created within its borders. Villages, Quakertown and Richland Centre, included within the borough. Population, 1963.

SOLEBURY—Organized 1703. Separated from Buckingham township about 1700. Home of first paper mill industry in the county. New Hope borough created within its borders. Abundant water power and good farm lands. Population, 1674.

SOUTHAMPTON—Organized 1703 as of the second group of townships. Settled by English as early as 1685. Villages: Southampton, Davisville, Feasterville, Brownsville, Churchville, Cornell. Population, 1379.

SPRINGFIELD—One of the extreme northern townships, organized in 1743 and inhabited almost exclusively by Germans. Settled as early as 1737. Village, Springtown. One of most fertile communities in the county. Occupation, chiefly farming. Population, 2155.

TINICUM—Organized 1738, settled by Scotch-Irish in 1699. Villages: Point Pleasant, Erwinna, Head-Quarters, Ottsville. Population, 1342.

UPPER MAKEFIELD—Organized 1753 from Lower Makefield township. Settled in 1695 by English. Is a good farm section. Hamlets: Brownsburg and Jericho. Population, 1013.

WARMINSTER—Called the twin of Southampton township, both having been organized in 1703. Settled 1684. Villages: Johnsville, Hartsville, Ivyland. Seat of Emlen Institute for education of male orphan children of African or Indian descent. Population, 760.

WARRINGTON—Organized 1734. Probably named after Warrington, Lancashire, England. Settled in 1684. Village, Pleasantville. Inhabitants wholly engaged in agriculture. Population, 822.

WARWICK—Organized 1733. Settled as early as 1696. Is a dairy section. Population, 472.

WEST ROCKHILL—Organized with East Rockhill out of Rockhill township. Has a trade in crushed rock. Population, 1243.

WRIGHTSTOWN—Organized in 1703. Settled as early as 1682. Soil fertile and inhabitants generally given to farming. Villages: Pineville, Wrightstown, Pennsville. Population, 741.

BOROUGHS.

BRISTOL—The oldest town in the county, laid out 1697. Formerly the capital of Bucks County; established as "seat of justice" in 1705. Incorporated November 14, 1720, out of territory formerly of the old township of Bucks. Products: Leather, carpets, chemicals, yarns, iron castings. Newspapers: "Gazette," "Independent" and "Courier." Friends' meeting at Bristol oldest in the county. Other churches: Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Baptist. Wealthy, prosperous, progressive town. Population, 10,273.

CHALFONT—Is a residential and mercantile center. Population, 317.

DOYLESTOWN—Incorporated 1838 out of Doylestown township. Named for Edward and William Doyle, early residents and land owners. Settled as a village in 1745. Chosen as seat of justice for the county in 1813. Products: Cast iron, woolen, felt and silk goods. Newspapers: "Bucks County Intelligencer," "News," "Democrat," "Intelligencer." Seat of Doylestown Academy. Modern, thriving community with most of important public services. Population, 3837.

DUBLIN—Erected from parts of Bedminster and Hilltown townships. Has a creamery and is the shopping center for a rural community. Population, 223.

HULMEVILLE—Has cordage factory. Population, 491.

IVYLAND—A rural town. Population, 263.

LANGHORNE—Makes wagons and leather goods. A thriving mercantile

town. Newspapers: "Delaware County Advance" and "Leader." Population, 1067.

LANGHORNE MANOR—A residential place. Population, 207.

MORRISVILLE—Next to Bristol is oldest borough in the county. Settled in 1703. Named in honor of Robert Morris, celebrated financier of the Revolution. Erected March 29, 1804. Annexed parts of Falls township. Products: Textiles, rubber goods, tiles and mantles. Newspaper, "Monitor." Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Advent. Situated opposite Trenton, the capital of New Jersey, and at the head of navigation on the Delaware. Population, 3639.

NEW HOPE—Erected April 26, 1837. Settled as early as 1707. Products: Print, wall and bag paper. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian. Newspaper, "News." Population, 1093.

NEWTOWN—Erected out of Newtown township in 1838. Settled as early as 1684. County-seat in 1725. Has a number of small factories. Newspaper, "Enterprise." Has trolley system and other modern public utilities. Churches: Friends' meeting, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist, Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1703.

PERKASIE—Has several cigar factories. Makes men's clothing, tags, silk goods. Newspaper, "Central News." Population, 3150.

QUAKERTOWN—Erected 1855 out of Richland township. Products: Cigars, leather goods, stoves and silks. Newspaper, "Free Press." Has ten churches representing the Friends, Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic. Population, 4391.

RICHLANDTOWN—Erected out of Richland township and embracing also Quakertown and Richland Centre within its municipal government. Products: Boots, olives and cigars. Population, 589.

RIEGELSVILLE—Erected out of Durham township. Is a mercantile town. Population, 610.

SELLERSVILLE—Has a large instrument factory and manufactures cigars, brick, clothing, boxes, yarns. Newspaper, "Herald." Population, 1739.

SILVERDALE—Has a men's clothing factory. Population, 247.

SOUTH LANGHORNE—Name changed from Attleboro. Products: Laces, carpets, hosiery, wall paper, textiles. Population, 557.

TELFORD—Is a rural community. Population, 313.

TRUMBAUERSVILLE—The principal industry is cigar making. Population, 698.

TULLYTOWN—Sells quantities of building sand and gravel. Population, 572.

YARDLEY—Erected 1895. Named for Thomas Yardley who established ferry in the territory. Chief industries: Dyed textiles and manufacturing hardware specialties. Newspaper, "Review." Churches: Protestant Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal. Bank, 1. Population, 1262.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Organized March 12, 1800, from part of Allegheny County. The name is derived from that of General Richard Butler. First settled by Scotch-Irish and Pennsylvania Germans, in 1800 there was an influx of other nationalities. Topographically, it is part of the great ridge which separates the Allegheny and Beaver Rivers; geologically, it is rich in minerals. Wells drilled in the early days, mostly for the purpose of obtaining salt, disclosed oil and coal. The two products, together with agriculture, are the sources of its prosperity. Area, 790 square miles, 80 per cent in farms. Banks, 17. Has 33 townships and 22 boroughs. Population, 77,270.

CITY.

Butler City—Organized as a borough in 1830, incorporated as a city after 1900, is the county-seat. The city is built on land originally owned by Robert Morris, the Revolutionary patriot, from whom John and Samuel Cunningham obtained grants and sub-divided it into lots. In the last hundred years the city has grown from less than five hundred residents to it's present size. Among it's industries are mills of many kinds, glass and bottle factories, brick and tile works, many metal-working shops and one of it's largest concerns builds steel cars. Newspapers: "Eagle," "Butler County Democrat." Churches: Presbyterian (3), Evangelical Lutheran (3), Methodist (2), Baptist (3), Reformed (2), Episcopal (2), Catholic (2), Christian, Hebrew, and several foreign congregations. There are two academies, a business college and parochial schools. Population, 23,778.

TOWNSHIPS.

Adams—Erected 1854, named after John Quincy Adams. Villages: Mars Borough, Callery Borough, Downeyville, Myoma and Valencia. Churches: United Presbyterian (3), Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical Association, Free Methodist and Reformed. Population, 1108.

Allegheny—Organized in 1854, was an important oil center. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical, Presbyterian Evangelical. Population, 484.

Brady—(1854) So called in honor of Captain Brady, the famous scout, has been active in coal mining. Churches: Presbyterian, two Methodist Episcopal, United Presbyterian and Evangelical Lutheran. Population, 454.

Buffalo—Settled in 1795, has for its towns: Sarversville, Sarver Station, Ekastown, Silverville, Monroe, Freeport and Harbison. Churches: Presbyterian, Evangelical, Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1396.

Butler—Made a township in 1804, reduced to present limits in 1854.

Aside from the city of Butler, the only towns are West Butler and the famous steel car town of Lyndora. Population, 7692.

CENTER—Farm and coal section. Villages: Unionville, Fleeger, Jamissonville and Oneida. Churches: Evangelical, United Presbyterian and the Church of God. Population, 1160.

CHERRY—Former coal township with the villages: Gomersal, Anandale, Moniteau, New Hope. Churches: Presbyterian (2), Methodist Episcopal, Population, 867.

CLAY—Named in honor of Henry Clay, was erected in 1854. Towns: Queen Junction, Claytonia, Sherwin, Euclid Station, Muddy Creek. The earliest established church was the Presbyterian. Population, 1611.

CLEARFIELD—Founded in 1804, has the towns: Coylesville, Fennelton, Lucasville. Churches: Catholic, Methodist and United Presbyterian. Population, 757.

CLINTON—Center of an agricultural region, numbers among her villages: Riddles, Houseville Barkley, Woods Station, Clinton Springs. There are four Presbyterian churches. Population, 896.

CONCORD—Once famed as the center of the Butler County oil fields. Towns: Middletown, Greece City, Modoc City, Troutman (P. O. Magic). Churches: Presbyterian, Evangelical Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal (2), Population, 929.

CONNOQUENESSING—One of four original townships of Butler County established in 1804. Reduced to present size in 1854. Principal village, Whitestown. Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Reformed Lutheran, Church of God. Population, 906.

CRANBERRY—Named from a swamp producing this fruit. Villages: Hendersonville, Criders and Rowan. Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, United Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal. Population, 818.

DONEGAL—Formed 1804. Main villages: Saint Joe, Plummer, Danville, North Oakland, Rattigan. Churches: Christian, Catholic and Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1003.

FAIRVIEW—Erected in 1846, has many boroughs within its area and facts concerning the township are listed under their names. Population, 1129.

FORWARD—Erected 1854, was an important oil district. Towns: Browndale, Riebold and Wahlville. Churches: Reformed Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Catholic, Methodist Episcopal (2). Population, 1031.

FRANKLIN—Is an active agricultural district. Has the borough of Prospect and the villages: Mount Chestnut and Isle. Churches: Baptist and Presbyterian. Population, 788.

JACKSON—Founded 1854, is a large business center. Settled by a communistic group known as Harmonists or Economites. Towns other than boroughs: Eidenau and Ramsdale. There are Lutheran and Independent churches. Population, 1892.

JEFFERSON—In a rich farming section, has several coal deposits. Towns: Jefferson Center, Golden City and Hannahstown, also the borough of Saxonburg, in which are located most of the churches. Population, 1178.

LANCASTER—Erected in 1854. Principal town, Middle Lancaster (Lancaster P. O.). Churches: German and English Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Reformed. Population, 698.

MARION—Named after General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox." Villages: Murrinsville, Anandale (Boyers P. O.). Churches: United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Catholic, Church of God. Population, 971.

MERCER—Established in 1804, was divided in 1854 and became the smallest township in Butler County. Villages: Forestville and Harrisville. The first coal mined in Butler County was at Harrisville. Churches: United Presbyterian, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 776.

MIDDLESEX—Settled in 1795, erected in 1854. Towns: Glade Mills and Cooperstown. Churches: Presbyterian (2), Methodist, Church of God. Population, 787.

MUDDY CREEK—From the stream of that name was one of the thirteen townships erected in 1804. Changed to its present size in 1854. Is a farming region but also rich in minerals. The principal town is the borough, Portersville. Population, 680.

OAKLAND—Formed in 1854 from Butler and Donegal townships. Is markedly agricultural. Villages: Springfield, North Oakland, Woodbine, Boydstown, Saint Joe Station and Oneida. Churches: German and English Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist. Population, 841.

PARKER—First settled because of its agricultural possibilities, later became quite an oil district. Population, 530.

PENN—Erected in 1854, is strongly agricultural. Villages: Brownsville, Maharg, Renfrew, Phillips City, McBride City and Critchlow City. Churches: United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal (3), Baptist. Population, 1443.

SLIPPERY ROCK—Erected in 1804, re-organized in 1854. Principal town, the borough of the same name. Beyond the limits of the borough are the churches: Methodist and Presbyterian. Population, 826.

SUMMIT—Noted for its farms and oil districts, was formed, 1854, from parts of Butler and Clearfield townships mainly, together with smaller portions of Donegal and Center. Towns: Herman Station (Sunny Brook), home of a body of Capuchins and Saint Fidelis College; East a manufacturing center and Carbon Center. Churches: Presbyterian, Catholic, Lutheran. Population, 1902.

VENANGO—One of the original divisions in 1804, reduced to its present dimensions in 1854. Had important coal deposits. Towns: Unity, Deegan, Goff and EauClaire. Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Catholic. Population, 1735.

WASHINGTON—Created 1846, had valuable coal veins, oil reservoirs and fertile valleys. Villages: North Washington, Hilliards, Annisville, Shira, Higginsville and Parsonville. Churches: Presbyterian (3), Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran. Population, 1750.

WINFIELD—Has a number of fine villages: Leasurville, Mellisaville, Cabot Station, Marwood Station, West Winfield, Rough Run and Saxon Station. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Evangelical. Population, 1725.

WORTH—After General Worth, hero of the Mexican War, was noted for its coal and gas wells. Made a township in 1854. Principal village: Mechanicsburg or Jacksonville post-office. Churches: United Presbyterian, Baptist, Church of God. Population, 844.

BOROUGHS.

BRUIN—Or Martinsburg, the chief town of Parkers township, was organized in 1901. Has coal mine and oil refinery. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Wesleyan Methodist. Population, 720.

CALLERY—Formerly called Callery Junction, was incorporated in 1905. Manufactures railroad supplies and brick. Churches: Free Methodist, Gospel Prohibition, Presbyterian. Population, 318.

CHERRY VALLEY—Smallest of the boroughs has a population of 83.

CONNOQUENESSING—Once known as Petersville and Petersburg, was established in 1848. Business center of a rural district. Churches: Methodist, German Evangelical Protestant and Evangelical Lutheran. Population, 430.

EAU CLAIRE—Or Farmington, surveyed in 1848, was incorporated in 1900. Churches: Methodist, Presbyterian and Catholic. Population, 337.

EVANS CITY—Or Evansburg, once known as Boggs Mill, incorporated 1882. A residential rather than factory town. Churches: Baptist, United Presbyterian, Evangelical Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and Reformed. Population, 1548.

FAIRVIEW—Dates from 1867 and was formerly an important oil town. Churches: United Presbyterian, Presbyterian and Methodist. Population, 166.

HARMONY—Was settled early but did not become prosperous before the advent of a communistic society called "Harmonists" or "Economites." Their holdings were later bought out and Harmony incorporated in 1838. Has foundry, railroad repair shops and coal mine. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Reformed, Mennonite. Population, 757.

HARRISVILLE—Incorporated in 1846, is a mercantile center. Churches: United Presbyterian, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 359.

KARNS CITY—An oil and coal district. Has two churches: Methodist and Episcopal. Population, 292.

MARS—Known as Overbrook until 1882, when it was incorporated, is

the shopping place for the farmers of the surrounding fertile district. Railroad shops located here. Churches: Methodist, United Presbyterian, Evangelical Association. Population, 1226.

MILLERSTOWN—Or Chicora, was organized as a borough in 1895. Churches: Evangelical Lutheran, German Evangelical Lutheran, German Reformed, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 802.

PETROLIA—Oil town, has Methodist, Presbyterian and Catholic churches. Population, 370.

PORTERSVILLE—Platted in 1826, incorporated 1844. Churches: Presbyterian and United Presbyterian. Population, 155.

PROSPECT—An agricultural town, incorporated 1846. Churches: United Presbyterian, Evangelical Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 395.

SAXONBURG—Founded through the efforts of John A. Roebling, the great builder of suspension bridges, in 1832. It is but a short distance from mineral springs and the resort which has grown up about them. Churches: United Presbyterian (2), Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical Lutheran, Presbyterian. Population, 319.

SLIPPERY ROCK—(Centerville), a modern business town, incorporated 1851. It is the seat of the Slippery Rock State Normal School. Churches: Methodist and United Presbyterian. Population, 826.

VALENCIA—Changed its government from that of the village to a borough in 1897. Population, 303.

WEST LIBERTY—Laid out in 1829, did not become a borough until 1903. It comprises fourteen hundred acres, the largest borough in the State. Population, 193.

WEST SUNBURY—A suburb of Sunbury, has Presbyterian, United Presbyterian and Methodist churches. Population, 217.

ZELIEONOPLE—Incorporated in 1840, named after the daughter of Doctor Muller, the founder of the town. Newspaper, "Valley News." Manufactures: Plumbers supplies in quantity, bolts, machinery and crucibles. Churches: United Presbyterian, English Lutheran, Presbyterian, United Evangelical, Methodist Episcopal and Catholic. Is seat of the Orphans Home and Old People's Home (Lutheran). Population, 1870

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Erected March 26, 1804, from parts of Huntington, Somerset and Bedford counties, was settled by the Welsh and named after the ancient title of Wales. Has an area of 717 square miles the most of which is semi mountainous. Only 43 per cent is under cultivation. The region has plenty of coal, there is some iron ore, sand for glass making and easily secured limestone. Civil divisions, 32 townships, 21 boroughs and 1 city. Population, 197,839.

CITY.

JOHNSTOWN—Named in honor of Joseph Johns, the founder. Laid out as a town November 3, 1800. Within Conemaugh township until January 12, 1831, when it was incorporated into a borough by the name of Conemaugh. April 14, 1834, the name was changed to Johnstown. Chartered as a city December 18, 1889. Rosedale and Roxbury boroughs and parts of Stony-Creek and Lower Yoder townships annexed to Johnstown city. Municipality divided into twenty-one wards. City contains, besides other industries, the extensive works of the Cambria Steel Company, which gives employment to 15,000 men. Also has car-works, wall-paper and tar-paper mills, fire-brick kilns, paint and enamel-ware factories and extensive coal interests. Destroyed by flood in breaking of Conemaugh dam May 31, 1889, and 2000 lives lost. Newspapers: "Johnstown Tribune," "Johnstown Democrat," "Freie Presse," "Leader," "Hirado." Population, 67, 327.

TOWNSHIPS.

ADAMS—Created January 5, 1870, from part of Richland township. Named for the pioneers, Solomon and Samuel Adams. Population, 3450.

ALLEGHENY—One of the original townships of the county. Name derived from the Allegheny Mountains. Population, 988.

BARR—Created September 4, 1872, out of the townships of Blacklick, Cambria and Susquehanna. Named for the Barr family, which had taken up much land in that vicinity in the early days of the state. Population, 2956.

BLACKLICK—Formed October 10, 1850, out of the townships of Cambria, Carroll and Jackson. Name is derived from Blacklick Creek. Gave part of territory to form Nanty-Glo borough. Population, 2376.

CAMBRIA—One of the original townships. Name derived from the Welsh settlement made there prior to 1800. Population, 3642.

CHEST—Created December 10, 1853, out of White and Susquehanna townships. Name is derived from Chest Creek. Population, 465.

CLEARFIELD—Organized December 31, 1822, from Allegheny township. Name derived from Clearfield Creek, which originated from the "Clear Fields" on the mountain, and was so designated in colonial days. Population, 1082.

CONEMAUGH—The third of the original townships of the county. Name originated from the Indian name of the river, Caughnaugh-maugh. Population, 1409.

CRESSON—Organized December 4, 1893, from Washington township. Named in honor of the Philadelphia philanthropist, Elliott Cresson, who died about 1854. Population, 2006.

CROYLE—Created September 9, 1858, from Summerhill township. Named in honor of Thomas Croyle. Population, 3782.

DEAN—Organized July 10, 1877, from Clearfield township. Named in honor of the distinguished Judge John Dean, common pleas judge at that time. Population, 660.

EAST CARROLL—Created out of Carroll township, formed January 1, 1840, from Susquehanna township and named in honor of Archbishop John Carroll of Baltimore, cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Population, of East Carroll, 1905.

EAST TAYLOR—Erected out of Taylor township with West Taylor township June 2, 1884. Original Taylor township created July 7, 1857, and named for Judge George Taylor, a common pleas judge. Population, 2039.

ELDER—Formed February 12, 1878, from Chest township. Named for John Elder. Population, 2013.

GALLITZIN—Established June 4, 1866, from Allegheny township. Named for parish priest, Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin. Gallitzin borough created within its borders. Population, 1584.

JACKSON—Organized January 3, 1828, from parts of Cambria and Summerhill townships. Named in honor of Andrew Jackson, who was elected president of the United States that year. Gave territory to form Nanty-Glo borough. Population, 1243.

LOWER YODER—Created September 1, 1879, by the division of Yoder township into Lower Yoder and Upper Yoder townships. Yoder was erected July 17, 1858, from Conemaugh township and named for David Yoder, a farmer. Population, 2868.

MIDDLE TAYLOR—Population, 595.

MUNSTER—Organized December 9, 1854, out of Allegheny, Cambria and Washington townships. Named for village of Munster, founded about 1802, and an Irish settlement. Population, 381.

PORTAGE—Erected March 4, 1878, from Summerhill and Washington townships. Name originated from the "portage" between the Conemaugh and Juniata rivers in connection with the Allegheny Portage Railroad. Population, 6638.

READE—Established September 1, 1879, out of White township. Named in honor of George M. Reade, a lawyer of Ebensburg. Population, 3222.

RICHLAND—Created April 2, 1833, out of Conemaugh township. It was named for the quality of the land in its territory. Popuation, 2412.

Stonycreek—Organized January 4, 1876, out of Conemaugh township. Named for Stonycreek River, which was so named in the colonial days on account of the rocky bottom and large boulders in it. Part of territory annexed to city of Johnstown. Population, 843.

Summerhill—Formed February 7, 1810, from Cambria township. It was the first township to be organized after the county was erected. On early maps the name was spelled "Somerhill," probably in honor of Joseph Somers or David Summer, who were property holders. Summerhill borough created within its borders. Population, 4846.

Susquehanna—Created January 6, 1825, from Allegheny and Cambria townships. Name derived from that of tribe of Indians who had their habitation along the banks of the river in Cambria County as early as 1682. Population, 4549.

Upper Yoder—Formed September 1, 1879, with Lower Yoder, out of Yoder township, created in 1858 out of Conemaugh township. The division into Upper Yoder and Lower Yoder came September 1, 1879. Part of Lower Yoder annexed to city of Johnstown. Population, 1369.

Washington—Created in 1834 out of Allegheny, Cambria and Summerhill townships. Named in honor of the first President of the United States. Population, 1367.

West Carroll—Created together with East Carroll, out of Carroll township, formed in 1840 out of Susquehanna township and named for archbishop John Carroll of Baltimore, a cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Population of West Carroll, 3636.

West Taylor—Created June 2, 1884, together with East Taylor township, out of the township of Taylor. Population, 1208.

White—Organized July 6, 1838, out of Clearfield township. Named in honor of Judge Thomas White, common pleas judge. Population, 648.

BOROUGHS.

Ashville—Incorporated March 9, 1887, from Gallitzin township. Name derived from the old Ashland furnace, which was named in honor of "Ashland," the home of Henry Clay. Industry, coal mining. Population, 447.

Barnesboro—Incorporated March 5, 1893, from Susquehanna township. Named for Thomas Barnes, coal operator. Has many coal mines. Newspapers: "Eagle" and "Star." Population, 4183.

Brownstown—Population, 1489.

Carrolltown—Taken from Carroll township. Incorporated March 30, 1858, by the consolidation of the villages of Carrolltown and Cambelltown. Main occupation, coal mining. Newspaper, "News." Population, 1369.

Cassandra—Is a coal town. Population, 467.

Chest Springs—Taken from Allegheny township April 19, 1858. Name derived from Chest Creek. A rural village. Population, 126.

Cresson—Created out of Cresson township June 7, 1906. Repair shops of the Pennsylvania System located here. Population, 2170.

Daisytown—Taken from Conemaugh township and erected into a borough June 9, 1893. Population, 414.

Dale—Erected from Stony Creek township March 9, 1891. Coal the principal product. Population, 3115.

East Conemaugh—Taken from Taylor township March 9, 1891. Ships quantities of coal. Population, 5256.

Edensburg—Taken from Cambria township January 15, 1825. The oldest borough in the county, and was named for Ebenezer in Wales. Founded by Rev. Rees Lloyd. Chosen for the county-seat. Industries: coal mining and minor factories. Newspapers: "Cambria Freeman," "Cambria Tribune," "Mountaineer-Herald." Population, 2179.

Ferndale—Taken from Upper Yoder township June 1, 1896. Named by the Vickroy family on account of the luxuriant growth of ferns in that vicinity. Products: Car parts and coal. Population, 1450.

Franklin—Erected from Conemaugh township March 9, 1868. Named for the great American philosopher and premier citizen of Philadelphia. A coal town. Population, 2632.

Gallitzin—Taken from Gallitzin township December 3, 1873, and named for Prince Gallitzin, parish priest at Loretto. Has Pennsylvania System shops and large mines. Newspaper, "Item." Population, 3580.

Hastings—Incorporated April 16, 1894, from Elder township. Named in honor of Governor Daniel Hartman Hastings. Depends on the coal mines. Newspaper, "North Cambria News." Population, 2292.

Lilly—Taken from Washington township June 11, 1883, and named for the Lilly family. In the coal district. Population, 2346.

Lorain—Created from part of Stonycreek township. Has many farms surrounding it. Population, 812.

Loretta—Formed from Allegheny township March 8, 1845, and named for a village on the Adriatic Sea. Population, 422.

Nanty-Glo—Created from parts of Blacklick and Jefferson townships. A great coal section. Newspaper, "Journal." Population, 5028.

Patton—Erected from Carroll, Chest, Clearfield and Elder townships September 4, 1893. Named in honor of John Patton of Curwensville. Has large potteries and silk mills. Newspaper, "Courier." Population, 3628.

Portage—Taken from Portage township October 7, 1890. Is a large coal producer. Newspaper, "Dispatch." Population, 4804.

Sankertown—Created from Cresson township June 11, 1906. Named for Joseph Sanker. Population, 900.

Scalp Level—Organized from Richland township November 16, 1898. Coal mining the main occupation. Population, 1690.

South Fork—Taken from Croyle township August 3, 1887. Named

for the south branch of Little Conemaugh River. Besides coal has terra cotta and fire-clay works. Population, 4239.

SOUTHMONT—Created from part of Upper Yoder township. Is the center of a dairy region. Population, 281.

SPANGLER—Taken from Susquehanna township November 13, 1893, and named in honor of Colonel J. L. Spangler. A coal town. Population, 3035.

SUMMERHILL—Taken from Summerhill township September 6, 1892. A rural center. Population, 890.

TUNNELHILL—Organized from Gallitzin township December 5, 1876. Name derived from fact of two railroad tunnels having been there at that time; there now are three. Population, 619.

VINTONDALE—Has several colleries. Population, 2053.

WESTMONT—Taken from Upper Yoder township June 13, 1892. Population, 1976.

WILMORE—Organized from Summerhill township February 10, 1859. Named in honor of the founders, Bernard and John Wilmore. Has a factory making agricultural implements. Population, 438.

CAMERON COUNTY.

Erected March 29, 1860, from parts of Clinton, Elk, McKean and Potter counties. Named in honor of Simon Cameron, a leading politician of Pennsylvania. Chief natural resources and industries, coal and timber. Agricultural and tannery products also accounted as source of wealth. Only 10 per cent of the area, 392 square miles, is farmed. Banks, 3. Civil divisions: 5 townships and 2 boroughs. County seat, Emporium. Population, 6297.

TOWNSHIPS.

GIBSON—Is second township in point of area in the county. Highest point is 2252 feet above sea level. Borough of Driftwood created within its borders. Population, 539.

GROVE—Named in honor of the Grove family, early settlers, who conquered there their Indian enemies. Principal village, Sinnemahoning, laid out in 1805. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 489.

LUMBER—Township has as its chief village Sterling. Churches: Messiah, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic. Village of Cameron. Coal mining chief industry. Church, Roman Catholic. Population, 414.

PORTAGE—Detached from Potter County in 1860. Named after the portage branch of the Sinnemahoning River. Hamlet, Sizerville, a historic place. Population, 69.

SHIPPEN—Has an area of some 200,000 acres. Valley lands are particularly rich. Borough of Emporium, capital of county, created within its borders. Coal is mined. Population, 1272.

BOROUGHS.

EMPORIUM—Settled in 1810. First settler, John Earl. Formed as a village in 1853-54. Selected as county-seat in 1860-61. Named as early as 1785 by traveling agent. This appellation was adopted in act of incorporation as a borough, October 13, 1864. Borough is well organized with public services, etc. Industries: Railroad shops, tannery, foundry, explosive factory, pipe mill, gas and electric lamp company and terra cotta and fire-clay products. Newspapers: "Emporium Independent," "Cameron County Press." Borough is the largest receiving and dispatching freight depot between Williamsport and Erie. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Adventist, Protestant Episcopal, Free Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Evangelical Lutheran. Population, 3036.

DRIFTWOOD—Created out of a part of Gibson township and formerly known as "The Second Forks," one of first settlements of the county. First settled in 1804. Incorporated as a borough January 17, 1872. Organized February 6, 1872. Manufactures sole leather and has railroad shops. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Messiah Society. Population, 478.

CARBON COUNTY.

Erected March 13, 1843, from parts of Northampton and Monroe counties. Area 400 square miles, 44 per cent in farms. Remarkable for wild and picturesque scenery but does not contain much fertile or arable land. Chief article of export, anthracite coal of superior quality, which is very extensively mined. Civil divisions, 12 townships, 12 boroughs. County seat, Mauch Chunk. Population, 62,565.

TOWNSHIPS.

BANKS—Erected in 1841 from Lausanne township, before the organization of Carbon County. Township abounds in fine grade of anthracite coal. Chief industry, mining. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Congregational, Baptist. Villages: Yorktown, Audenried, Jeansville, Tresckow. Beaver Meadow borough created within its borders. Population, 4112.

EAST PENN—Formed in 1768 from part of Towamensing District. Has lost the most of its area in the formation of other townships. Churches: Lutheran, German Reformed. Population, 997.

FRANKLIN—Formed January 2, 1851, from part of Towamensing. Boroughs of Weissport and Parryville created within its borders. Product, pig iron. Churches: Evangelical, Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 2423.

KIDDER—Erected March 7, 1849, from part of Penn Forest township. Occupation, farming on small scale. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran. Population, 429.

LAUSANNE—Formed in 1808 by the division of Penn township into East Penn, West Penn and Lausanne townships. Population, 169.

LEHIGH—Formed in 1875 of part of Lausanne township. Chief industry, coal mining. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 450.

LOWER TOWAMENSING—Formed some time between November, 1840, and March, 1841, from part of Towamensing township. Boroughs of Bowmanstown and Palmerton created within its borders. Churches: Union of Lutheran-Reformed, Evangelical, Roman Catholic. Population, 1437.

MAHONING—(including Packerton) Formed as early as 1842 from a part of East Penn township. Includes village of Packerton named for Asa Packer, projector and builder of the Lehigh Valley Railroad which has its repair shops here. A central point of Lehigh Valley Coal Company's immense coal traffic. Churches: Lutheran-German Reformed, Evangelical, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 2353.

MAUCH CHUNK—Erected August 23, 1827, from East Penn and Lausanne townships. Coal mining the main industry. Boroughs of Mauch Chunk, the county-seat, and Summit Hill and Lansford created within its borders. Population, 6191.

PACKER—Erected in 1847 from part of Lausanne township. Named in honor of Asa Packer, founder and builder of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Has a number of good farms. Church, Lutheran-Reformed. Population, 514.

PENN FOREST—Erected in 1842 from part of Monroe County. Became part of Carbon County in 1843. Chief industry, sawmills. Church, Lutheran-Reformed. Population, 363.

TOWAMENSING—"The wilderness," erected in 1768 from part of Northampton township, have given much of its area to form other townships. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 808.

BOROUGHS.

BEAVER MEADOW—Named for Beaver Creek, one of its borders. Erected from part of Banks township. Principal industry, coal mining. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational. Population, 1709.

BOWMANSTOWN—Incorporated from a part of Lower Towamensing township. Named for John D. Bowman who opened a hotel there in 1808. Chief product, paint. Population, 834.

EAST MAUCH CHUNK—Erected January 1, 1854. Industries: Coal mining and silk mill. Churches: Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Evangelical, Roman Catholic, Lutheran. Population, 3868.

EAST SIDE—Population, 231.

LANSFORD—Incorporated 1877. Chief industries, coal mining on a large scale, silk mills. Named in honor of Asa Lansford Foster. Newspapers: "Leader," "Record." Churches: Congregational, Evangelical. Population, 9625.

LEHIGHTON—Incorporated January 2, 1866. Chief industries: Coal mining, foundrys, stove works, silk mills, machine shops. Bank, 1. Newspapers: "The Carbon Advocate," and "Leader." Population, 6102.

MAUCH CHUNK—Named for the curiously shaped hill on the opposite side of the Lehigh, which means, translated from the Indian, "Bear mountain." Incorporated January 26, 1850. Scene of mammoth anthracite coal operations and Central Railroad repair shops. Churches: Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Evangelical, Lutheran, Roman Catholic. Newspapers: "News," "Daily Times," Banks, 3. Population, 3666.

PALMERTON—Incorporated from part of Lower Towamensing township. Has large chemical works and several minor manufacturing concerns. Newspaper, "Press." Population, 7168.

PARRYVILLE—Incorporated in 1875. Named for Daniel Parry, president of large lumber company within its borders. Principal industry, coal and iron furnace. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 578.

SUMMIT HILL—Is a mercantile center and residential section. Population, 5499.

Weatherly—Incorporated 1863 from a part of Lausanne township. Chief industries: Coal, iron furnaces and silk mills. Newspaper, "Herald." Churches: Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 2356.

Weissport—Incorporated June 3, 1867. Industry, silk mills. Churches: Lutheran, Evangelical. Population, 683.

CENTRE COUNTY.

Erected on February 13, 1800, from the county of Mifflin with parts of Lycoming. Changes in its boundaries in 1820 and 1870, and the forming of Clinton County from it, has reduced its size. The first settler was Andrew Boggs in 1769; first post office in 1797. Present area 1146 square miles, 36 per cent in farms. The industries are mainly agriculture, although much of the territory is mineralized. Banks, 11. County seat, Bellefonte. Civil divisions, 25 townships, 10 boroughs. Population, 44,304.

CITY.

BELLEFONTE—Surveyed in 1769, platted as a town in 1795, by James Donlop and James Harris and named from a beautiful spring within its limits. Made a post office in 1798. Products: Lime, brick, terra cotta, lumber, brass, matches, silks. Newspapers: "Centre Democrat," "Republican," "Democratic Watchman" and "Keystone Gazette." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Catholic, Baptist, Evangelical Lutheran, Reformed, United Brethren and Friends. Population, 3996.

TOWNSHIPS.

BENNER—So named from one of Centre's pioneers, was erected in 1853. Interests mainly farming. Towns: Roopsburg, Fillmore and Buffalo Run. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 1469.

BOGGS—Formed from a part of Spring township in 1814. Named after the original settler of the county. Is a fine farming section noted for its picturesque scenery. Principal towns: Milesburg borough, Curtin and Wallis Run. Population, 1331.

BURNSIDE—Settled 1792, erected 1856. Has a large area of farm land. Principal village, Pine Glen. Church, Messiahs. Population, 244.

COLLEGE—Formed in 1875 from parts of Harris and Benner, contains some of the best farm lands in the county. Is the seat of State College. Villages: Lemont, Oak Hall, Centre Furnace and Houserville. Population, 1189.

CURTIN—Rather mountainous and thinly settled, was erected in 1857. Churches: Disciples of Christ, German Reformed. Population, 809.

FERGUSON—Formerly a great lumber section. Villages: Gatesburg and Pine Grove. Rock Spring. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 1639.

GREGG—Organized in 1826. Towns: Spring Mills, Penn Hall, Farmer Mills. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1495.

HAINES—Villages: Aaronsburg, Woodward. A good agricultural section. Churches: Reformed Presbyterian, Lutheran, Evangelical Association. Population, 1057.

HALF-MOON—Derives its name from the Indian blazes which the early settlers noticed on the trees. Villages: Gatesburg, Stormstown, Loveville. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Friends. Population, 433.

HARRIS—Organized 1834. Boundaries contracted in 1875. Villages: Boalsburg, Linden Hall and Shingletown. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist. Population, 715.

HOWARD—Erected in 1810, named as a tribute to the philanthropist, John Howard. Originally embraced the townships of Curtin and Liberty and parts of others. Principal town, Borough of Howard. Population, 619.

HUSTON—Organized in 1837. Principal village, Martha. Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren. Population, 631.

LIBERTY—Established in 1845. Villages: Eagleville, Big Run, Wagner. Is rural in character. Churches: Baptist, Lutheran, Disciples. Population, 1107.

MARION—Settled 1785, was made a township in 1840. Villages: Lick Run, Jacksonville (P. O. Walker). Churches: Presbyterian, Reformed, Lutheran. Population, 485.

MILES—The arable portion of which was owned by Samuel Miles in 1772. Settled by Pennsylvania Germans, its first post-office was established at Rebersburg. Other village, Madisonburg. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Evangelical Association, United Brethren. Population, 1044.

PATTON—Was erected while a part of Mifflin County. Villages: Buffalo Run, Scotia. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren. Population, 408.

PENN—First surveyed in 1766, organized as a township in 1844. The principal town is the borough of Milheim, other, Coburn. Churches: Evangelical, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, Lutheran. Population, 809.

POTTER—Erected 1744, embraced all of Penn's Valley. One of the better agricultural townships. Villages: Center Hill, Potter's Mill, Center Halland, Tusseyville. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical Lutheran Reformed, Evangelical. Population, 1418.

RUSH—Largest in area, is mountainous. Industries: Lumbering, mining and farming. Erected as a township in 1814. Towns: Phillipsburg, Antes, Powelton, Sandy Ridge, Beaver Mill, Osceola Station. Population, 4645.

SNOW SHOE—Supposed to derive its name from snow shoes found in an Indian camp by surveyors. Settled 1818, became a township in 1839. Coal and lumber have been its main products. Villages: Moshannon, Snow Shoe, Sugar Camp. Churches: Presbyterian, Catholic, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 2895.

SPRING—Was the seat of iron forging before 1800. Villages: Pleasant Gap, Logans Gap and Bellefont. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, and Adventist. Population, 2948.

TAYLOR—Erected in 1846, had for its first industry the making of powder. It is now mostly an agricultural district. Population, 419.

UNION—Formed from a part of Boggs in 1850. Has within its borders few villages or churches. Population, 537.

WALKER—Erected 1810, has the villages: Hublersburg, Snydertown and Zion. Churches: Presbyterian, Reformed and Lutheran. Population, 1064.

WORTH—Settled 1785, organized as a town in 1847 from part of Taylor. Has been for years an agricultural center. Village, Port Matilda. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 831.

BOROUGHS.

CENTRE HALL—In 1880 made application for a charter but did not secure one until years later. Is one of the prettiest towns in Centre County. Mainly residential. Newspaper, "Centre Reporter." Churches: Evangelical Lutheran, Reformed, Evangelical. Population, 525.

HOWARD—Derives its name from the Howard Iron-Works located near it, one of the largest of the county. Churches: Methodist, Disciples. Population, 621.

MILESBURG—Founded 1793, received its borough charter in 1843. Was the first post-office to be established in the county, March 13, 1797. Having formerly several tanneries, it is now the mercantile center for a rich agricultural district. Churches: Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian. Population, 545.

MILLHEIM—Was laid out by Philip Gunkle in 1797. Has a number of minor industries, including knit goods. Newspaper, "Journal." Churches: Evangelical Association, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, and Evangelical Lutheran. Population, 515.

PHILIPSBURG—In the mountainous region of this County, is sustained by the coal, lumber and farm sections which surround it. Started as a town by an Englishman named Philips immediately after the Revolution. Incorporated 1864. Newspapers: "Journal" and "Ledger." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist and Catholic. Population, 3900.

SNOW SHOE—Combines the advantages of a business town with a mountain resort. Lumbering, coal mining, farming have in turn engaged its interest. Coal ranks first in value. Churches: Catholic, Messiahs, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Presbyterian. Population, 650.

SOUTH PHILIPSBURG—Is a residential suburb of Philipsburg. Population, 505.

STATE COLLEGE—Derived its name and importance from the agricultural school established here by Pennsylvania in 1854. It has all the advantages of location in a most beautiful part of the mountains and the accommodations and stores of a city. Newspaper, "Times." Population, 2405.

UNIONVILLE—Enjoying borough privileges since 1859, is a lively mercantile town. Churches: Society of Friends, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian. Population, 311.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Erected 1682 as one of the original three counties of the Province of Pennsylvania. Has an area of 777 square miles, 85 per cent of which is in farms. Formerly rich in minerals, limestone is the only one now utilized. This latter rock has had much to do with the fertility of the soil. In the upper part of the county manufacturing is centered, there being some large concerns making steel products. The civil divisions comprise 39 townships and 13 boroughs (including the county seat Chester) and the city Coatesville. Population, 115,120.

CITY.

COATESVILLE—Incorporated 1867. Named in honor of the Coates family who came from Ireland and were among the earliest settlers. Center of considerable iron and steel manufacture including boilers, machinery, plates, castings, structural forms. Newspapers: "Record," and "Herald." Churches: Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic. Population, 14,515.

TOWNSHIPS.

BIRMINGHAM—Laid out as a township in 1684. Organized as a municipal district in 1686. Formerly called "Brummagem," generally supposed to have been a corruption of Birmingham, named for that city in England. Population, 334.

CALN—Originally included what is now Caln, East Caln, West Caln, East Brandywine, West Brandywine and other territory. Named from the town of Calne, Wiltshire, England. Laid out as a township in 1702. Population, 1266.

CHARLESTOWN—Named in honor of Charles Pickering, who, it is said, sailed from England with William Penn and prospected for treasure along the Schuylkill River. Settled in 1715. Laid out as a township in 1827. Early settlers mostly Welsh. Population, 584.

EAST BRADFORD—Organized from the division of Bradford into East Bradford and West Bradford townships. Population, 803.

EAST BRANDYWINE—Erected in 1859 by the division of the township of Brandywine into East Brandywine and West Brandywine. Settled in 1714. Population, 745.

EAST CALN—Organized May 29, 1744, by the withdrawal of territory of Caln township to form East Caln and West Caln. Lost territory to form Downington borough. Population, 306.

EAST COVENTRY—Formed in 1844 by a division of North Coventry when the line between South Coventry and East Vincent was reëstablished. Name derived from Coventry, Warwickshire, England. Population, 1089.

EAST FALLOWFIELD—Organized in 1743 by a division of Fallowfield. Annexed part of West Marlborough township. Population, 4326.

EAST GOSHEN—Organized in 1817 by the division of Goshen township into East Goshen and West Goshen. Population, 679.

EAST MARLBOROUGH—Named for Marlborough, Wiltshire, England. Formed May 27, 1729, by the division of Marlborough township into East Marlborough and West Marlborough. Seat of "Cedarcroft," the home of Bayard Taylor. Churches: Friends, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1228.

EAST NANTMEAL—Formed in 1739 by the division of Nantmeal township into East Nantmeal and West Nantmeal. First settlers mostly Welsh. Population, 662.

EAST NOTTINGHAM—Formed in about 1715 by the division of Nottingham township into East Nottingham and West Nottingham. Lost territory in 1833 to form Oxford borough and in 1853 to form Hopewell borough. Population, 1260.

EAST PIKELAND—Formed in 1838 by the division of Pikeland township into East Pikeland and West Pikeland. Named originally (Pikeland) in honor of Joseph Pike of Cork, Ireland, a patentee of December 3, 1705. Population, 706.

EAST VINCENT—Formed in 1832 by the division of Vincent township into East Vincent and West Vincent. Lost territory in 1867 to form Spring City borough. Population, 2338.

EAST WHITELAND—Formed February 26, 1765, by the division of Whiteland township into East Whiteland and West Whiteland. Population, 1235.

EASTTOWN—Erected about the year 1704 and named on account of its position. First settled by Welsh. Population, 2307.

ELK—Formed in 1857 from East Nottingham township. Named because it is bounded by Big Elk Creek, and Little Elk Creek flows through its territory. Village of Lewisville named for Lewis J. Jones who was the first to build there. Population, 485.

FRANKLIN—Formed in 1852 from part of New London township. Population, 644.

HIGHLAND—Organized in 1853 by the division of West Fallowfield township. Population, 784.

HONEYBROOK—Formed in 1789 from West Nantmeal township. Derived from name "Nantmeal," meaning "sweet stream," or "honey brook." Honeybrook borough created within its borders. Population, 1193.

KENNETT—Settled as early as 1686 and named by the first settler for Kennet, England. Borough of Kennett Square created within its borders. Population, 863.

LONDON BRITAIN—Early settled by Welsh Baptists. Annexed portion of New Garden township. Population, 440.

LONDON GROVE—Organized in 1723. Many of early settlers were Friends. Population, 1402.

LONDONDERRY—Formed in 1734 by separation from Nottingham. Annexed parts of London Grove and West Marlborough townships in 1866. Population, 521.

LOWER OXFORD—Formed in 1797 by the division of Oxford township in Lower Oxford and Upper Oxford. Lost part of territory to help form borough of Oxford. Annexed part of Hopewell borough. Population, 1075.

NEW GARDEN—Settled as early as 1708 and named after New Garden, County Carlow, Ireland. Population, 1619.

NEW LONDON—Doubtless so named because it was formed wholly or in part from lands belonging to the London Company. Settled in 1704. Population, 591.

NEWLIN—Laid out as a township in 1724 and named for Nathaniel Newlin, who formerly owned the territory. Population, 587.

NORTH COVENTRY—Formed in 1841 by the division of Coventry township into North Coventry and South Coventry. North Coventry was divided in 1844 to help form East Coventry, and the original township had disappeared. Population, 2334.

PENN—Formed in 1817 by a division of Londonderry. In 1857 a small portion was annexed to Londonderry. Population, 503.

PENNSBURY—Formed in 1770 from a part of Kennett township. Settled in about 1700. Population, 545.

POCOPSON—Formed in 1849 from parts of Pennsbury, East Marlborough, Newlin and West Bradford, and named from the stream which runs through it. Population, 454.

SADSBURY—Organized in 1717, and named for Sudbury, Suffolk, England. Boroughs of Atglen and Parkesburg taken in part from township. Population, 949.

SCHUYLKILL—Formed in 1826 from Charlestown township. Borough of Phoenixville created within its borders, March 6, 1849. Population, 1300.

SOUTH COVENTRY—Formed in 1841 by the division of Coventry into North Coventry and South Coventry. Population, 447.

THORNBURY—Organized in 1687. Named for Thornbury, Gloucestershire, England. This township, Birmingham and Westtown are the only townships within the present limits of Chester County which were organized before 1704. Thornbury contains but one-fourth of its original territory. Population, 172.

TREDYFFRIN—Organized prior to 1707 by Welshmen. The name is Welsh and signifies "valley town, or township." Population, 4470.

UPPER OXFORD—Formed in 1797 by the division of Oxford into Upper Oxford and Lower Oxford. Population, 917.

UPPER UWCHLAN—Settled by Welsh Friends in 1712. Formed in 1858 by the division of Uwchlan township. Population, 544.

Uwchlan—From the Welsh, signifying "upland," or "higher than, or above the valley." Founded by Welsh pioneers about the year 1712. Population, 459.

Valley—Formed in 1852, from parts of West Caln, West Brandywine, East Caln and Sadsbury. Lost of its territory to form Coatesville village (now a city). Population, 1913.

Wallace—Formed in 1852 by a division of West Nantmeal township. Said to have been named after "an old Scotchman of the name of Robert Wallace, who used to own Mormon Hollow." Population, 610.

Warwick—Formed in 1842 by the division of East Nantmeal. Population, 1196.

West Bradford—Formed November 30, 1731, by the division of Bradford township into East Bradford and West Bradford. Later annexed part of original Bradford area. Population, 1569.

West Brandywine—Formed in 1844 by the division of Brandywine township into East Brandywine and West Brandywine. In 1860 area enlarged by annexation of parts of Honeybrook and Wallace townships. Later annexed part of East Brandywine. Population, 685.

West Caln—Formed in 1728 by the division of Caln township into Caln, East Caln and West Caln. Population, 1051.

West Fallowfield—Line determined in 1841. Originally in Fallowfield and Sadsbury townships. Annexed land of Upper Oxford township. Population, 909.

West Goshen—Formed in 1817 by the division of Goshen township into East Goshen and West Goshen. West Chester borough created within the original township in 1788. Population, 1249.

West Marlborough—Formed in 1729 by the division of Marlborough township into East Marlborough and West Marlborough. Population, 937.

West Nantmeal—Formed in 1740 by the division of Nantmeal township into East Nantmeal and West Nantmeal. Borough of Elverson formed in part from portion of West Nantmeal. Population, 624.

West Nottingham—Formed in or prior to 1718 by the division of Nottingham township into East Nottingham and West Nottingham. Population, 693.

West Pikeland—Formed in 1838 by the division of Pikeland township into East Pikeland and West Pikeland. Population, 630.

West Sadsbury—Erected in 1878 by the division of Sadsbury township into Sadsbury and West Sadsbury. Population, 703.

West Vincent—Formed in 1832 by the division of Vincent township into East Vincent and West Vincent. Population, 927.

West Whiteland—Formed February 26, 1765, by the division of Whiteland township into East Whiteland and West Whiteland. Population, 859.

WESTTOWN—Probably laid out as early as 1685. Organized in 1700. Probably so named from its location relative to Easttown. Population, 735.

WILLISTOWN—Organized about the year 1704. Population, 1342.

BOROUGHS.

ATGLEN—Originally called Pennington. Is a rural residential town. Population, 650.

AVONDALE—A farming center. Newspaper, "Herald." Population, 627.

DOWNINGTON—Incorporated May 12, 1859, from East Caln township. Products: Terra cotta, yarns, paper. Newspaper, "Archive." Population, 4024.

ELVERSON—Incorporated from part of West Nantmeal township. Is the mercantile center for the surrounding farm district. Population, 304.

HONEYBROOK—Exports glass sand. Newspaper, "Graphic." Population, 585.

KENNETT SQUARE—Incorporated 1855 from township of Kennett. Products: Machinery, trunks, cast iron, metal products, electric supplies. Newspaper, "News and Advertiser." Population, 2398.

MALVERN—Has large milk condensery. Population, 1286.

PARKESBURG—Incorporated March 1, 1872. Named for family of Parkes, an old and influential family of this section. Products: Large quantities of pipe, also silverware and ladies skirts. Newspaper, "Journal." Population, 2543.

PHOENIXVILLE—Incorporated March 6, 1849, and considerably enlarged in 1847. Third largest municipality in the county. Growth and prosperity of the town are due to the iron-works, of which the first establishment dates back to 1790. Among the minor products are: Underwear, silk goods and boxes. Newspaper, "Republican." Population, 10,484.

SPRING CITY—Incorporated in 1867 under the name of Springville from part of East Vincent township. Name changed to Spring City in 1872 to correspond with name of its post-office. Products: Boxes, stoves, dyed textiles, underwear, knit goods. Newspaper, "Inter-Borough Press." Population, 2944.

WEST CHESTER—The county seat, so chosen March 3, 1799, was incorporated 1799. It was named as a compliment to a companion of Penn, Friend Pearson of Chester, England, and the "West" was added to show the direction from Upland, which it had displaced as the shire-town. To the advantages of being the county-seat, the city has many manufacturing concerns making: Automobiles and parts, machinery of many kinds, textiles, labels, knit goods and wood products. Newspaper, "Local News." Population, 11,717.

WEST GROVE—Is one of the better class residential towns and is surrounded by many truck farms and commercial flower gardens. Newspaper, "Independent." Population, 1,152.

CLARION COUNTY.

Erected March 11, 1839, from parts of Venango and Armstrong Counties. Intersected by the Clarion River, from which the county derives its name. Bounded on southwest by the Allegheny River and on the south by Red Bank Creek. Has valuable beds of coal, oil, gas, sand for glass making and clay beds, all of which are being utilized. Half of the area of the county, 601 square miles, is in farms. Civil divisions, 22 townships and 12 boroughs. County-seat, Clarion. Population, 36,170.

TOWNSHIPS.

ASHLAND—Organized in 1856 from parts of Elk and Richland townships. Settled as early as 1804. Chief occupation of inhabitants, farming and stock-raising. Churches: Lutheran, German Reformed, Evangelical, Dunkard. Population, 761.

BEAVER—Organized from parts of Ashland, Elk and Salem townships. First settled in 1801. Oil discovery and production had great influence on fluctuation of population and industrial activity of township. Edenburg borough created within its borders. Villages: Wentling's Corners, Blair's Corners. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Presbyterian. Population, 1324.

BRADY—Organized in 1866 from a part of Madison township. Named in honor of Captain Brady of Indian fame. About one half of the area under cultivation. Population, 318.

CLARION—Borough of clarion, the capital of the county, organized within its borders. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Baptist. Population, 1508.

ELK—Organized in March, 1806. Named after Elk (now Deer) Creek. First settled in 1808. Oil wells in the past contributed to wealth of the township. Villages: Elk City, Shippenville. Churches: Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, United Presbyterian, Presbyterian. Population, 927.

FARMINGTON—Erected in 1806 and first called Deer. At that time it was the largest township in the county. Settlements: Scotch Hill, Tylersburgh, Wilderness. Churches: Roman Catholic, Presbyterian. Population, 1794.

HIGHLAND—Erected in 1848 out of parts of Paint and Farmington townships. Occupations chiefly farming and lumbering. Population, 354.

KNOX—Erected May 7, 1853, from parts of Paint, Highland and Washington townships. Settled as early as 1820. Church, Roman Catholic. Farming is principal occupation. Population, 930.

LICKING—Settled in 1804. Churches: Lutheran, German Reformed. Population, 631.

LIMESTONE—Organized in 1842. An almost inexhaustible supply of lime-

stone underlies the township. Bituminous coal is also to be found. Fertility of territory brought to high state by the use of lime. Population, 1518.

MADISON—Organized out of Toby township. Industries: Coal and farming. Village, Watterson's Ferry. Rimersburg borough created within its borders. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 2528.

MILLCREEK—Has rich underlayings of bituminous coal. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 452.

MONROE—Organized in 1832 out of Redbank township. Curllsville borough created within its borders. Villages: Reidsburg and Williamsburg. Settled in 1800. Churches: Baptist, Presbyterian. Population, 921.

PAINT—Chief occupation, farming. Church, Union Congregation. Population, 414.

PERRY—Originally of Armstrong County. Industries: Coal-mining and farming. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran. Villages: West Freedom, West Monterey, Perryville. Population, 2008.

PINEY—Settled in 1798. Industries: Limestone, coal-mining, farming Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Brethren in Christ. Villages: Sligo Furnace, Madison Furnace. Population, 612.

PORTER—Struck off Redbank township in 1839 and named in honor of David R. Porter, then governor of Pennsylvania. Settlement began in 1800. Churches: Presbyterian, Baptist, Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal. Occupation, chiefly farming. Population, 1515.

REDBANK—Organized September 18, 1806, and named after Redbank Creek. First settled in 1800. Rich in deposits of coal and limestone. Farming also a considerable occupation. West Millville chief village. Population, 1672.

RICHLAND—Created out of Venango County and incorporated into Clarion County. Settled in 1806. For many years oil was a chief source of wealth. Inhabitants also considerably engaged in agriculture. Principal village, Foxburg. Population, 1206.

SALEM—Erected in 1856 from parts of Richmond and Beaver townships. Principal occupations, farming and stock-raising. Churches: Lutheran, German Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 840.

TOBY—One of the first townships to be organized in Clarion County. Settled in 1797. Has large deposits of limestone. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Reformed. Population, 1713.

WASHINGTON—Erected in 1843 from Pine Grove, Elk and Farmington townships. Settled in 1815. Fryburg is the principal village. Chief occupation, farming. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, United Brethren, Free Methodist. Population, 1171.

BOROUGHS.

CALLENSBURG—Laid out as a town in 1826 by and named in honor of Hugh Callen, Sr. Incorporated in 1851. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Newspaper, "Callensburg Visitor." Population, 215.

Clarion—The capital of Clarion County, laid out as a town in 1839. Named after the county of which it is the seat. Settled in 1840. Incorporated April 6, 1841. Thriving municipality with many shops and stores and public improvements. Products: Glass bottles, coal, oil, tobacco products. Seat of State Normal School. Newspapers: "Republican," "Democrat." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Baptist. Population, 2793.

Curllsville—Named in honor of William Curll, regarded by many as the first settler. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Reformed. Population, 153.

East Brady—Has gas wells and coal mines; manufactures brick and rubber goods. Population, 1531.

Edenburg—Settled in 1840. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic. Deflated oil boom reduced once thriving town. Is a mercantile and legal center for an agricultural region. Newspaper, "Clarion County Observer." Population, 806.

Hawthorn—Has good sized potteries. Population, 665.

New Bethlehem—Settled in 1830 and formerly called "Gumtown," and afterward Bethlehem, the prefix "New" having been given as a distinguishing mark from the Bethlehem in Northampton County. Settled in 1785. Laid out as a town in 1840. Incorporated 1853. Products: Explosives, coal, planing mill products, terra cotta. Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian. Hills surrounding town contain deposits of coal and limestone. Population, 1662.

Rimersburg—Settled in 1829 and named for John Rimer, who was the first settler. Laid out as a town in 1839. Incorporated 1853. Churches: Associate Presbyterian, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Coal-mining gives employment to many. Population, 1060.

St. Petersburg—Settled in 1820. Named in honor of Judge Peters, former owner of the land. Created a borough February 23, 1872. Churches: German Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian. Population, 454.

Shippenville—Named in honor of Judge Henry Shippen, who owned the land on which the town was built. Has oil wells. Churches: Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, United Presbyterian. Population, 452.

Sligo—Laid out as a town in 1871. Organized as a borough September 20, 1878. Industries: Coal-mining, fire-brick. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 801.

Strattanville—Laid out as a village in 1828 by John Strattan, Sr., in whose honor it was named. Incorporated 1850. Town is finely laid out and located in a beautiful situation. Has excellent stores and shops. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist. Population, 461.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Clearfield County, one of the largest in the State, with an area of 1,130 square miles, was formed in 1804 from parts of the counties of Huntingdon and Lycoming. Situated in the western foothills of the Alleghany Mountains, with many fertile table-land and valleys, is traversed by a number of streams. Only a third of the county is in farms. Is amply supplied with transportation facilities. Natural resources: Coal, farm lands, clay, shale, and glass sand. The main industries are: Agriculture, railroad shops, mining and shipping coal, the manufacture of brick, sewer pipe, glass, woolen and silk goods. Banks, 16. County seat, Clearfield. Civil divisions, 30 townships, 19 boroughs and 1 city. Population, 103,236.

CITY.

Dubois—The largest city in the county, situated in part of what was known as "The Great Beaver Meadow," has all the advantages of a beautiful site, natural resources and easy access in relation to other places. Lumber, coal and agriculture have been the sources of her prosperity. In 1876 the village was given the name of DuBois, in 1881 it was incorporated. Newspapers: "Courier" and "Express." Industries of the town include: Saw mills, tanneries, glass works, iron works, colleries, railroad repair shops, potteries and many smaller industrial plants. Churches, 10 of the following denominations: Presbyterian, Evangelical, Baptist, Catholic, Evangelical Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal. Population, 13,681.

TOWNSHIPS.

Beccaria—Named in honor of Marquis DeBeccaria, one of the earliest settled in the county, did not become a township until 1803 and its boundaries were not confirmed until 1830. The early industry was lumbering, soon followed by the discovery of coal. Several boroughs made from this township are the centers of industry and business. Town, Mt. Pleasant or Utahville. Church, Baptist. Population, 3633.

Bell—Organized in 1835, is an agricultural region. Has no distinct village. Churches: a Methodist Episcopal and a Protestant Episcopal. Population, 1500.

Bigler—Of comparatively recent formation, 1883, has grown greatly in population, due to the extensive mining of coal carried on in its territory. At Madera, one of the principal towns originally known as Puseyville, there are several large colleries and coke ovens. Population, 4908.

Bloom—Erected in 1860, named after one of the pioneer families, is very mountainous and thinly settled. Church, Methodist. Population, 422.

Boggs—Supposed to have been erected in 1838, is mostly an agricultural

district. There are coal deposits but those of fire-clay are of greater extent. Villages: Blue Balland, Stoneville. Churches: United Brethren and Baptist. Population, 1519.

BRADFORD—Established in 1807, was of great extent, no fewer than nine townships having been subsequently carved from her. The main villages are Bigler and Woodland, which have coal mines and extensive fire-brick works. Churches: United Brethren, Presbyterian, and Methodist Episcopal. Population, 2726.

BRADY—Named in honor of Captain Samuel Brady, a noted Indian fighter, was organized in 1826. The land is underlaid with coal but farming is the principal occupation. Villages: Troutville, Luthersburg. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical Lutheran, Reformed, Baptist and Evangelical Association. Population, 2237.

BURNSIDE—Erected in 1835. Covered originally with great forests of pine and hardwoods, the early industry was lumbering. Coal mining and farming now more important. The borough of Burnside is the center of the district and churches. Population, 365.

CHEST—Formed in 1826, one of the oldest of the county, is mainly an agricultural district. The social, business and religious interests are cared for by the nearby boroughs of Newburg and Westover. Population, 845.

COOPER—Erected from Morris township in 1884, was named after the Cooper family, one of the oldest in the locality. Deposits of coal have been found and mined. Villages: Kylertown, West Clymer, Winburne and Peale. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Presbyterian and Adventist. Population, 5308.

COVINGTON—Erected 1817, was largely settled by people of French descent who made it one of the best farming districts in the county. It is well watered, drained and fertile. Villages: Frenchville, Karthaus and Keewaydin. Churches: Catholic, Evangelical Lutheran and Lutheran. Population, 504.

DECATUR—Formed 1828 by a division of Bradford, was named after the naval hero Admiral Stephen Decatur. The township was magnificently wooded, and is underlaid with coal in parts. The district is well populated but the residents are widely scattered. Population, 3729.

FERGUSON—Erected 1839, named in honor of an early settler, contains much good farming land. Villages: Kerrmoor and Gazzam. Population, 3729.

GIRARD—Is supposed to have been erected in 1832. English and French the first settlers who came for the timber and soil. Villages: Gillingham and Leconte Mills. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Catholic. Population, 1119.

GOSHEN—Erected in 1845, mountainous and wild in the northern part, has many fertile farms to the south. Hamlets: Lick Run Mills and Shawville. Churches: Methodist Episcopal (2). Population, 602.

GRAHAM—Formed in 1856, is agricultural in its interests. Villages: Grahamton, the trading center, and Summit Hill. Churches: United Brethren and Methodist Episcopal. Population, 631.

GREENWOOD—After much opposition, was erected from parts of Bell, Ferguson and Penn townships in 1875. Hamlets: Bower, Lewisville and Bellville. Population, 569.

GULICH—(originally Geulich). Is bordered by no fewer than the lines of three counties. Is a coal and farm section. Villages: Janesville, Allensville and the borough of Ramey. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Evangelical. Population, 2930.

HUSTON—Organized in 1839, has valuable coal deposits. Churches: Methodist, Episcopal, and Lutheran. Towns: Penfield and Winterburn. Population, 2354.

JORDAN—Erected from Beccaria in 1835, has many of the best farms in the county. Towns: Ansonville and Berwindale. Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Reformed. Population, 1124.

KARTHAUS—Settled early because it had extensive coal and iron deposits, was made a township in 1841 and named in honor of Peter A. Karthaus, the owner of the largest part of that area. The principal town, of the same name, is the home of a large brick yard and a bituminous coal mining company. Churches: Methodist Episcopal and Evangelical Lutheran (2). Population, 954.

KNOX—Erected in 1854, named after the President of the court, was an important lumber section. New Millport is the only town. Churches: Methodist Episcopal (2). Population, 2022.

LAWRENCE—Erected in 1813, early became the scene of several large coal operations. The borough of Clearfield is centrally located in this township, and most of the business and religious life centers there. Population, 4925.

MORRIS—Erected in 1836. Its conformation is very irregular and has the largest area in the county. Main industries: Coal mining, farming and lumbering. Towns: Kylerstown, German Settlement, Allport. Churches: Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Adventist and Catholic. Population, 5030.

PENN—Formed in 1835, has some very high lands, considerable timber and is well watered. Towns: The borough of Lumber City and Pennville. Churches: Methodist Episcopal (2), Friends and Catholic. Population, 962.

PIKE—Erected 1835 and given the name of General Zebulon Pike, a hero of the war of 1812. Industries: Coal mining and fire-clay products. Towns: Bloomington, Bridgeport and Olanta. Churches: Methodist, Presbyterian and Lutheran. Population, 843.

PINE—Erected in 1873, mostly a wilderness, is, for the purpose of taxation, counted as part of Lawrence. Population, 35.

SANDY—Made in 1878, was given the name "Sandy" from the creek so known which flows through its entire length. Industries: Mining, farming, with some manufacturing. Towns: Luthersburgh, Troutville, West Liberty and Sadula. Churches: Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran and others. Population, 6827.

UNION—Formed in 1848, is a fair farming section although most of the land is rather light. Villages: Rockton, Spruce Hill and Hubert. Churches: Lutheran, Mennonite and Dunkards. Population, 621.

WOODWARD—Taken from the township of Decatur, erected 1848, named after Judge Woodward. The principal town, aside from Houtzdale borough, is Madera. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and others. Population, 3117.

BOROUGHS.

BRISBIN—Incorporated in 1883, is surrounded by several other un-incorporated towns. Products: Coal and fire brick. Churches: Baptist, Methodist and Lutheran. Population, 570.

BURNSIDE—Was incorporated in 1874, and is located in a fertile farm district. Coal mining is the principal industry. Churches, 3. Population, 480.

CHESTER HILL—In Decatur township, incorporated 1883, is a suburb of Philipsburg. The town has 2 churches. Population, 813.

CLEARFIELD—The county seat is built on the site of an ancient Indian town, and gets its name from the fact that the land here had been partly cleared by buffaloes. Chosen as the county seat 1804, was not incorporated until 1840. The boundaries have been enlarged several times until it now covers two square miles. The town has all the advantages that a modern city can provide. Newspapers: "Progress," "Raftsmans Journal," and "Republican." Principal industries: Railroad yards, collieries, factories making refrigerators, machinery, pottery and fire-clay products and leather. Churches: Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Catholic, Evengelical Lutheran, Baptist, Young Men's Christian Association. Population, 8529.

COALPORT—Originally laid out by Haines and Spangle, was incorporated in 1883. Coal is the principal source of prosperity. Is also a business center for a large country district. Newspaper, "Standard." Has five churches. Population, 1079.

CURWENSVILLE—Incorporated 1851 has been greatly enlarged at various times. It is beautifully located, a trading center. Newspaper, "Herald." Besides major coal operations has large plants making pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products. Churches: Friends, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptists and Catholic. Population, 2973.

GLEN HOPE—One of the earliest settled places in the county was not made a borough until 1878. It is a trading town for the surrounding agricultural district. Churches, 3. Population, 295.

GRAMPION—(Pennville) Incorporated 1885 was not given the name of Grampion until 1895. Coal and brick are its main products. Churches, 3. Population, 677.

HOUTZDALE—Named after Dr. Daniel Houtz who owned a vast amount of land in the county. Is the largest of a line of towns extending along the railroad for three miles, and was incorporated 1872. Colleries, main industry. Newspaper, "Citizen." Churches, 7. Population, 1504.

IRVONA—Incorporated 1890, is well laid out and built. The principal industry is the manufacture of pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products. Churches, 3. Population, 1157.

LUMBER CITY—Was the third borough to be incorporated (1838) in Clearfield County. Made greatest growth in lumbering days. Covers a large area. Churches, 3. Population, 383.

MAHAFFEY—Named after its founder, James Mahaffey, was started in 1841 but not incorporated until 1889. Industries consist mainly of a tannery and grist mill. Newspaper, "Times." Churches, 4. Population, 801.

NEWBURG—First called Hurd, incorporated 1885, and is quite a business town. Several coal operations add to prosperity. Population, 241.

NEW WASHINGTON—Incorporated 1859, is a survival of the lumbering days. Has now become something of a mountain resort. Population, 122.

OSCEOLA—Laid out in 1857, incorporated 1864, almost completely destroyed in 1875, is the prosperous seat of important coal and fire clay companies. Newspaper, "Leader." Churches: Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian denominations. Population, 2512.

RAMEY—Incorporated 1878, has seen lumber, coal and trade follow each other as the source of support. Churches, 4. Population, 1093.

TROUTVILLE—Begun as a town in 1854, it was incorporated in 1890. The town is dependent on mining and agriculture. Churches: Methodist and Lutheran. Population, 277.

WALLACETON—Incorporated in 1873, is located on an elevated plateau. Is attracting attention as a possible resort. Has two churches. Population, 331.

WESTOVER—Incorporated 1895, has for its chief industry the tanning of sole leather. Churches, 2. Population, 712.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Was organized 1869 from parts of Centre and Lycoming counties. Beautifully located in the seven mountain region, with the West Branch of the Susquehanna River flowing through its main valley, it attracted settlers in 1803. Area 878 square miles, 20 per cent in farms. The natural resources are: Farm lands, fire clay, limestone, coal and waterpower, to which has been added easy transportation. The main industries are those using the mentioned resources, paper making, manufacture of brick, leather, woven wire, wood-working, silk and wool mills and the railroad shops. Banks, 9. County seat Lock Haven. Civil divisions, 21 townships, 6 boroughs and 2 cities. Population, 33,555.

CITIES.

Lock Haven—Named on account of lock in canal and haven for rafts in the river at this point. Settled 1769, incorporated 1840, chosen as county-seat 1844, made a city in 1870. Industries: Coal mining, woven goods, pottery and fire-clay products, wire materials. Newspapers: "Clinton County Times," "Clinton Democrat" and "Clinton Republican." Churches: Presbyterian (1), Methodist Episcopal (2), Protestant (1), Episcopal (1), Evangelical Lutheran (2), Reformed (1), Disciples (1), Evangelical (1), Catholic (2), Baptist(1). The Central State Normal School is located in Lock Haven. Population, 8557.

Renovo—A beautifully located mountain town, is the direct result of the coming of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad which located their shops there and laid out the town in 1862. It incorporated in 1866 as a borough. Newspaper, "Renovo Record." Industries: Pennsylvania repair shops, employing more than 3000 men, and pottery and fire clay works. Churches: Presbyterian (1), Evangelical Lutheran (2), Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal (1), Catholic (1) Population, 5877.

TOWNSHIPS.

Allison—Named in honor of Rev. Francis Allison. Erected 1839, and reërected in 1878 to include the borough of Flemington its principal town. Industry, the making of flour and grist mill products. Has a Methodist and Disciples churches. Population, 441.

Bald Eagle—One of the twelve original townships of 1839, contains little of its early territory. Is a dairy section. Principal town is the borough of Mill Hall. Population, 613.

Beech Creek—Was separated from Bald Eagle in 1860, and derives its name from the creek which flows through it. Grain farming and dairying main occupations. The only town is the borough of Beech Creek. Population, 613.

CASTANEA—Erected in 1877, and gets its name from the village of Castanea. Principal industry, the making of tile and brick. Population, 604.

CHAPMAN—Erected in 1839, has since lost much of its area in the making of other townships. Has from the first been a great lumber section. Villages: Young Womanstown and Hyner. Churches: Methodist and Presbyterian. Population, 1359.

COLEBROOK—Formed in 1839, was originally spelled Coalbrook, its main mineral resource. Is also a lumber section. Population, 319.

CRAWFORD—Created in 1841, named in honor of Hon. George Crawford, an associate judge of Clinton County, is a farming country, but has various minerals in its hills. The only village is Rauch's Gap. Population, 320.

DUNNSTABLE—Derived its name from one of the first settlers, William Dunn. Taken from Bald Eagle township and made a township in 1839. Practically all the land is platted into farms. The old village of Liberty, once one of the most important places in the county, has few residents. Population, 313.

EAST and WEST KEATING—Erected in 1814 as one township, enlarged by the addition of a part of Grove township in 1844. In 1875 it was split into East and West. East Keating has three railroad stations and postoffices: Round Island, Wistar, Keating. Population, East 138; West 110.

GALLAGHER—Erected in 1849, takes its title from Judge Gallagher who was instrumental in its formation. It consists mostly of scattering farms. Population, 157.

GREENE—Organized in 1840, lies mostly within the Sugar Valley, and has a number of mills. Villages: Loganton borough, Centerville and Carroll. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed and Evangelical Association. Population, 937.

GRUGAN—Erected in 1851, named from one of its prominent families, is a lumber and farm district. Villages: Glen Union, Ritchie and Wetham. Population, 127.

LAMAR—Originally Belles Springs, and Yankee Town, is beautifully located in a productive valley. Villages: Salona (with a lime-works), Hamburg (Lamar Mills), and Flat Rock. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed and Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1233.

LEIDY—Taken from Chapman township in 1847. Covers a large area but little developed. Village, Hammersley's Fork. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 339.

LOGAN—Was erected prior to 1839. Villages: Tylersville, Greenville, Booneville and Logan Mills. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, Evangelical Association. Population, 653.

NOYES—Erected in 1875, has as its main industries lumbering and farming. Villages: Cook's Run, Westport and Shintown. Population, 2094.

Pine Creek—Erected in 1839, has within it the villages, Charlton and Richville. Population, 1078.

Porter—Was cut off from Lamar in 1841 and named in honor of Governor Porter. Villages: Clintondale and Lamar P. O. Churches: Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal. Population, 738.

Wayne—Taken from Nippenose township in 1795, was named in honor of "Mad Anthony Wayne." Villages: Wayne Station, Pine Station and McElhattan. Churches: Methodist Episcopal (2), and Evangelical. Population, 495.

Woodward—Erected in 1841, named after Hon. George W. Woodward, had accretions in 1844, a part of Dunstable, and in 1853 a piece of Colebrook. Villages: Dunnsburg and Lockport Village. Population, 871.

BOROUGHS.

Avis—Incorporated April 21, 1908, is the seat of the New York Central repair shops which give occupation to about 1,000. Population, 1092.

Beech Creek—Started by Michael Quigley in 1812, known Quigley's Mills, was organized as a borough in 1869 under its present name. Its principal industry is the making of fire-brick. Has Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal churches. Population, 573.

Flemington—Located a mile and a half west of Lock Haven, was laid out as a village and named after the purchaser of the land on which it was built, Hon. John Fleming. Incorporated in 1864, was annexed to Lock Haven two years later, and when, in 1878, Allison township was re-created, Flemington became a part of it. Flour and grist mill products are the main productions. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Reformed and Disciples. Population, 1131.

Loganton—Laid out in 1840, incorporated in 1864. Is a farming center and has Lutheran and Evangelical churches. Population, 254.

Mill Hall—Incorporated 1849. The town is well supplied with shipping facilities and exports milk products, flour and meal, edged tools and brick. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and Disciples. Population, 1238.

South Renovo—On the opposite side of the river from Renovo was started in 1881, and a bridge connecting the two towns was built in 1889. It was incorporated January 31, 1888, and since then has made a rapid growth. Population, 1291.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Erected March 22, 1813, from Northumberland County. The area is 479 square miles, much of which is mountainous. These hills once supplied iron ores but the prosperity of the county is dependent on diversified manufactures and agriculture. Seventy per cent of the land is under cultivation. Civil divisions, 23 townships and 8 boroughs, county seat, Bloomsburg. Population, 48,349.

TOWN.

Bloomsburg—The county seat of Columbia County, founded 1772. Laid out as a town 1802. Incorporated 1870 out of the remains of the old Bloom township. Chosen as county-seat in 1845. Has extensive modern municipal improvements. Chief industries: Branch of American Car and Foundry Company, foundries and machine shops, carriage works, woolen mills, silk mill, carpet factory, fountain pen factory and numerous other substantial enterprises. Seat of Bloomsburg Hospital, State Normal School and public library. Newspaper, "Press." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Lutheran, Reformed, Baptist, Christian, Roman Catholic. Population, 7819.

TOWNSHIPS.

Beaver—Formed in 1845. Named for the little run that flows through central valley. Industries: Coal-mining, grist-mills. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 876.

Benton—Established in 1850 and named in honor of Thomas H. Benton, then a political star at the zenith of his power. A farming district. Chief industry, lumbering. Benton borough created within its borders. Population, 690.

Briar Creek—Formed in 1797 from part of Fishingcreek township. Borough of Briar Creek created within its borders. Churches: Evangelical, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 2787.

Centre—Formed in 1844 from parts of Briar Creek and the old Bloom townships. Principal industry, limestone quarries. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical, Lutheran, Reformed, Baptist. Population, 1097.

Catawissa—Formed in 1785 from the old Augusta township. Oldest subdivision of the county and contains the oldest settlements. History of township principally included in that of the borough of Catawissa created within its borders. Population, 474.

Cleveland—Formed in 1893 from territory of Locust township. Named in honor of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States. Principal industries, lumbering, sawmills. Churches: Friends, Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, Roman Catholic. Population, 831.

Conyngham—Formed in 1856 from Locust township and named in honor of President Judge John Nesbitt Conyngham. Has immense coal deposits. Borough of Centralia created within its borders. Chief industry, coal mining. Population, 2592.

Fishing Creek—Formed in 1789, named for the creek that divides the township almost in half. Stillwater borough created within its borders. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Christian (or Disciples), Reformed. Population, 968.

Franklin—Formed in 1843 from Catawissa township. Industries, grist-mills. Chief occupation, agriculture. Village, Willowvale. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 540.

Greenwood—Formed as early as 1799 out of Wyoming and Fishingcreek townships. Millville borough created within its borders. Villages: Rohrsburg, Eyer's Grove, Iola. Churches: Friends, Presbyterian, Christian (or Disciples), Lutheran, Evangelical. Population, 1098.

Hemlock—Formed in 1801 and named for Hemlock Creek. Excellent farming district. Village, Buckhorn. Churches: Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 844.

Jackson—Formed in 1838 from parts of Greenwood and Sugarloaf townships. Churches: Baptist, Christian, Evangelical. Population, 454.

Locust—Formed in 1842 from part of Catawissa township. Gave of area to formation of Cleveland township in 1893. Chiefly agricultural. Villages: Newlin, Slabtown, Numidia, Esther Furnace. Churches: Friends, Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, Baptist. Population, 1092.

Madison—Settled as early as 1776. Village, Jerseytown. Farming principal occupation. Churches: Protestant Episcopal, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran. Population, 845.

Main—Formed in January, 1844, out of Mifflin and Catawissa townships. Settled in 1709 by Welsh. Industry, iron-making. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 504.

Mifflin—Erected in 1799 during the last term and named in honor of Governor Thomas Mifflin, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. One of the original townships of Columbia County. Settled as early as 1779. Chief industry, brick-making. Chief village, Mifflinville. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal. Seat of orphanage of Patriotic Order Sons of America and Patriotic Order of America. Population, 1154.

Montour—Formed in 1837 from part of Hemlock township. Chief industry, limestone quarrying. Principal occupation, agriculture. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 571.

Mount Pleasant—Formed in 1818 from parts of Bloom, Greenwood and Fishingcreek townships. Settlers chiefly of English descent from New

Jersey. Good farming section. Villages: Canby, Welliversville, Mordansville. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran. Population, 602.

Orange—Formed in 1840 from parts of Bloom, Fishing Creek and Mount Pleasant townships. Settled as early as 1780. Principal industry, flour mill. Borough of Orangeville created within its borders. Population, 347.

Pine—Formed in 1853 from parts of Derry township in Northumberland County and of Madison township in Columbia County. Settled in 1796. Villages: Sereno, Talmar, Pine Summit. Churches: Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 674.

Roaring Creek—Formed in 1832 from Catawissa township. Settled in 1774. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, Freewill. Population, 475.

Scott—Formed in 1853 from part of Bloom township and named in honor of State Representative George Scott. Settled by English in 1774. Principal occupation, farming. Chief village, Light Street. Principal industry, paper-making. Other villages: Espy, Almedia. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Evangelical. Population, 1261.

Sugarloaf—Formed in 1812 from township of Fishing Creek. First named "Harrison," but name afterward changed to the present designation from former importance of maple sugar industry in that territory. First permanently settled in 1792. Industries: Flour mill, sawmills. Principal village, Jamison City. Churches: Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 980.

BOROUGHS.

Benton—Incorporated 1894. Industries: Flour mill, silk factory, farm wagons, fruit and vegetable crates. Bank, 1. Churches: Presbyterian, Disciples, Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical. Newspaper, "Benton Argus." Population, 696.

Berwick—Incorporated January 29, 1818. Founded in 1769. Annexed West Berwick borough. Seat of great car works and rolling mills of American Car and Foundry Company and several silk mills. A large and prosperous business community. Newspaper, "Enterprise." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Evangelical, Christian, Reformed, Roman Catholic. Population, 12,181.

Briar Creek—Incorporated from part of Briar Creek township. Churches: Evangelical, Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal. Chief industry, flour mill. Population, 295.

Catawissa—Incorporated as a borough in December, 1892, from part of Catawissa township. Industries: Toy factory, flour mills, lumber, knitting mills, shoe factory. Newspaper, "News Item." Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 2025.

Centralia—Incorporated in 1866 from part of Conyngham township. Has immense coal deposits. Birthplace of Captain Jack Crawford, the poet-

scout. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Greek Catholic. Population, 2336.

MILLVILLE—Incorporated April 14, 1892, out of part of Greenwood township. Industries: Woolen mills, wagons, planing mill, tannery, flour mill. Newspaper, "Herald." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Christian, Lutheran. Population, 658.

ORANGEVILLE—Incorporated February, 1900. Laid out as a town in 1822. Industries: Agricultural implements. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 417.

STILLWATER—Incorporated September 25, 1899, from part of Fishingcreek township. Chief industry, planing mill. Churches, 2. Population, 166.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Erected March 12, 1800, from a part of Allegheny County. Named in honor of Colonel William Crawford, friend of Washington, and called the most distinguished frontiersman of Western Pennsylvania. Area, 975 square miles, 86 per cent in farms. Contains deposits of iron ore, coal, limestone and sandstone. It also lies within the petrolium and gas belt. Much of soil readily adapted to agriculture. Stock-raising a considerable occupation, and dairying is a very large interest. County seat, Meadville. The county is divided into 24 townships, 16 boroughs and 2 cities. In the towns are 12 banks and 2 building and loan associations. Population, 60,667.

CITIES (Third Class).

MEADVILLE—The seat of justice for Crawford County, laid out as a town by David Mead, for whom it is named, in 1793. Upon the erection of Crawford County, the town was selected as the county-seat in 1800. Remained a village under township government until March 29, 1823, when it was incorporated as a borough. Chartered as a city February 15, 1866. Vallonia borough and part of West Mead township annexed to city. Seat of Allegheny College, Meadville Theological School, Meadville Business College. Newspapers: "The Republican," "Meadville Tribune-Republican." Industries: Iron and steel works, machine tools, corset factory, agricultural implements, glass works, Erie railroad car and engine shops. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist, Lutheran Evangelical, Reformed, Roman Catholic, Hebrew. Population, 14,568.

TITUSVILLE—First of many cities created and developed by discovery and production of petroleum in immediate vicinity, and center of that industry. Named for Jonathan Titus, founder of the town. Settled in 1796. Laid out as a village in 1809. First called Edinburgh. Oil discovered in 1859 and town at once began to boom. Incorporated as a borough March 6, 1847. Chartered as a city February 28, 1866. Industries: Oil refineries, iron works, radiator factories, cutlery works, furniture factories, chemicals. Newspaper, "Herald." Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, German Reformed, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Hebrew, Lutheran, United Presbyterian. Population, 8432.

TOWNSHIPS.

ATHENS—Formed in 1829 out of Steuben township. Has good quality of soil adapted to farming purposes. Little Cooley is only village. Churches: United Brethren, Church of God. Population, 714.

BEAVER—Organized July 9, 1800, one of the eight townships erected directly after the organization of Crawford County. Has much arable land.

Beaver Center the only hamlet. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Christian, United Brethren. Population, 767.

Bloomfield—Organized in 1811 from a part of Oil Creek township. Borough of Riceville created within its borders. Industries, those common to ordinary township centers. Village, Lincolnville. Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren. Population, 838.

Cambridge—Formed in 1852 from a part of Venango township. Borough of Cambridge Springs created within its borders. Population, 599.

Conneaut—Organized July 9, 1800. Named for lake, "The Snow Place" (translated from Indian tongue). Chief vocations of people, dairying and stock raising. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Congregational. population, 1219.

Cussewago—Created July 9, 1800, as one of eight original townships of Crawford County. Name derived from its creek. Villages: Mosiertown and Crossingville. Churches: Baptist, Lutheran, Reformed, Roman Catholic, United Brethren. Population, 1005.

East Fairfield—Formed September 10, 1867, from a part of Fairfield township. Has much rich and tillable soil. Grain farming and dairying are chief vocations. Churches: Reformed, Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal. Borough of Cochranton created within its borders. Population, 385.

East Fallowfield—Organized July 9, 1800, as one of the original townships of the county. Soil well adapted for grazing or raising grain. Principal village, Atlantic. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 820.

East Mead—Population, 633.

Fairfield—Organized July 9, 1800, upon the erection of Crawford County. Population chiefly agricultural. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Reformed, United Brethren. Population, 532.

Greenwood—Organized in 1829 from parts of Fallowfield and Fairfield townships. Dairying and fruit culture are chief vocations. Borough of Geneva created within its borders. Population, 996.

Hayfield—Organized in 1829 from parts of Mead, Venango, Cussewago and Sadsbury townships. Valleys contain rich farm land. Little's Corners is largest village. Churches: Lutheran, United Brethren, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1069.

North Shenango—Formed in 1830 by the division of Shenango into North and South Shenango townships. Excellent soil for agricultural purposes. Espyville is chief village. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, United Presbyterian. Population, 594.

Oil Creek—Erected October 8, 1800. Name derived from its creek. Farming is principal vocation. Borough of Hydetown created within its borders. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian. Population, 1063.

PINE—Formed in 1845 from a part of North Shenango township. Stock-raising and dairying are chief agricultural pursuits. Borough of Linesville created within its borders. Population, 393.

RANDOLPH—Organized in 1824 from parts of Mead, Rockdale and Oil Creek townships. Soil is adapted to grazing and produces good crops. Only village is Guy's Mills. Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Congregational. Population, 1337.

RICHMOND—Erected in 1829 from parts of Rockdale and Randolph townships. Farming is principal occupation. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Spiritualist. Population, 982.

ROCKDALE—Created October 8, 1800, reformed in 1829. Contains excellent farming land. Hamlets: Miller's Station, Brown Hill. Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren. Population, 832.

ROME—Formed in 1829 from parts of Bloomfield and Oil Creek townships. Borough of Centreville created within its borders. Population, 865.

SADSBURY—Erected July 9, 1800, upon the organization of Crawford County. Conneaut Lake borough created within its borders. Borough of Evansburg. Population, 683.

SOUTH SHENANGO—One of the original eight townships of the county erected in 1800. Contains many productive farms. Churches: United Presbyterian, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 797.

SPARTA—Organized in 1829 from a part of Bloomfield township. Farming is the chief vocation. Borough of Spartansburg created within its borders. Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational. Population, 910.

SPRING—Organized in 1829 under the name of "Snowhill," which the court graciously allowed to be changed to "Spring." Boroughs of Springboro and Conneautville created within its borders. Population, 1263.

STEUBEN—Formed in 1850 or 1851 from parts of Troy and Athens townships. Borough of Townville created within its borders. Borough is seat of considerable industrial and other business activities. Population, 642.

SUMMERHILL—Formed in 1829. Grain-raising and grazing are chief vocations. Chief village, Dicksonburg. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical. Population, 862.

SUMMIT—Formed in 1841. Population principally given to agricultural pursuits. The only village is Harmonsburg. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Evangelical, Presbyterian. Population, 986.

TROY—Organized in 1829 out of Oil Creek, Randolph and Wayne townships. Agriculture furnishes chief occupation. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 791.

UNION—Formed in 1867 from parts of Vernon, Greenwood and Fairfield townships. Farming is chief occupation. Churches: German Reformed, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 394.

VENANGO—Erected July 9, 1800. Borough of Venango created within its borders. Population, 444.

VERNON—Organized in 1829. A fine agricultural region. Borough of Vallonia created within its borders, annexed to city of Meadville. Population, 1965.

WAYNE—Formed in 1809 of parts of Mead, Randolph and Troy townships. Population almost exclusively rural. Chief village, Deckardville. Churches: United Brethren, Reformed, German Reformed. Population, 952.

WEST FALLOWFIELD—Founded in 1841 by a division of Fallowfield township. People generally devoted to agriculture. Chief villages: Adamsville, Hartstown. Churches: Reformed Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Free-Will Baptist. Population, 507.

WEST MEAD—Residential section. A part of West Mead later annexed to city of Meadville. Population, 1897.

WEST SHENANGO—Formed in 1863 from a division of South Shenango township. Soil well adapted to growing of fruit and grain. Turnersville is principal village. Churches: Methodist Protestant, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 202.

WOODCOCK—Erected in 1829 from parts of Mead and Rockdale townships. Agriculture commands attention of the people. Boroughs of Blooming Valley, Saegerstown and Woodcock created within its borders. Population, 873.

BOROUGHS.

BLOOMING VALLEY—Incorporated May 17, 1867, from a part of Woodcock township. Center of fertile, well-cultivated farming district from which it derives its trade. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist. Population, 141.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS—Located in rich dairy district. Products: Condensed milk, machinery, oil. Newspapers: "Enterprise" and "News." Population, 1663.

CENTERVILLE—Incorporated April 14, 1865, from a part of Rome township. A shipping point for hay, wood, lumber and produce. Churches: Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist. Population, 218.

CONNEAUT LAKE—On beautiful lake five miles long and two miles wide. Ships large amounts of natural ice. Population, 347.

CONNEAUTVILLE—Incorporated in 1843-44 from a part of Spring township. Founded by Alexander Power in 1815. Center of rich and populous agricultural district. Has good mercantile business. Manufactures automobile parts, electrical supplies and furniture. Newspaper, "Courier." Seat of Crawford County Agricultural Society. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Universalist, Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, Population, 969.

COCHRANTON—Created April 5, 1855, from a part of East Fairfield

township. Is a thriving industrial and mercantile center. Newspaper, "The Times." Churches: United Presbyterian, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic. Population, 647.

GENEVA—Incorporated January 23, 1872, from a part of Greenwood township. Is a busy mercantile and small industrial center. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren. Population, 184.

HYDETOWN—Founded by Jonathan Titus. Incorporated April 23, 1868, from a part of Oil Creek township. Named for the Hydes, father and son, who started first store. Shipping point for lumber. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist. Population, 336.

LINESVILLE—Founded by Amos Line. Incorporated March 22, 1862. Does large mercantile business. Located here are: Railroad shops, barrel factory and grist mill. Newspaper, "Herald." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Universalist. Population, 1015.

RICEVILLE—Incorporated in 1859 from a part of Bloomfield township. Named for Samuel Rice, the first settler of township. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Congregational. Population, 95.

SAEGERSTOWN—One of handsomest boroughs in Crawford County. Incorporated in 1838 from a part of Woodcock township. Named for its founder, Daniel Saeger. Center is one of considerable local mercantile and industrial importance. Has a condensed milk factory. Churches: Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran. Population, 659.

SPARTANSBURG—Organized in January, 1882, from a part of Sparta township. Name formerly Akinsville but changed to present name on incorporation in 1856. Has considerable mercantile and small industrial business center. Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Congregational. Population, 450.

SPRINGBORO—Formerly Spring borough, and incorporated as such in 1866, before which time it was also called Spring Corners. Enjoys prosperous business in mercantile and small industrial lines. Churches: Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist. Population, 542.

TOWNVILLE—Incorporated as a borough in 1867 from a part of Steuben township. Has important business and industrial center. Makes creamery products. Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal. Population, 272.

VENANGO—Incorporated in 1852 from a part of Venango township. First named Klecknerville by its founder John Kleckner. Merchants and small industries have center there. Churches: Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 237.

WOODCOCK—Formerly called Rockville when incorporated as Woodcock in 1844 out of Woodcock township. Churches: Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 81.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Erected January 27, 1750, from a part of Lancaster County. Settled as early as 1730 by immigrants coming into "North Valley." Named after a maritime county of England. Sixth county to be erected in the State. Lost of area to help form Bedford, Franklin, Mifflin and Perry counties. Area, 528 square miles with 80 per cent farmed. Limestone which abounds makes much of the land very fertile. Has diversified manufactures. Banks, 15. County seat, Carlisle. Civil Divisions: 20 townships and 12 boroughs. Population, 58,578.

TOWNSHIPS.

COOKE—Formed from a part of Penn township June 18, 1872. Principal village, Pine Grove, former seat of Pine Grove Iron Works. Population, 69.

DICKINSON—Formed April 17, 1785, from a part of West Pennsboro township. Formerly the largest township in the county. Original settlers mainly Irish. Soil rich and fertile. Many of population farmers. Chief industries, grist and saw mills. Churches: Methodist, Protestant, African. Population, 1442.

EAST PENNSBORO—Formed in 1740 by a division of Pennsboro township. which once contained nearly the entire present county. Territory settled as early as 1700 by Scotch-Irish and Irish. Boroughs of West Fairview, Wormleysburg and Camp Hill created within its borders. Village, Whitehall. Population, 4438.

FRANKFORD—Organized between 1779 and 1803 from a part of West Pennsboro township. Chief village, Bloserville. Population, 1043.

HAMPDEN—Formed January 23, 1845, from a part of East Pennsboro township. Settled about 1730 by Scotch-Irish. Borough of Shiremanstown created within its borders. Iron ore found in small quantities. Churches: Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, Church of God, United Brethren in Christ. Population, 801.

HOPEWELL—Formed in 1735 when "the valley" was divided into two townships, Pennsboro and Hopewell. Settled in 1731. Borough of Newburg created within its borders. Population, 754.

LOWER ALLEN—Set off as a distinct township in 1850. Settled as early as 1739. Agriculture is the predominant interest. Limestone land abounds. Villages, Lisburn, Milltown (or Eberly's Mills). Churches: Mennonite, Lisburn Union and Milltown Bethel. Population, 2363.

LOWER MIFFLIN—Organized upon the division of Mifflin township into Lower Mifflin and Upper Mifflin townships. First settled between 1734 and 1736. Population, 535.

MIDDLESEX—Formed by a division of North Middleton township. Bor-

ough of Mount Holly Springs created within its borders. Chief village, Middlesex. Population, 1158.

Monroe—Organized in 1825 from a part of old Allen township. Villages: Churchtown, Lutztown, Leidigh's Station, Brandt's Station, Worleystown. One of the best farm areas. Church, Christian, founded by Dr. John Zollinger. Population, 1409.

Newton—Organized in 1767. Early settlers of Irish nativity Presbyterians. After 1830 the choice lands as a rule passed into the possession of German families. Villages: Jacksonville, Centreville, Stoughstown, Oakville. Borough of Newville created within its borders. Population, 1335.

North Middleton—Formed in 1810 by the division of Middleton township into North Middleton and South Middleton townships. A grain and grazing territory. Villages: Boiling Springs, Craighead Station. Population, 1691.

Penn—Formed October 23, 1860, from a part of Dickinson township. Has many good farms. Villages: Cumminstown, Centerville, Hockersville. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Disciples of Christ, Brethren, United Brethren in Christ, Church of God. Population, 1137.

Shippensburg—One of the first settled places in the State west of the Susquehanna. The township is small and intimately connected with the borough of the same name. Population, 419.

Silver Spring—Formed from East Pennsborough 1757, contains about thirty-five square miles. Is a fertile farm district. Towns: Hogetown, and New Kingston, both of which have post offices. New Kingston, the trading center, has three churches. Population, 1808.

Southampton—Formed 1783, is the extreme southwestern township. Is a farming section, has two railroads and post offices at Shippensburg, Middle Spring, Cleversburg and Lees Cross Roads. Population, 1447.

South Middleton—Created in 1750, is a good farm region with fine roads and modern villages. Besides the borough of Mount Holly Springs, there are the hamlets of Hatton, Hunter's Run and Boiling Springs. The latter is a beautiful town fronting the springs from which it derives its name, with two factories, three churches, Lutheran, Dunkard and Methodist. Population, 2624.

Upper Allen—Formed in 1766, embraced Monroe, Upper and Lower Allen. Ore has been found and utilized, horticulture has its place, but grain farming is the main standby. Villages: Shepherdstown, a post hamlet near the center of the township; Kohlersville, and Bowmansville. Population, 1102.

Upper Mifflin—Is part of the original township of Mifflin and data concerning it may be found under that head. The one post office is Heberlig. Population, 584.

West Pennsboro—Mother of many of the townships in the county,

formed in 1735, fifteen years before the county. The land has always been attractive to farmers and others. Post offices: Plainfield, Big Spring, Greason, Kerrsville and Mount Rock. Population, 1594.

CITY.

CARLISLE—Laid out 1751, the third oldest town in Pennsylvania, west of the Susquehanna, derives its name from Carlisle, Cumberland, England. Incorporated in 1782, made the county seat, platted in broad, straight streets like its name-sake, it has attracted many and made a steady growth. Carlisle is the center of a rich agricultural area, and, in the more recent years, has become important in manufacturing. There are large car works, machine shops, boot and shoe, structural iron, carpet and rug mills and makes woven silk and wool goods and automobile tires. Dickinson College, chartered in 1783, and noted throughout this country, is located in the borough. Newspapers: "Sentinel" and "Valley Sentinel." Churches include: Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, German and English Lutheran, Reformed, Baptist, Evangelical and Catholic. Population, 10,916.

BOROUGHS.

CAMP HILL—Organized 1885. For a time known as White Hall from a school of that name. In 1867 title changed to its present name at the request of the postal authorities. Is finely situated seat of home and mercantile establishments. Formerly an Indian reservation was located there (1750). Coal is being reclaimed from nearby streams. Population, 1639.

LEMOYNE—The principal industries are: Baked goods, planing mill products, artificial stone, wall plaster, brass and bronze articles and knit goods. Population, 19,329.

MECHANICSBURG—Located midway between Carlisle and Harrisburg in a rich and productive valley, was incorporated in 1828. Is an important mercantile and industrial center. Among its productions are: Ornamental steel and iron works, silk and silk goods, automobiles and parts, wagons and carriages, shirts, hosiery, leather and rubber goods. Newspaper, "Journal." Irving College, one of the leading female colleges in the State is located in the borough. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Reformed, Lutheran, United Brethren, Bethel and Episcopal. Population, 4668.

MOUNT HOLLY SPRINGS—Lying partly in a gorge called Holly Gap and on a mountain, is made up of several older settlements formerly known as Kidderminister, Papertown and South Middleton. Became a borough in 1873, becoming known as a summer resort. From early times has had a paper mill. Principal industries: Stationery goods, shirts, and paper factories, stone crushing and sand and stone supplies. Churches: Evangelical Lutheran, Methodist and Presbyterian. Population, 1109.

NEW CUMBERLAND—Known in 1814 as Haldemanstown after the man who laid it out in that year. Incorporated under its present name 1831.

Products: Cigars, brick, dyed and finished textiles, hosiery and knit goods, reclaimed coal, blankets and woolen robes. Many find employment in the Pennsylvania Steel Works on the other side of the river. Newspaper, "Call." Churches: Methodist, United Brethren, Presbyterian and others. Population, 1577.

NEWBURG—The smallest borough in the county, only village in Hopewell county, was incorporated 1861. Is the trading center of the surrounding agricultural region. Population, 180.

NEWVILLE—Laid out in 1794, incorporated first in 1817. Became a township in 1828 and was again incorporated as a borough in 1869. What was known as Newton added in 1874. Besides being the shopping point for the farmers, it has factories producing underwear, shirts and building materials. Newspaper, "Valley Times-Star." Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Lutheran, United Brethren and Bethel. Population, 1482.

SHIPPENSBURG—The oldest town in the valley, settled 1733. Named after the owner and founder, Edward Shippen. Was the first county seat and only town at the erection of the county in 1750, but not incorporated until 1819. Shippensburg is important as a manufacturing town and produces: Furniture, gas engines, men's clothing, women's and children's dresses, flour and grist mill products, hosiery and advertising novelties. Newspapers: "Chronicle" and "News." Churches: Methodist, Presbyterian, Reformed, Lutheran, United Brethren and others. Population, 4067.

SHIRESMANTOWN—Located in the middle of a highly improved valley, was incorporated in 1874. Named after one of its first residents, Daniel Shireman. Has number of stores and machine shops catering to a rural district. Churches: United Brethren and Methodist. Population, 635.

WEST FAIRVIEW—Laid out 1815 by Abraham Neidig as Fairview. Is finely located at the juncture of the Conodoguinet Creek and the Susquehanna. The principal industry is the reclaiming of coal from the streams. Population, 1800.

WORMSLEYSBURG—Planned and named by John Wormley in 1815. Main industry is coal reclaiming. Many of its residents work in Harrisburg. Population, 866.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Erected March 4, 1785, out of a part of Lancaster County. Named in honor of the Dauphin of France. Area, 521 square miles, more than half located in the fertile Kittanning valley. Has extensive anthracite coal mines. County seat, Harrisburg, which is also the capital of the State. Coal mining is the great industry. Manufacturing has become important, attracted by cheap fuel and ample transportation facilities. Sixty-five per cent of the county is in farms. The civil divisions comprise 33 townships, 16 boroughs and 1 city. There are 23 banks, 14 trust companies and 21 building and loan associations. Population, 153,116

CITY.

HARRISBURG—Seat of justice of Dauphin County and the State capital, was originally platted July 6, 1785. Incorporated as the first borough April 13, 1791. Name altered to Louisburg from Harrisburg and back again to Harrisburg, the latter appellation remaining, in honor of John Harris, an esquire of influence of that day, and founder of the town. Incorporated into a city in 1860. Selected as the permanent capital of the State in February, 1812. Cornerstone laid in May, 1819. Selected as county town (or seat) March 4, 1785, under the name of Harris' Ferry, which later was altered to Harrisburg. It is one of the great distributing points in the east. Industries: Iron-works and allied industries, brass founderies, publishing houses, typewriter factories, silk, art glass, shirts, rugs, agricultural implements, leather, fertilizers, cigar factories, automobiles, tin plate companies, knit goods. Newspapers: "The Telegraph," "Patriot," "Daily News," "Courier." Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Presbyterian, Baptist, United Brethren, Evangelical, Jewish, Methodist Episcopal, Church of God, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic. Population, 75,917.

TOWNSHIPS.

CONEWAGO—Organized April 2, 1850, from parts of Derry and Londonderry townships. Named for creek which forms one of its border lines. Chief occupation, agriculture. Churches: Mennonite, Brethren. Population, 770.

DERRY—Originally formed in 1729. Reduced in 1768 by formation of Londonderry township. Villages: Derry Village, Hershey, seat of chief industry, chocolate confectionery, giving employment, under ideal conditions, to 2,000 people. Hummelstown borough created within its borders. Churches: Dunkard (German Baptist), Lutheran, United Brethren, Methodist Episcopal, Church of God. Population, 4104.

EAST HANOVER—Formed in 1842 out of part of Hanover township.

Chief occupation, farming. Churches: United Brethren, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 1135.

HALIFAX—Formed in 1803 by taking parts of Upper Paxton and Middle Paxton townships. Halifax borough created within its borders. Chief occupation, agriculture. Population, 966.

JACKSON—Organized in November, 1828, from parts of Halifax township. Named in honor of President Andrew Jackson. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 726.

JEFFERSON—Organized in 1842. Named in honor of President Thomas Jefferson. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran. Population, 214.

LONDONDERRY—Erected in February, 1767, out of part of Derry township. Church, Presbyterian. Chief occupation, agriculture. Population, 1197.

LOWER PAXTON—Laid out as a town in 1765. Inhabitants chiefly occupied in farming. Churches: United Brethren, Church of God, Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 1768.

LOWER SWATARA—Formed March 18, 1840, from part of Swatara township. Highspire borough created within its borders. Population, 936.

LYKENS—Formed in January, 1810, from part of Upper Paxton township. Named for Andrew Lycans, one of the early pioneers of the section. Churches: Evangelical, Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 1089.

MIDDLE PAXTON—Formed in August, 1787, from part of the original Paxtang township. Dauphin borough created within its borders. Population, 1253.

MIFFLIN—Organized March 12, 1819, from parts of Upper Paxton and Lykens townships. Gratz borough created within its borders. Churches: Evangelical, Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 496.

REED—Erected April 6, 1849, from part of Middle Paxton township. Contains Duncan's and Haldeman's Islands in Susquehanna River. Named for William Reed, early settler. Contains many farms. Population, 210.

RUSH—Organized March 14, 1820, the least populous township in the county. Exceedingly hilly and contains but few farms. Population, 90.

SOUTH HANOVER—Erected in 1842 from part of original Hanover township, and at the time of its setting-off it was the smallest subdivision of Dauphin County. Towns and hamlets: Union Deposit, Hoernerstown, Manadaville. Population, 1138.

SUSQUEHANNA—Erected May 1, 1815, from part of Lower Paxton township. Part of area annexed to Harrisburg. Adjoins corporate limits of city of Harrisburg. Rich in farm lands. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren. Population, 7310.

SWATARA—Formed in 1799 from Lower Paxton township. Steelton borough created within its borders. Land highly cultivated and improved. Paxtang borough created within its borders. Population, 5847.

UPPER PAXTON—Formed prior to August, 1867. Said to have originally

embraced at least all of territory afterward assigned to Dauphin County. Borough of Millersburg created within its borders. Population, 1686.

WASHINGTON—Erected September 3, 1856, from part of Mifflin township. Borough of Elizabethville created within its borders. Population, 877.

WAYNE—Erected in May, 1878, from part of Jackson township, it at the time being the last township to be created in Dauphin County and the first under the new law of 1874 vesting the power of subdivision of the county in the electorate. Churches: Reformed, United Brethren. Population, 364.

WEST HANOVER—Organized in 1842 as a separate township from the original Hanover of 1737. Contains highly improved farms. Churches: Lutheran, Baptist. Population, 865.

WICONISCO—Erected July 2, 1839, and April 14, 1840, from Lykens township. Chief industry, coal mining. Borough of Lykens created within its borders. Population, 2340.

WILLIAMS—Erected February 7, 1869, from Wiconisco township. Center of Lykens coal basin and termination of Summit Branch Railroad. Williamstown borough created within its borders. Population, 1197.

BOROUGHS.

BERRYSBURG—Incorporated December 14, 1869. Laid out in 1819 and named from Berry's mountain. A farming center. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Evangelical, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren. Population, 329.

DAUPHIN—Incorporated March 31, 1845. Formerly known as "Port Lyon." Lykens Valley coal vein runs through borough. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Evangelical. Population, 598.

ELIZABETHVILLE—Incorporated, having been platted as a village in 1817 by John Bender, for whose wife it is named. Products: Rugs, wagons, boots and shoes, machine tools, hosiery. Newspaper, "Echo." Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, United Brethren. Population, 1236.

GRATZ—Incorporated April 3, 1852, having been laid out as a town in 1805. Named in honor of Simon Gratz, the founder. A farmer's shopping center. Churches: Evangelical, Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 615.

HALIFAX—Incorporated May 29, 1875. Bank. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, United Brethren. Seat of probably the oldest Methodist edifice in the county, built in 1806. Has several boot and shoe factories. Newspaper, "The Halifax Gazette." Population, 966.

HIGHSPIRE—First incorporated in February, 1867, but annulled April 8, 1868. Again incorporated in 1904. Churches: United Brethren, Church of God. Makes hosiery and knit goods. Population, 2031.

HUMMELSTOWN—Incorporated August 26, 1874. Named for Frederick Hummel, who laid out the town in 1762. Specializes in knit goods and crushed stone. Newspaper, "The Sun." Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, United Brethren, Church of God, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 2654.

LYKENS—Incorporated 1871. In the center of the coal trade of the upper end of Lykens Valley. Products: Briquets, knit goods, machine tools, boxes. Newspaper, "Standard." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, United Brethren. Population, 2880.

MIDDLETOWN—Incorporated February 19, 1828. Banks, 2. Seat of Emaus Institute. Industries: Iron-making and allied industries, car-works, cigar factories, steel works. boots and shoes, hosiery. Newspapers: "The Journal," "Press." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Protestant Episcopal, United Brethren, Church of God. Population, 5920.

MILLERSBURG—Incorporated April 8, 1850. Named for Daniel Miller, who laid out the town in 1807. First settled by French Huguenots and Germans. Is a great machine tool center. Industries: Tap and die factories, broom factories, planing mills, shoe factories. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, Evangelical, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren. Newspaper, "Sentinel." Population, 2936.

PAXTANG—Incorporated from part of Swatara township. Manufactures furnishing goods and crushed stone. Population, 822.

PENBROOK—Suburban town two miles from city of Harrisburg. Industries: Cigar factories and bakeries. Population, 2072.

ROYALTON—A favored residential town. Population, 1156.

STEELTON—Incorporated out of Swatara township. The modern-day manufacturing center of Dauphin County. Second largest town in population in the county. First named Baldwin in honor of founder of great locomotive works, but owing to multiplicity of towns of that name, the name was altered to Steelton. Seat of great steel works. Products: Iron and steel ingots. Newspaper, "American." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, Protestant Episcopal, Lutheran, Church of God, African Baptist, African Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Reformed, Roman Catholic, Jewish. Population, 13,428.

UNIONTOWN—Incorporated from Mifflin township. Laid out as a town in 1864. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Evangelical, United Brethren. Population, 295.

WILLIAMSTOWN—Laid out in 1869. Largest coal-mining town in upper end of Williams township. Williamstown Colliery among most extensive in America. Has mills making knit goods. Churches: Evangelical, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Primitive Methodist, Roman Catholic, United Brethren. Newspaper, "Times." Population, 2878.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Erected September 26, 1789, from a part of Chester County. Area, 178 square miles. Is the first district permanently settled in Pennsylvania (Swedes located at Upland before 1643). Agriculture has always been foremost. Sixty-four per cent of the land still being under farms. Textile mills and ship building are the great sources of wealth. Banks, 21. Civil divisions: 20 townships, 23 boroughs and 1 city. County seat, Media. Population, 173,084.

CITY.

CHESTER—Settled as Upland by Swedes in 1643, and thus is the oldest town in the State. Name said to have been changed "because most of its inhabitants came from Cheshire in England." Laid out as a town in 1686. Chartered as a borough by Penn in 1699. Incorporated 1795. Remained as capital of Chester County until erection of Delaware County, of which Media was declared to be the capital in 1848. Incorporated as a city February 13, 1866. Annexed part of Lower Chichester township. Became "third class" city in 1889. Churches, 30. Newspapers: "Chester Times," "Morning Republican," "Delaware County Advocate." Population, 58,030.

TOWNSHIPS.

ASTON—Settled 1682. Formerly called Northley. Organized under present name 1688. Manufacturing contributes largely to wealth of district. Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic. Population, 2107.

BETHEL—Smallest of the original townships of Chester County, settled in 1684. Organized in 1686. Villages, Chelsea, Booths Corner. Churches: Methodist Episcopal. Population, 558.

BIRMINGHAM—Settled in 1684, and probably named after town of like name in England. Principal village, Chadds Ford. Population, 676.

CHESTER—One of the first municipal districts erected after Penn's visit to the province in 1682. The original district included the city of Chester and the borough of Upland. Its history was principally that of Chester and Upland. Parkside borough created from part of its territory. Annexed part of Lower Chichester township. Population, 675.

CONCORD—The largest township in the county; organized probably June 27, 1683. Population, 1237.

DARBY—Recognized as a place of permanent settlement in 1683. Upper Darby township set off from its area. Darby borough created within its original borders. Population, 3077.

EDGEMONT—Laid out as early as 1687. Produced a number of noted Quaker preachers. Population, 474.

HAVERFORD—Second township settled by Welsh in original "Welsh

tract." Seat of Haverford College, founded by Friends. Township is home suburb of Philadelphia. Population, 6631.

LOWER CHICHESTER—Organized 1700. Principal history centers in borough of Marcus Hook created within its borders. Part of township annexed to city of Chester. Population, 2581.

MARPLE—Organized as early as 1684. First case of homicide in the county occurred here in 1715. Population, 900.

MIDDLETOWN—One of the largest townships of the county. Settled as early as 1681. Seat of Delaware County Industrial Home, Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children and Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades. Newspaper, "Rockdale Herald," published at Glen Riddle village. Population, 4304.

NETHER PROVIDENCE—Formed probably in 1690 by the division of Providence township into Upper Providence and Nether Providence. Manufacturing plays prominent part in activities. Seat of Delaware County Institute of Science. Population, 2344.

NEWTOWN—Organized in 1686. Principal village, Newtown Square. Seat of Pennsylvania Hospital, maintained by the State. Population, 837.

RADNOR—Settled as early as 1681 by Welsh Friends. Traversed by Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, the first turnpike built in America. Important village, Wayne. Newspaper, "The Suburban." Population, 8181.

RIDLEY—Settled as early as 1641 by Swedes. Here was the home of Thomas Leiper, native of Scotland, said to have been "the first man in Pennsylvania to advocate a rupture with the mother country." First railroad in Pennsylvania and the second in the United States was built in this township. Incorporated boroughs, Eddystone, Ridley Park, Prospect Park, Norwood and Rutledge. Great Manufacturing interests centered in Ridley township and borough. Population, 5342.

SPRINGFIELD—Organized in 1686. Morton and Swarthmore boroughs created within its borders. Occupation in northern part chiefly rural. Population, 1298.

THORNBURY—Formed 1687. Industries: Iron-works, paper mills, stone-works, etc. Chief village, Glen Mills. Population, 1719.

TINICUM—First recorded European settlement in Pennsylvania was made by Swedes on Tinicum Island, now township of Tinicum. Organized as a township in 1780. Villages: Essington and Corbindale. Population, 2500.

UPPER CHICHESTER—Formed by the division of Chichester into Upper Chichester and Lower Chichester townships. Churches: Friends, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1577.

UPPER DARBY—Formed in 1786 by the division of Darby township in Darby and Upper Darby townships. Borough of Darby created within its borders. East Lansdowne borough created from part of its territory. Population, 1246.

Upper Providence—Formed by the division of Providence township into Upper Providence and Nether Providence townships. Seat of Delaware County Agricultural Society. Population 1246.

BOROUGHS.

Aldan—Incorporated a borough September 22, 1893. Strictly a residential community. Population, 1136.

Clifton Heights—Incorporated June 1, 1885. Seat of extensive cotton, woolen and knitting mills. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Greek Catholic, Polish Catholic, English-speaking Catholic. Population, 3469.

Collingdale—Incorporated in December, 1891. Residential community. Suburb of Chester and Philadelphia. Chief industry, planing mill. Churches: Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, Reformed Episcopal. Population, 3834.

Colwyn—An incorporated borough. Churches: Presbyterian, Baptist. Chief industries: Tank works and auger works. Town has efficient fire department, partly modernized. Population, 1859.

Darby—Incorporated May 3, 1853. Settled as "Darbytown" in 1698. Has large silk mills. Newspaper, "The Progress." Churches: Friends, Methodist Episcopal. Suburb of Philadelphia. Population, 7922.

East Lansdowne—Incorporated from part of Upper Darby township. Settled originally by Friends. Many residents work in Philadelphia. Population, 1561.

Eddystone—Incorporated in 1889. Chief industries: Textiles, locomotive works, iron works. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal. Population, 2670.

Glenolden—Incorporated in 1894. Suburb of Philadelphia. Chief industry, brick-making. Churches: Presbyterian, Congregational. Population, 1944.

Lansdowne—Incorporated in 1893. Suburb, five miles from Philadelphia. Residential borough, manufacturing plants few. Newspaper, "Delaware County Times." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic. Population, 4797.

Marcus Hook—Incorporated April 18, 1893. Chief industries: Oil refining interests and their subsidiaries. Produces quantities of linoleum, silks and dyes. Newspaper, "Press." Churches: Protestant Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal. Seat of State Quarantine Station. Population, 5324.

Media—County seat of Delaware County. Settled 1682. Selected the county seat 1848. Incorporated March 10, 1850. Home of Delaware Institute of Science. Seat of Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company. Newspapers: "Delaware County American," "Delaware County Record." Churches, representing most of important denominations. Population, 4109.

MILLBOURNE—Incorporated October 12, 1909. Suburban town of Philadelphia region. Population, 419.

MORTON—Incorporated June 6, 1898. Purely a residential center. Named in honor of John Morton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, African Methodist Episcopal. Newspaper, "The Chronicle." Population, 1212.

NORWOOD—Incorporated in 1893. A community of homes. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic. Population, 2353.

PARKSIDE—Incorporated from part of Chester township. Population, 374.

PROSPECT PARK—Incorporated in 1894. Founded in 1874. Purely residential. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian. Population, 2536.

RIDLEY PARK—Incorporated in December, 1888. A community of homes. Ten miles from Philadelphia. Churches: Baptist, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic. Population, 2313.

RUTLEDGE—Incorporated June 10, 1885. No manufacturing. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 711.

SHARON HILL—Incorporated July 14, 1890. Chief industry, chemical works. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic. Has partially motorized fire department. Population, 1780.

SWARTHMORE—Seat of Swarthmore College, founded by Friends. Ideal college and residential town. Newspapers: "News," "The Phoenix," published by students of Swarthmore College. Churches: Friends, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 2350.

TRAINER—Incorporated from part of Lower Chichester township. Population, 1367.

UPLAND—Incorporated May 24, 1869. Seat of the first grist mills erected in Pennsylvania. Home of Crozer Theological (Baptist) Seminary and Crozer Home for Incurables. A favorite residential community. Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 2486.

YEADON—Incorporated April 23, 1894. Only important industry. brick making. Church, Baptist. Population, 1308.

ELK COUNTY.

Named because it was a feeding ground for that animal. Erected April 18, 1843, from parts of Jefferson, Clearfield and McKean counties. Natural resources consist chiefly of oil, gas, coal and fire clay. Agriculture of secondary importance. Only 13 per cent of the area of 806 square miles being in farms. Banks, 6. County seat, Ridgeway. Has 10 townships and 3 boroughs. Population, 34,981.

TOWNSHIPS.

BENEZETTE—Formed in February, 1846. Chief village, Benezette. Contains several veins of good coal; also valuable deposits of fire-clay. Church, Roman Catholic. Population, 758.

BENZINGER—Organized in February, 1846. Contains valuable resources in coal and agriculture, which give chief employment. Borough of St. Mary's created within its borders. Population, 1963.

FOX—Organized February 27, 1814. Chief industries: Coal, oil, limestone. Villages: Kersey, Centreville, Earleyville, Dagus Mines. Churches: Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 2634.

HIGHLAND—Formed in 1850. Has large coal deposits. Contains good mercantile center. Population, 1562.

HORTON—Organized as early as 1888. Seat of extensive coal mining and limestone quarrying operations. Villages: Brockport, Shawmut, Horton City, Brockwayville. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Messiah's. Bank, 1. Population, 1936.

JAY—Organized February 27, 1844. Chief village, Caledonia. Chief industries: Coal mining, bridge, iron and steel works. Population, 2652.

JONES—Organized February 27, 1844. Contains valuable deposits of coal, oil and limestone, which are extensively worked. Villages: Williamsville, Wilcox, New Flanders. Churches: Roman Catholic, Reformed, Presbyterian, Lutheran. Population, 2175.

MILLSTONE—Settled as early as 1826. Named for its creek. Has some resources in coal and farming lands. Population, 236.

RIDGWAY—Organized February 27, 1844. Boroughs of Ridgway (the county-seat) and Johnsonburg created within its borders. Population, 1608.

SPRING CREEK—Named after its native creek. Organized as early as 1846. Valuable coal deposits extensively worked. Churches: Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic. Villages: Spring Creek, Arroyo, Carman. Population, 1053.

BOROUGHS.

JOHNSONBURG—(or Quay) Incorporated out of Ridgway township. Seat of large leather tannery and very large paper mill. Settlement dates

to early part of nineteenth century. Newspaper, "Press." Churches: Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 5400.

RIDGWAY—Name derived from that of Jacob and John J. Ridgway, in whose honor also this borough was favored for the county-seat. Laid out as a village in 1833. Organized as a borough February 15, 1881. Seat of considerable manufactures, including large leather tanneries, machine tool works, car factory and electric motor company. Is well-organized municipality. Newspapers: "Advocate" and "Record." Churches: Roman Catholic, German Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Congregationalist, Presbyterian, Evangelical Lutheran. Population, 1608.

ST. MARY'S—History as a town dates back to 1842. Laid out as a village in 1844. Incorporated as a borough March 3, 1848. Industries. Terra cotta works, repair shops, electrical supplies companies, tanneries, brick. Newspapers: "Elk County Gazette" and "Press." Churches: Roman Catholic, Presbyterian. Population, 6967.

ERIE COUNTY.

Erected March 12, 1800, from Allegheny County. Area 781 square miles, including the celebrated triangle of 202,187 acres purchased in 1792 from the United States, giving the State the best harbor on Lake Erie. Seven-eights of the county is in farms. Eight railroads and lake boats give ample transportation and have induced manufacturers to locate. County seat, Erie. Banks, 21. Civil divisions: 21 townships, 15 boroughs and 2 cities. Population, 153,536.

CITIES.

CORRY—In 1861 consisted of a single building, a railroad ticket office. Then came the oil boom—later deflated. In 1863 Corry was incorporated into a borough. In 1866 Corry was chartered as a city. Named in honor of Hiram Corry, owner of the land. Industries: Railroad and stationary engine works, furniture factories, tanneries, automobile parts, iron-works, branch of United States Radiator Company, tool steel, condensed milk plant, brick and tile, etc. Newspaper, "Journal." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian, United Brethren, Congregational, Lutheran, Jewish, Universalist, Roman Catholic. Population, 7228.

ERIE—Laid out as a town in 1795. Selected as county-seat in 1803. Incorporated as a borough in 1805. Chartered as a city in 1851. Parts of Millcreek township annexed in 1917, and 1920. Modern, thriving, prosperous port on Lake Erie, terminus of great canal system bearing its name, busy railroad center. Immense tonnage of multiform products passes through the port. Great volume of business done in city proper. Products: Machinery of many kinds, iron and steel, clothing, textiles, pulp goods, tires, electric motors, chemicals, etc. Seat of Erie County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, German Insurance Company. Newspapers: "Dispatch-Herald," "Gazette," "Erie Chronicle," "Labor Press," "Tageblatt," "Times." Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Unitarian, Universalist, Swedenborgian, Jewish. Population, including annexation, 102,093.

TOWNSHIPS.

AMITY—Formed in 1825 from a part of Union township. Distinctively dairying and cattle-raising section. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 707.

CONCORD—An original township of Erie County, erected in 1800. Formerly called "Brokenstraw." In 1821 name changed to Concord. Borough of Corry (later city of Corry) created within its borders. Good farming country. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Disciples. Borough of Elgin also created from part of its area. Population, 744.

CONNEAUT—Erected 1800. Name is of Indian origin. Albion borough created within its borders. Farms under high cultivation. Population, 1266.

ELK CREEK—Erected 1800. Cranesville borough created within its borders. Villages: Wellsburg, Pageville. Churches: Freewill Baptist, Universalist, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, United Brethren. Population, 1250.

FAIRVIEW—Settled in 1796. Fairview borough created within its borders. Is a grain farm and dairy district. Population, 1174.

FRANKLIN—Formed 1844 out of parts of McKean, Washington and Elk Creek townships. Rural section; occupation, chiefly dairying. Village, Franklin Centre. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Baptist. Population, 729.

GIRARD—Created 1832 out of Springfield and Fairview townships. Has some of best farms in county. Girard borough created within its borders. Population, 2422.

GREENE—Erected 1800. Known as "Beaver Dam" until 1840, when it was renamed in honor of General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame. Annexed part of McKean township. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Baptist, United Brethren. Population, 1260.

GREENFIELD—Settled 1795 by Judah Colt. Chief village, Little Hope. Chief Occupation, dairying. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, United Brethren. Population, 830.

HARBOR CREEK—Erected 1800. Settled in 1796. Borough of Wesleyville created within its borders. Chief occupation, agriculture. Population, 2212.

LE BOEUF—First settled in 1794. Industries: Lumbering, quarrying, dairying, grist milling, agriculture. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren. Millville borough created within its borders. Population, 848.

MCKEAN—Named in honor of Thomas McKean in 1800, then Governor of Pennsylvania. Middleboro borough formed within its borders. Churches: Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, United Brethren. Population, 1171.

MILL CREEK—Erected 1800. Seat of the celebrated W. L. Scott farms. Probably the best agricultural section in county. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran. Part of Mill Creek township annexed in 1917 to city of Erie and still another part annexed to Erie in 1920. Population, 12,848.

NORTH EAST—Settled in 1794. Erected in 1800. Borough of North East created within its borders. Population, 1976.

SPRINGFIELD—Organized 1800. East Springfield borough created within its borders. Population, 1337.

SUMMIT—When created in 1854 was the last of the townships to be erected in the county. Formed of parts of Greene, McKean and Waterford

townships. Industries: Dairying and stone-quarrying. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic. Population, 799.

UNION—First permanently settled in 1797. Union City borough created within its borders. Is a dairy section. Population, 1067.

VENANGO—First settled by whites in 1785. Most elevated land in the county. Chief occupations: Dairying and farming. Wattsburg borough created within its borders. Population, 1025.

WASHINGTON—Erected 1800. Formerly called Conneauttee, but in 1834 the name was altered to Washington. Borough of Edinboro created within its borders. Population, 1543.

WATERFORD—Erected 1800. Borough of Waterford created within its borders. Population, 1187.

WAYNE—Erected 1800. Gave of territory to form borough of Corry and again to help form Corry City. Occupations, chiefly farming. Population, 965.

BOROUGHS.

ALBION—Incorporated 1861. Formerly called Lexington. Chief industries: Traction engine works and railroad shops. Newspaper, "News." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Disciples, Congregational. Banks, 2. Population, 1549.

CRANESVILLE—Incorporated March 30, 1912, from part of Elk Creek township. Founded by Fowler Crane in 1800. Is a rural center. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 548.

EAST SPRINGFIELD—Incorporated September 5, 1887. Attractive residential section and thriving business district. Churches, 3. Population, 352.

EDINBORO—Incorporated 1840. Has large frontage on Lake Erie. Center of fine agricultural section. Seat of Edinboro State Normal School. Chief occupation, dairying. Produces great quantities of milk, butter and cheese. Has grist mill. Newspaper, "Edinboro Independent." Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Advent Christian. Population, 835.

ELGIN—Incorporated on February 8, 1876. Is a rural community. Population, 179.

FAIRVIEW—Incorporated 1868. Occupations, principally agriculture. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran. Population, 382.

GIRARD—Incorporated 1846. For years the town was celebrated center of circuses, numerous great tent shows having had their origin there. Has railroad shops and manufactures hardware, machine tools, toys, leather, iron. Newspaper, "Cosmopolite Herald." Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Lutheran. Population, 1242.

MIDDLEBORO—Incorporated 1861. Prosperous business center, located in center of McKean township. Churches: Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran. Population, 239.

MILLVILLAGE—Incorporated 1870. Named for the small stream, Mill.

Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Free Methodist. Newspaper, "Herald." Population, 247.

North East—Incorporated 1834. Industries: Iron works, canning factories, machine shops, copper specialties, grape juice, grape baskets and crates. Newspapers: "Sun," "Breeze and Advertiser." Churches: Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, German Evangelical. Banks, 2. Population, 3481.

Platea—Has wood-working establishment. Population, 239.

Union City—Incorporated 1865 as borough of Union Mills. Name changed in 1871 to Union City. Center for manufacturing of large quantities of furniture, especially chairs; also sash, door and interior house finish, condensed milk. Newspaper, "Times-Enterprise." Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Baptist, United Brethren, Protestant Episcopal. Population, 3850.

Waterford—Incorporated April 8, 1833. Excellent farming and grazing section. Condensed milk the main product. Newspaper, "Leader." Churches: Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 744.

Wattsburg—Incorporated 1833. Ranks among leaders as butter-making center. Seat of Agricultural Society of Wattsburg. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist. Population, 232.

Wesleyville—Incorporated on May 31, 1912, from part of Harbor Creek township. Occupations, chiefly agriculture. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1457.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Erected September 26, 1783, from a part of Westmoreland County. Scene of historic conflicts between French and English in support of rival claims to the trans-Allegheny region and of the Revolution. The county is rich in the best coking coal in the country, natural gas, iron, limestone and fire-clay. Chief industries: Coal mining, iron-works, coking plants. One of the richest and most prosperous counties of the State. Half of surface, 795 square miles, is suited to agriculture and grazing. County seat, Uniontown. Banks, 31. Civil divisions: 25 townships, 15 boroughs, 2 cities. Population, 188,104.

CITIES.

CONNELLSVILLE—First settled about 1770. Founded as a village by Zachariah Connell, for whom it was named. Laid out as a town and chartered by Connell, March 21, 1793. Incorporated as a borough March 1, 1806. Banks, 2. Newspapers: "The Baptist Messenger," "Keystone Courier." Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist Protestant, Disciples, Lutheran, United Presbyterian, Roman Catholic. Industries: Machine and car works, foundries, steel works, gas works. Population, 13,804.

UNIONTOWN—Settled in 1767. Incorporated as a borough April 4, 1796. Reincorporated March 2, 1805. Parts of North and South Union townships annexed to Uniontown city. Home of Fayette County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Is important coal and coke center. Industries, other than coal: Agricultural implements, Enamel ware and bottle factories, silk and woolen mills, foundries and machine shops, wood-working factories. Newspapers: "The Genius of Liberty," "Herald" and "News Standard." Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist Protestant, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, African Methodist Episcopal. Population, 15,692.

TOWNSHIPS.

BROWNSVILLE—Erected in November, 1817, from a part of Redstone township. Borough of Brownsville created within its borders. Population, outside the borough, 1394.

BULLSKIN—Organized in 1784, has an area of 24,320 acres. Western part underlaid by celebrated Connellsville coal-beds. Fire-clay found in abundance, and mineral and agricultural resources are found in abundance. Lost parts of territory to form townships of Salt Lick and Connellsville. Industries: Saw and flouring mills, fire-brick manufacturies, coke works. Churches: Baptist, United Brethren, Evangelical Association. Population, 3348.

CONNELLSVILLE—Lies on the east and north side of the Youghiogheny River. Settled prior to 1772. Erected into a township in 1822. Borough of Connellsville, now a city, and South Connellsville borough created within its borders. Industries: Gas, coal and coke. Gibsonville, a thriving village. Population, 1878.

DUNBAR—Called "the banner township of Fayette County," is rich in agricultural and mineral resources. Settled as early as 1752. Erected into a township in December, 1798. Boroughs of Dunbar and New Haven created within its borders. New Haven borough afterward annexed to city of Connellsville. Villages: East Liberty, Trotter and Alexandria. Churches: Presbyterian, Disciples. Industries: Coal, coke, iron. Population, 11,966.

FRANKLIN—One of the original townships of Fayette County is agricultural in a large proportion of its interests. Has rich and extensive deposits of coal. Settled as early as 1777. Organized as a township in 1783. Churches: Baptist, United Presbyterian, Disciples. Villages or Hamlets: Big Redstone, Laurel Hill, Flatwoods. Population, 3714.

GEORGES—Formed in 1783 as one of the original townships of Fayette County. Possesses many natural attractions and has fertile valleys. Rich in mineral resources. Earliest known settlement made in 1730. Chief village, Haydentown. Hamlets: Woodbridgetown, Fairchance, Smithfield. Industries: Iron, coke, saw-mills. Churches: Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant. Population, 10,264.

GERMAN—Erected 1783. Settled largely by Germans, hence its name given to it by the court. Borough of Masontown created within its borders. Has some of the most fertile lands in the county. Coal and glass sand abundant. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Baptist, Presbyterian, Mennonite, Disciples. Population, 14,582.

HENRY CLAY—Settled as early as 1768. Formed in 1823 from a part of Wharton township. Traversed by Laurel Hill Ridge, having an average height of 2,300 feet above sea level. Coal underlies the township, and there is iron ore and sandstone. The soil in parts is admirably adapted to agriculture and fruit growing. Villages: Jockey Valley and Markleysburg. Churches: Union, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Baptist. Population, 1174.

JEFFERSON—One of the richest agricultural townships in Fayette County. Settled as early as 1761. Organized in 1839 from a part of Washington township. Coal deposits said to extend beneath entire area of township. Villages: Fairview, Little Redstone, Mount Vernon. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant. Population, 1680.

LOWER TYRONE—Formed with Upper Tyrone township out of old Tyrone township. Settled as early as 1769. Tyrone township erected in March, 1784. Upper and Lower Tyrone townships erected September 5, 1877. Industries: Coke, coal and fire-brick. Churches: Presbyterian, Baptist, Disciples, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1680.

LUZERNE—One of the original townships of Fayette County. Villages: Luzerne Village, Merrittstown, West Bend, Hopewell. Chief occupation, agriculture. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal. Population, 8790.

MENALLEN—One of the most prosperous agricultural townships of Fayette County. Settled as early as 1765. Villages: Upper Middletown (or Plumsock), New Salem and Searight's. Has valuable coal and iron interests. Chief industries: Dairying and grain farming and iron interests. Churches: Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 7849.

NICHOLSON—Formed of parts of Springhill, German and Georges townships December 19, 1845. Named in honor of James Witter Nicholson, a prominent citizen of New Geneva, a town of the township. Settled as early as 1765. Industries: Coal, terra cotta, soil products. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 4675.

NORTH UNION—Formed together with South Union township out of the old Union township, which was organized in December, 1783. Settled as early as 1767. North Union and South Union erected March 11, 1851. Seat of Soldiers' Orphans' School. Industries: Iron-making, coke-works, coal mining, dairies. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist. Population, 12,762.

PERRY—Settled in 1769. Erected into a township in 1839. Villages: Perryopolis, Layton Station. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 7372.

REDSTONE—Settled as early as 1771. Erected into a township in 1797. Mineral resources abundant. Agriculture main occupation. Churches: Presbyterian, Baptist, Church of Christ. Population, 13,396.

SALTLICK—Settled prior to the Revolutionary War. Created a township in December, 1797, out of a part of Bullskin township. Agriculture is leading pursuit. Coal and limestone abound. Churches: Lutheran, German Reformed, Evangelical, Methodist Protestant, German Baptist. Population, 1949.

SOUTH UNION—Formed together with North Union township out of old Union township, which was organized in December, 1783. Settled as early as 1767. South Union and North Union townships erected March 11, 1851. Industries: Iron-making, coke-works, coal and iron mining. Churches: Methodist Protestant, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 7353.

SPRINGFIELD—Set off from Saltlick township in 1847. Has deposits of great mineral wealth. Coal and iron are in abundance, and fire-clay and limestone are profitably developed. Hamlets: Indian Creek, Mill Run, Springfield. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, Baptist, Presbyterian. Population, 1932.

SPRINGHILL—Territory settled as early as 1767. Erected in December, 1783; one of original townships of Fayette County. Has generally remark-

ably fertile soil, suited to many kinds of fruit, especially grapes. Iron and coal the chief minerals and potter's clay and glass sand abound. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 3748.

STEWART—Has much fertile land in its valleys and some good farming lands on the plateaus. Settled as early as 1772. Erected into a township November 17, 1855, out of parts of Wharton, Henry Clay and Youghiogheny townships and named in honor of Hon. Andrew Stewart. Only village, Falls City. Industries: Agriculture and lumbering, fruit growing. Churches: Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 800.

UPPER TYRONE—Erected out of old Tyrone township in 1877. Is underlaid with coal. Settled in 1766. Chief industry, coal mining. Borough of Dawson created within its borders. Churches: Presbyterian, German Baptist, Disciples, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 2807.

WASHINGTON—One of the smallest of the Fayette County townships. Erected 1783. Contains boroughs of Belle Vernon and Fayette City. Chief industry, coal mining. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 4288.

WHARTON—Erected 1783. Scene of historic encounters between English and the French and Indian forces. Chief industries: Coal mining, limestone and sandstone quarrying and fire-clay. Iron ore is present. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, German Baptist, Roman Catholic, Albright Methodist. Population, 1286.

BOROUGHS.

BELLEVERNON—Incorporated from a part of Washington township April 15, 1863. Chief industries: Coal mining and glass making. Newspaper, "Enterprise." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Freewill Baptist, Church of Christ (Disciples), Presbyterian. Population, 2342.

BROWNSVILLE—Incorporated out of parts of Brownsville township January 9, 1815. Scene of great reception to Marquis de La Fayette in May, 1825. Products: Coal, coke, natural gas. Newspapers: "Clipper-Moniter," "Telegraph." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Baptist. Population, 2502.

DAWSON—Created out of a part of Tyrone township June 8, 1872. Industries: Coke works, coal mining. Has thriving village, Jimtown, seat of extensive coke manufacturing. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist. Population, 956.

DUNBAR—Created out of a part of Dunbar township. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal. Industries: Coal mining, coke ovens, window glass factory, iron-making, fire-brick, terra cotta works. Population, 1607.

EVERSON—Seat of Pennsylvania System repair shops. Population, 1988.

FAIRCHANCE—Erected out of a part of Georges township. Headquarters

of collieries, explosives plant, brick yards, glass factory. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Protestant. Population, 2124.

FAYETTE CITY—First created as Cookstown out of a part of Washington township in December, 1847. Name changed to Fayette City in 1854. Founded about 1800 by Colonel Edward Cook as Freeport. Port of considerable shipment via the Monongahela River of apples, wool, grain. Chief industry, coal mining. Newspaper, "Journal." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Free-Will Baptist, Church of Christ, Presbyterian. Population, 2048.

MARKLEYSBURG—Created as a borough out of a part of Henry Clay township. Is center of rural district. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, German Baptist, Southern Methodist Episcopal. Population, 191.

MASONTOWN—Formerly called Germantown, created a borough out of a part of German township in March, 1876. Coal, coke and window glass principal products. Population, 1525.

OHIOPYLE—Coal mining the chief industry. Population, 499.

POINT MARION—Is a window glass center. Population, 1607.

SMITHFIELD—Laid out as a town of Georges township by Barnabas Smith June 13, 1799. Formerly known as "Beautiful Meadows." A coal and coke town. Population, 940.

SOUTH BROWNSVILLE—Erected as a borough out of a part of Brownsville township. Railroad repair shops largest industry. Population, 4675.

SOUTH CONNELLSVILLE—Incorporated from a part of Connellsville township. Population, 2196.

VANDERBILT—Population, 1183.

FOREST COUNTY.

The little original county consisting of only 200 square miles of wilderness was organized in 1848 and until 1856 attached to Jefferson for administrative purposes. In 1866 added a part of Venango. Present area 424 square miles. Forest was the appropriate name given it, for timber was its greatest resource, although oil, gas, clay and shale were later discovered and utilized. The county has ample railroad facilities, plenty of fuel, both of coal and wood, with gas in most parts for use in homes and manufacturing plants. The principal products are: Lumber, both in the raw and manufactured state, oil and gas well drilling and using, coal, leather and glass articles. County seat, Tionesta. Civil divisions, 8 townships and 1 borough. Population, 7477.

BOROUGH.

TIONESTA—Named from a creek, incorporated 1867. Made the county seat. Natural gas introduced in 1886. Saw mills common since earliest times, and wood working is still the main industry, including boat building, Grist mill products and leather goods conclude the list. Newspapers: "Democratic Vindicator," "Forest Republican." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Universalist, Lutheran and Catholic. Population, 642.

TOWNSHIPS.

BARNETT—Has coal deposits but little use is made of them. The oil craze reached there in 1889 but lumber has continued the main export. Clarington is the market town. Population, 578.

GREEN—Noted for the geometrical lines on which it was planned, is very stony, rather infertile and lumber and coal are its principal money-makers. Nebraska village is the main settlement and the home of a large lumber concern. There are churches. Population, 475.

HARMONY—Had a great history as an oil center and still produces some. At the height of the rush had many wells and Fagundus City suddenly became a business center. The great fire of 1874 practically destroyed the town which never was again developed. Post offices: Perry, Stewart's Run, Trunkeyville and West Hickory. The latter village has good sized industrial plants including a large tannery making sole leather. Population, 878.

HICKORY—Is lumber and farm district. The oil excitement caught them in 1864, but lumbering has been carried on since the days of the pioneers. East Hickory is the principal village. Churches: Methodist and Free Methodist. Population, 1034.

HOWE—Has many fine coal veins that are being mined. These with lumber and the tanning of sole leather are the principal industries. Towns: Brookston, with its large tannery, Frosts Station, Byrontown, Forest City,

(Mount Agnew P. O.), Eureka City, Elulalia and Balltown, an oil town. Population, 233.

JENKS—The most central of the townships, has its prosperity from lumber, oil and glass works. The principal town is Marienville, or Marionville, which dates back to 1833 and was formerly the county seat. The Marienville glass company is the main factory of the town. Other places in the township are: Oak City and Gilfoyle. Newspaper, "Marienville Express." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist and Lutheran. Population, 1073.

KINGSLEY—Named after one of the pioneers of this region. Lumbering the first industry, still retains its prominence. One of the largest wood using establishments in the county being at Kelletsville although this village got its name from the owner of a large tannery which was there until fire destroyed it. Other villages: Setley, Whig Hill and Braceville. Churches: Methodist, Evangelical Baptist and others. Population, 1076.

TIONESTA—Occupies the south-west corner of the county. It is delightfully located, has the county seat and largest town. Its history dates from 1795. The borough of Tionesta is the center of the business and church life of the township. Population, 488.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Erected September 9, 1784, from a part of Cumberland County. First settled in 1730 at Falling Spring (now Chambersburg). Area 751 square miles. Has extensive fertile lands. Limestone lands are very abundant. Large part of population given to agricultural pursuits on the responsive soil. Manufacturers are increasing in variety and importance. Banks, 17. County seat, Chambersburg. Civil divisions: 15 townships, 7 boroughs. Population, 62,275.

TOWNSHIPS.

ANTRIM—Organized in May, 1741, named for Antrim, Ireland, whence came many of the Scotch-Irish settlers as early as 1735. Borough of Greencastle created within its borders. Villages: Shady Grove, Wingerton, Middleburg, Brown's Mills and South Pennsylvania Junction. Scene of early settlement of rival Mormon church, which utterly failed. One of the most productive farm regions. Population, 4103.

FANNETT—Organized in 1761. Named after a place in Ireland called "Fannett Point." Is a wide spread agricultural section. Villages: Concord, Spring Run, Dry Run, Doylestown. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, United Presbyterian, United Brethren, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Methodist Protestant. Population, 1794.

GREENE—Organized in 1788 and named in honor of General Nathaniel Greene, the Revolutionary hero. Settled as early as 1744. Product of sand and gravel beds exported. Farming main industry. Villages: Greenvillage, Scotland, Fayetteville, Black's Gap, Smoketown. Churches: Mennonite, Methodist Episcopal, Reformed Presbyterian, United Brethren, Evangelical English Lutheran. Population, 3945.

GUILFORD—Organized in 1751. Settled by Scotch-Irish and English as early as 1749. From earliest days a good farm section. Villages: Greene Manor, Guilford Manor, Jackson Hall, Marion, New Franklin, New Guilford, Stoufferstown. Churches: Evangelical Lutheran, Reformed, United Brethren. Population, 3498.

HAMILTON—Organized in 1752, and named in honor of James Hamilton, who was Governor of the province at intervals, 1748-71. Village, Cashtown. Population, 1425.

LETTERKENNY—Organized in 1752 from a part of Lurgan township. Settled as early as 1736. Village, Strasburg. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 1783.

LURGAN—Organized in 1743 by Scotch-Irish. First settlement recorded November 4, 1736. Villages: Roxbury, Mowersville, Centre. Churches: Union, Methodist Protestant, United Brethren. Population, 1038.

METAL—Organized in 1795 from a part of Fannett township. Its great wealth lies in the minerals it contains, hence its name. Settled in 1763. Villages: Richmond, Fannettsburg. Churches: Reformed, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1148.

MONTGOMERY—Organized in 1781 from a part of Peters township. Borough of Mercersburg created within its borders. Agriculture and tanning main industries. Villages: Welsh Run, Clay Lick, Shimpstown, Camphill. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 2465.

PETERS—Organized in 1751 and named in honor of Richard Peters, distinguished colonial secretary of the province, 1743-62. Settled by Scotch-Irish 1714-20. A dairy section. Has some uncut timber. Villages: Loudon, Lemasters, Upton, Bridgeport, Cove Gap. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, United Brethren, Reformed, Presbyterian. Population, 2775.

QUINCY—Organized in 1838 from a part of Washington township. Settled in 1753 by Germans and Scotch-Irish. Noted for its wealth of rich agricultural lands. Named in honor of President John Quincy Adams. Borough of Mont Alto created within its borders. Villages: Quincy, Snow Hill, Tomstown, Five Forks. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, United Brethren, Seventh Day Baptist. Population, 3086.

ST. THOMAS—Organized in 1818 from Peters and Hamilton townships. Named in honor of Thomas Campbell, founder of Campbellstown (St. Thomas. A rich and important township in very heart of Franklin County. Settled as early as 1751. Villages: St. Thomas (formerly called Campbellstown), Williamson, Edenville. Churches: Evangelical Lutheran, Presbyterian, Lutheran. Population, 1987.

SOUTHAMPTON—Organized in 1783 from a part of Lurgan township and named after the Southampton of England. Boroughs of Orrstown and Shippensburg created within its borders. Villages: Mongul, Southampton. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, United Brethren, Church of God. Population, 1361.

WARREN—Oragnized in 1798; formerly in the county of Bedford; an act of Assembly, March 29, 1798, annexed it to Franklin County. Named in honor of General Warren, the Revolutionary hero, killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, June, 1776. Settled as early as 1755. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 400.

WASHINGTON—Organized in 1779 from a part of Antrim township. Named in honor of General George Washington. Settled in 1751. Borough of Waynesboro created within its borders. Is a section of fine dairies and farms. Village, Rowzersville. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Dunkard, Reformed. Population, 3531.

BOROUGHS.

CHAMBERSBURG—The seat of justice of Franklin County, "is the queen town of the Cumberland Valley." Pioneer settlement formed by Colonel Benjamin Chambers in 1730. Regularly laid out in 1764. Formerly known

as "Chambers' Fort," or "Falling Spring," and eventually Chambers' Town, which name held until the erection of Franklin County in 1784, when the present title was adopted. Incorporated as a borough March 21, 1803. Industries: Foundry and machine shops, furniture, shirt factory, stationary engines and several large works making machinery, railroad shops. Newspapers: "The Franklin Repository," "Public Opinion," "The People's Register." Churches: Presbyterian, Evangelical Lutheran, German Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Reformed, United Brethren, United Brethren in Christ, Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, Church of God. Population, 13,171.

Greencastle—Formed of a part of Antrim township in heart of fertile limestone country. Laid out as a village by Colonel John Allison in 1782. Probably named after Greencastle, Ireland. Incorporated as a borough March 25, 1805. Newspapers: "The Echo-Pilot," "Kaufman's Progressive News." Churches: Evangelical Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Reformed, United Brethren. Industries: Hosiery and knit goods factories. Population, 2271.

Mercersburg—Formed of parts of Montgomery and Peters townships. Settled by Scotch-Irish in 1730. Laid out as a town March 17, 1786. Incorporated as a borough in February, 1831. Named in honor of Dr. Hugh Mercer, a distinguished officer of the Revolution. Seat of the Theological seminary of the Reformed Church and Mercersburg College. Birthplace of President James Buchanan. Leather and leather goods the main industry. Newspaper, "Independent." Churches: United Presbyterian, Evangelical Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren. Population, 1663.

Mont Alto—Incorporated July 22, 1913, from a part of Quincy township. Has shirt factory. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 589.

Orrstown—Formed in 1783 of a part of Southampton township. Founded in 1833 by John and William Orr, and named Southampton. In 1835 name changed to Orrstown. Incorporated in 1847. Industries: Clothing and carriage factories and grease rendering plant. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, United Brethren, Church of God. Population, 217.

Shippensburg—In part incorporated since 1910 from Southampton township. Is the mercantile center of an agricultural district. Population, 305.

Waynesboro—First christened Waynesburg, in honor of General Anthony Wayne, but, to avoid confusion with other of similar name, changed to Waynesboro. Laid out by John Wallace December 29, 1797. Settled in 1798. Incorporated December 21, 1818. Industries: Large works making machinery, steam engines, hosiery, planing mills. Newspapers: "Press" and "Record-Herald." Churches: Baptist, Evangelical Lutheran, Reformed, Roman Catholic, United Brethren in Christ, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 9720.

FULTON COUNTY.

Erected April 19, 1850, from a part of Bedford county. Area 416 square miles, 74 per cent of which is farmed. Fertile land is limited, but skilled farmers are doing well. Banks, 2. County seat McConnellsburg. Civil divisions embrace 11 townships and 1 borough. Population, 9617.

TOWNSHIPS.

AYR—The "Mother of Townships," formerly known under the spelling of "Ear," "Eyre," "Eyer," "Ayre," "Are" and "Air." Organized as early as 1754, its original area having been almost as large as the state of Rhode Island. Churches: United Presbyterian, Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, German Baptist. Population, 1294.

BELFAST—Formed in 1785 from part of Bedford County. Occupation, agriculture. Church, Baptist. Population, 897.

BETHEL—Organized January 12, 1773. Has lost much of area to form other townships. Has good business center. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 882.

BRUSH CREEK—Erected April 19, 1850, by the establishment of Fulton County. Villages: Emmaville, Akersville. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Union. Population, 606.

DUBLIN—Next to Ayr the oldest township in the county. Villages: Burnt Cabins, Fort Lyttleton. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 762.

LICKING CREEK—Organized September 21, 1837. Has well improved farms. Villages: Harrisonville, Saluvia. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 953.

TAYLOR—Formed in November, 1849, and named in honor of President Zachary Taylor. Has much improved farm land. Village, Hustontown. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 940.

THOMPSON—Formed February 12, 1849, and named in honor of President Judge Thompson. Has limited agricultural resources. Population, 759.

TODD—Formed March 20, 1849, from part of Ayr township. McConnellsburg borough, capital of the county, was created within its borders. Churches: Presbyterian, Reformed. Population, 626.

UNION—Organized January 19, 1864, from a part of Bethel township. Occupation, principally farming. Churches: Presbyterian, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran. Population, 613.

WELLS—Originally known as Aughwick, formed from part of Bedford County September 1, 1849. Given present name April 2, 1850, when it became a part of Fulton County. Named for its first settler. Occupations, chiefly agriculture. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Church of God, United Brethren, Baptist. Population, 596.

BOROUGH.

McConnellsburg—The county seat and the only borough in the county. founded by Daniel McConnell April 20, 1786. Incorporated as a borough March 28, 1814. Selected as the county seat in 1850. Considerable business community. A shirt factory is the sole industrial concern. Newspapers: "Fulton County News," "Fulton Democrat" and "Fulton Republican." Churches: Lutheran, Presbyterian, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 689.

GREENE COUNTY.

Erected February 9, 1796, from a part of Washington township. Situated in extreme southwest corner of Pennsylvania, known as the "Panhandle." First permanently settled as early as 1750. Area, 574 square miles, all but 5 per cent included in farms. Has fine coaking coal, natural gas and oil. Banks, 9. County seat, Waynesburg. Civil divisions: 18 townships, 10 boroughs. Population, 30,804.

TOWNSHIPS.

ALEPPO—Organized 1821, formerly embraced Springhill. Suited to agriculture. Population, 1113.

CENTER—The largest township territorially in the county. Organized 1824. Agriculture and cattle-raising are chief pursuits. Chief villages: Rogersville, Oak Forest. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Christian, Baptist. Population, 1557.

CUMBERLAND—Probably one of the first settled townships in Greene County. Farms are under high state of cultivation. Borough of Carmichaels created within its borders. Village, New Providence. Churches: Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 3382.

DUNKARD—Settled as early as 1754. Has large part of area under fine cultivation. Davistown is thriving village. Taylortown, or Fairview, is situated in midst of rich farming country. Population, 1226.

FRANKLIN—Organized as a township in 1787. Named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. Soil everywhere is very productive. Site of county-seat, Waynesburg, and contains the villages of Perryville and Morrisville. Population, 2437.

GILMORE—Largely settled by pioneers from Maryland and Virginia. Soil is fertile. Sheep a specialty. Chief village, Jolleytown. Population, 624.

GREENE—Organized in 1782. Has several coal mines. Population, 455.

JACKSON—Has deep fertile soil, is largely given to agriculture and cattle raising. Chief village, White Cottage. Population, 813.

JEFFERSON—Settled in 1776. Borough of Jefferson created within its borders. Seat of Monongahela College. Population, 899.

MONONGAHELA—Settled as early as 1764. One of the two smallest townships of Greene County. Borough of Greensboro created within its borders. Township has several collieries. Population, 1730.

MORGAN—One of the earliest settled townships in the county. A coal and farm district. Population, 1374.

MORRIS—Settled as early as 1798. Principal village, Ninevah. Churches: Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, United Presbyterian. Population, 1033.

PERRY—Situated in the southwestern part of the county. Has many fine, well-producing farms. Mount Morris borough created within its borders. Population, 821.

RICHHILL—Takes its name from the great fertility of its soil. Principal village, Ryerson Station. Population, 1796.

SPRINGHILL—In the extreme southwest corner of Greene County. Organized in 1860 from Aleppo and a part of Gilmore townships. Agriculture, cattle, sheep and hog raising are chief pursuits. New Freeport borough created within its borders. Population, 1039.

WASHINGTON—Is very rugged, but under a good state of cultivation. Has producing mines. Churches: Baptist, Presbyterian. Population, 683.

WHITELEY—Has a rolling and well-watered surface and a large number of prosperous farms. Population, 669.

BOROUGHS.

WAYNESBURG—Capital of Greene County founded October 28, 1796, when the land was accepted as the county seat. Named in honor of General Anthony Wayne, one of the most heroic generals of the Revolutionary War. Has large tin plate factory and railroad shops. Newspapers: "Republican," "Democrat-Messenger." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Cumberland Presbyterian, Baptist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic. Population, 2544.

CARMICHAELS—Is situated on Muddy Creek near the center of Cumberland township. Population, 481.

CLARKSVILLE—Has large coal mines. Population, 234.

EAST WAYNESBURG—Supplies county seat with coal. Population, 896.

GRAYSVILLE—Is a coal town. Population, 288.

GREENSBORO—Laid out as a town in 1781. Churches: Presbyterian, Baptist, Roman Catholic. Chief industry, coal mining. Population, 516.

JEFFERSON—Laid out as a village in 1795. Incorporated in 1827. Has natural gas wells. Monongahela College is just outside the borough limits. Churches: Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Cumberland Presbyterian. Population, 392.

MOUNT MORRIS—Incorporated from a part of Perry township. Produces gas, oil and grist mill products. Population, 328.

NEW FREEPORT—Incorporated from a part of Springhill township. Is in the natural gas section. Population, 206.

RICE'S LANDING—Collieries and machine shops supply occupations. Population, 883.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Erected September 20, 1787, from Bedford County. Named for a Countess of the same title, whose liberality to a college, which ante-dated the county, was thus recognized. Formerly a great iron section, now mines coal and quarries a superior quality of ganister rock. More than half of the area of 918 square miles are embraced in farms. County seat, Huntingdon. Banks, 12. Civil divisions: 30 townships, 18 boroughs. Population, 39,848.

TOWNSHIPS.

BARREE—Formed in 1767; originally spelled Barré. Coal abounds. Contains some fine improvements and well-tilled farms. Seat of "Shaver's Creek Manor." Villages: Masseysburg, Manor Hill, Saulsburg. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 448.

BRADY—Organized as a separate civil body in 1844 from a part of the township of Henderson. Borough of Mill Creek created within its borders. Industries: Lumber and dairying. Population, 479.

CARBON—So-named because of its abundant coal deposit, erected April 23, 1858, from the township of Tod. Coal mining is chief industry. Villages: Robertsdale, Minersville, Powelton. Boroughs of Broad City, Coalmont and Dudley created within its borders. Population, 1014.

CASS—Named in honor of Hon. Lewis Cass of Michigan; erected January 21, 1843, from the township of Union. Contains fine agricultural region. Borough of Cassville created within its borders. Population, 487.

CLAY—Formed April 15, 1845, from a part of Springfield township and named in honor of Henry Clay. Settled as early as 1779. Boroughs of Three Springs and Saltillo created within its borders. Population, 742.

CROMWELL—Erected in January, 1836, from parts of Shirley and Springfield townships. Good farming lands scattered through valleys. Boroughs of Orbisonia and Rock Hill created within its borders. Population, 881.

DUBLIN—Settled as early as 1782. Erected September 20, 1787. Produces good crops of cereals and grass. Shade Gap borough created within its borders. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 826.

FRANKLIN—Settled in 1786. Formed as a township in 1789 out of Tyrone township. Population largely given to agriculture. Churches: Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 467.

HENDERSON—Set off from old township of Huntingdon in 1814. Named for General Andrew Henderson, prominent Revolutionary officer. Chief vocation, agriculture. Church, Evangelical Lutheran. Population, 463.

HOPEWELL—One of the six original townships of Huntingdon County upon its erection in 1787. Contains excellent farms. Churches: Reformed, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 521.

JACKSON—Organized in 1845 from the township of Barree. Soil is fertile in valleys, and some portions are underlaid with limestone. Hamlet, Ennisville. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical Lutheran. Population, 643.

JUNIATA—Erected November 19, 1856, from a part of Walker township. Contains tillable lands. Church bodies: Lutheran, Baptist. Population, 260.

LINCOLN—Erected August 18, 1866, from the township of Hopewell. Named in honor of President Abraham Lincoln. Agricultural. Churches: Reformed, Brethren. Population, 482.

LOGAN—Created April 10, 1878, from a division of West township. Borough of Petersburg created within its borders. Population, 802.

MILLER—Organized in 1881 from parts of Barree and Jackson townships. Principal vocation, agriculture. Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 223.

MORRIS—Organized in August, 1794, from a part of Tyrone township. Agriculture is chief occupation. Villages: Shaffersville, Spruce Creek. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 498.

ONEIDA—Erected in April, 1854, from a division of West township. Annexed area in part of Henderson township. Is agricultural. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist. Population, 324.

PENN—Erected in 1846 from a division of Hopewell township. Borough of Marklesburg created within its borders. Village, Grantville. Church, Mennonite. People largely farmers. Population, 735.

PORTER—Erected in November, 1814, from a part of old Huntingdon township, and named in honor of General Andrew Porter, who was surveyor-general and an officer during the Revolutionary War. Chief occupation, agriculture. Borough of Alexandria created within its borders. Population, 948.

SHIRLEY—One of the original of the townships of Huntingdon upon its erection in 1787. Named in honor of General Shirley of the Revolution. Borough of Shirleysburg created within its borders. Population, 1871.

SMITHFIELD—Erected in March, 1886. Industries: Farming and quarrying. Population, 1662.

SPRINGFIELD—Erected in December, 1790, from parts of Shirley and Dublin townships. Villages: Meadow Gap, Maddensville, Locke Valley. Principal vocation, agriculture. Churches: Baptist, United Brethren, Methodist Episcopal, Church of God. Population, 547.

SPRUCE CREEK—Created in September, 1895. Has grist mill. Population, 718.

TELL—Erected from Dublin township in 1810. Produces cereals and potatoes. Villages: Nossville, Blair's Mills, Shade Valley. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren. Population, 824.

Tod—Erected from Union township in April, 1838. Agriculture the vocation. Villages: Beaver, Newburg. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist Protestant, Church of God. Population, 800.

Union—Set off from Hopewell township in June, 1791. Contains large area of arable land. Borough of Mapleton created within its borders. Churches: Methodist Protestant, Methodist Episcopal, Brethren. Population, 691.

Walker—Erected in April, 1827, from a division of Porter township. Industries: Farming and stock. Churches: Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist. Population, 507.

Warrior's Mark—Erected in 1798 from township of Franklin. Valleys are fertile on a limestone base. Borough of Birmingham created within its borders. Population, 1086.

West—Organized in April, 1796, from a part of Barree township. An agricultural region. Villages: Mooresville, Fairfield. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist. Population, 421.

Wood—Erected March, 1905. Has many fine farms. Population, 1736.

BOROUGHS.

Alexandria—Incorporated as a borough April 11, 1827, from a part of the township of Porter. Industries: Grist mills, terra cotta and fire-clay works. Churches: Reformed, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 440.

Birmingham—One of the largest villages and the oldest village in the township of Warrior's Mark. Incorporated April 14, 1828. Is a rural business center. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren. Population, 197.

Broad Top City—Incorporated 1868 from a part of Carbon township. Chief industry, coal-mining. Place is patronized as a summer resort. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist. Population, 519.

Cassville—Incorporated March 3, 1853, from a part of Cass township. Ships lumber in quantity. Churches: Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 133.

Coalmont—Incorporated August 10, 1864, out of Carbon township. Formerly the seat of great coal-mining activities. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Church of God. Population, 220.

Dudley—Incorporated in 1876 from a part of Carbon township. Named after a place in England. Has four collieries. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Roman Catholic. Population, 491.

Huntingdon—The seat of justice for Huntingdon County; settled as early as 1756. Laid out as a town in 1767. Selected as the county capital in 1787. A modern, prosperous municipality. Newspapers: "Journal and New Era," "Globe," "Monitor," "News." Industries: Pennsylvania shops, stationery and silk mills. Churches: Baptist, German Baptist or Brethren,

Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, United Brethren. Population, 7051.

MAPLETON—Incorporated August 12, 1866, from a part of Union township. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Reformed. Industries: Glass and quarries, grist mill. Population, 802.

MARKLESBURG—Incorporated November 19, 1873, out of Penn township. Has stone crusher. Churches: Evangelical Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 198.

MILL CREEK—Incorporated in 1906 from a part of Brady township. Laid out as a village October 12, 1848. Main industry, lumbering. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Lutheran. Population, 286.

MOUNT UNION—Incorporated April 19, 1867, from a part of Shirley township. Main industry is the making of terra cotta and fire-clay products. Other products: Cast iron, clothing, silks, sole leather, machinery. Newspapers: "Mount Union Times" and "News." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, United Brethren. Population, 4744.

ORBISONIA—Platted as a town or village in May, 1850, and chartered as a borough out of Cromwell township November 23, 1855. Has a considerable business center and railroad shops. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, United Brethren, Reformed, Protestant Episcopal. Newspaper, "Orbisonia Dispatch." Population, 682.

PETERSBURG—Laid out May 21, 1795, as a village or township of Logan. Named for Dr. Peter Shoenberger. Incorporated April 7, 1830. Ships creamery products and fire-clay. Is business center. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran. Population, 691.

ROCK HILL—Laid out as a village in 1874. Chief industry, iron and coal. Incorporated from a part of Cromwell township. Population, 500.

SALTILLO—Settled in 1796. Formerly called Springville. Laid out as a town in 1873. Chartered as a borough November 10, 1875. Saw mill town. Churches: Baptist, Reformed, Methodist Protestant. Population, 418.

SHADE GAP—Incorporated out of Dublin township. Named after pioneer resident, Dr. Shade, who was murdered by his son-in-law. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 136.

SHIRLEYSBURG—Erected as a borough from a part of the township of Shirley in 1836-37. Churches: United Brethren, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 200.

THREE SPRINGS—Laid out as a town of Clay township April 5, 1843. Incorporated November 10, 1869. Named for mineral springs. Has prosperous business section and grist mill. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, United Brethren. Population, 345.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Erected March 30, 1803, from parts of Westmoreland and Lycoming counties. Is rich in minerals, more than 100 mining operations being carried on, mostly coal. Natural gas plentiful and there also salt springs. Manufacturing is of minor importance. Ranks well agriculturally, three quarters of the 829 square miles area being under farm fence. Banks, 17. County seat, Indiana. Civil divisions: 24 townships, 15 boroughs. Population, 80,910.

TOWNSHIPS.

ARMSTRONG—Organized about 1784 or 1785. Received name from Colonel (afterwards General) Armstrong, commander of the celebrated expedition against Kittanning. Shelocta borough created within its borders. Industry, farming. Population, 929.

BANKS—Formed 1868 from Canoe township. Named for William Banks, a well-known attorney of Indiana, Pennsylvania. Has valuable timber and fertile farms. Glen Campbell borough created within its borders. Population, 2273.

BLACKLICK—Formed 1807 from Armstrong township, took its name from Blacklick Creek. Principal products, wheat, corn, oats, coal and limestone. Chief village, Newport. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1078.

BRUSHVALLEY—Formed 1835 from Wheatfield township. Named from the valley of Brush Creek. Coal, iron and lime found in abundance. Chief occupation, grain and stock raising. Borough of Mechanicsburg created within its borders. Churches: Lutheran, United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical. Population, 1222.

BUFFINGTON—Formed 1867 by separation from Pine township and named in honor of Judge Joseph Buffington. Chief village, Dilltown. Farming, limestone quarrying and coal mining are the principal industries. Churches: Baptist, United Presbyterian, Evangelical, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 2021.

BURRELL—Formed 1853 from Blacklick township, and named in honor of Judge Burrell. Has deposits of coal, iron-ore, limestone, fire-clay and stoneware clay. Chief occupation, coal mining. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Free Methodist, Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic. Population, 4308.

CANOE—Formed 1847 from Montgomery township. Named after a creek. Villages: Richmond, Robertsville, Locust Lane, Rossiter, Frances, Smyerstown, Juneau. Chief industries, mining and agriculture. Churches: United Presbyterian, Presbyterian, Baptist, Evangelical, Roman Catholic. Population, 4357.

CENTER—Formed 1807 from Armstrong township. Named for its position in the county. Chief occupations, coal mining, grain and stock raising. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, etc. Homer City borough created within its borders. Population, 7521.

CHERRYHILL—Formed in 1854 from Green and Brushvalley townships. Clymer borough created within its borders. Has coal mines. Population, 2050.

CONEMAUGH—Formed in 1807 from Armstrong township. Minerals: Coal, iron-ore and limestone. Soil well adapted for agriculture. Borough of Saltsburg created within its borders. Population, 2797.

EAST MAHONING—Formed in 1806. Divided in 1834 to form Montgomery township. In 1846 separated into West, East, North and South Mahoning townships. Industries: Dairying and mining. Marion Center borough created within the borders of East Mahoning. Population, 1036.

EAST WHEATFIELD—Formed in 1859 by the division of Wheatfield into East Wheatfield and West Wheatfield townships. Named from "barrens," affording good soil for grain. Borough of Armagh created within its borders. Population, 1659.

GRANT—Formed in 1868 from Montgomery township and named in honor of General Ulysses Simpson Grant. Contains Doty's Round Top, highest point in the county. Principal occupation, farming. Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, United Presbyterian, United Brethren, Lutheran, Christian. Population, 975.

GREEN—Formed in 1816 from Wheatfield township. Received name from immense forests of pine and hemlock. Coal, iron-ore and limestone furnish principal resources for chief industries. Largest township in the county. Churches: Baptist, Wesleyan Methodist and Roman Catholic. Population, 4882.

MONTGOMERY—Formed in 1834 from Mahoning township. Named for John Montgomery, Revolutionary soldier and large landholder in county. Villages: Hillsdale, Arcadia. Chief industry, coal mining. Cherrytree borough created within its borders. Population, 3039.

NORTH MAHONING—Formed in 1846 from Mahoning township. Chief occupations, grain and stock raising, lumbering. Has deposits of coal not fully developed. Population, 953.

PINE—Formed in 1850 from Wheatfield township. Named for its extensive forests of pine. Chief occupations: Lumbering, coal mining. Seat of Penn-Mary Hospital. Population, 3278.

RAYNE—Formed in 1847 from Washington and Green townships. Named for Robert Rayne, an early settler on the run that bears his name. Coal mining is chief industry. Churches: Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Dunkard, Lutheran, Roman Catholic. Population, 3339.

South Mahoning—Formed in 1846 from Mahoning township. Farming, stock growing and coal mining are chief industries. Plumville borough created within its borders. Population, 1354.

Washington—Formed in 1807 from Armstrong township. Named in honor of General George Washington. Coal, natural gas and fertile lands are among natural resources. Creekside borough created within its borders. Population, 1176.

West Mahoning—Formed in 1846 from Mahoning township. Coal and iron found in abundance. Grain and stock growing are considerable occupations. Borough of Smicksburg created within its borders. Population, 778.

West Wheatfield—Formed in 1859 from Wheatfield township. Chief industry, fire-clay products. Population, 2112.

White—Formed in 1843 of parts of Center, Washington, Green and Armstrong townships. Named for Judge Thomas White. Self-draining coal strata underlie nearly whole of surface. Chief industry, mining. Population, 2328.

Young—Formed in 1830 from Blacklick and Conemaugh townships. Named in honor of President Judge Young. Jacksonville borough created within its borders. Population, 4298.

BOROUGHS.

Armagh—Founded in 1792 and named after the county of Armagh in Ireland, whence the founders came. Population, 110.

Blairsville—Settled as early as 1792. Named for John Blair of Blair's Gap, one of first promoters of the Northern Turnpike. Incorporated 1825. Newspaper, "Dispatch." Industries: Plate glass works, cast lumber, coal-mining and Pennsylvania repair shops. Churches, representing most of orthodox denominations. Population, 4391.

Cherrytree—Incorporated 1855. Named for huge cherry tree, used as a landmark. Has good merchandising center. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant. Population, 555.

Clymer—Incorporated in 1905. A highly prosperous coal town. Named for George Clymer, a signer of Declaration of Independence. Clay products also contribute to wealth of the town. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Greek Catholic, Christian. Population, 2867.

Creekside—Incorporated June 5, 1905. Industries: Collieries and railroad shops. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 663.

Glen Campbell—September 27, 1894. Oldest coal town in the county. Chief industry, coal-mining. Newspaper, "News." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Union, Roman Catholic. Population, 1059.

Homer City—Incorporated 1872. Named in honor of the ancient poet Homer. Stone, coal and lumber are principal products. Principal manufactory, "Prairie State" Incubator Company. Churches: Methodist Episco-

pal, United Presbyterian, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, Free Methodist. Population, 1802.

INDIANA—County seat, laid out as a town in 1805. Accepted as county seat in 1805. Incorporated as a borough March 11, 1816. Annexed West Indiana borough in 1895. Has modern municipal improvements and public services. Seat of County Home, Indiana Hospital, Indiana County Agricultural Society. Industries: Foundries, leather goods, tires, furniture, agricultural implements, woolen mills, glass. Newspapers: "Indiana Progress," "Indiana Evening Gazette," "Messenger," "Indiana Democrat." Population, 7043.

JACKSONVILLE—Incorporated September 28, 1852. Named in honor of President Andrew Jackson. A rural mercantile center. Churches: United Presbyterian, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 174.

MARION CENTER—Incorporated 1869. Chief industries: Collieries and flour mill. Newspaper, "The Independent." Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 444.

MECHANICSBURG—Incorporated January 2, 1857. The town being chiefly a residence for mechanics, the place was named Mechanicsburg. Prosperous merchandising center. Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, Baptist, Evangelical. Population, 131.

PLUMVILLE—Incorporated December 9, 1909. Is coal town. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian. Population, 538.

SALTSBURG—Incorporated 1838. Industries: Flour milling and coal mining. Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Lutheran. Newspaper, "Saltsburg Press." Population, 1022.

SHELOCTA—Incorporated April 15, 1851. Small business center. Population, 124.

SMICKSBURG—Incorporated June 28, 1854. Has a number of enterprising merchants. Churches: Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal. Population, 224.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

With an original area of more than 1000 square miles, was formed in 1804 from the county of Lycoming. The terrain is rough and hilly, more suited for mining than agriculture, although there were many fine farms. Fifty-seven per cent. of the present area is farmed. Six railroads give it access to many markets. There is natural gas and coal. Other natural resources: Clay glass and other sands, timber and farm lands. Productions of the county comprise tanned leathers, asbestos articles, woven silks, glass and blast furnaces. Brookville is the county seat. There are ten newspapers, fifteen banks. Civil divisions: 23 townships, 12 boroughs. Population, 62,104.

TOWNSHIPS.

Barnett—Organized from Rose in 1833, named after Joseph Barnett. Churches: Methodist and United Brethren, both at village of Hominy Ridge. Population, 177.

Beaver—Erected in 1850, named after Beaver Run, taken from Ringgold and Clover townships. Post offices: Heathville, Pattons Station, Langsville, Ohl, Pansy and Conifer, the latter a large mining town. There are six churches in the township. Population, 1449.

Bell—Named in honor of James H. Bell, incorporated in 1857. The township is heavily underlaid with coal and much mining is carried on. Cloe, the only village, has one of the two churches in the township. Population, 1606.

Clover—Organized in 1841, named after Levi G. Clove. Taken from Rose township. There is a post office at Baxter, and the hamlets Dowlingville and Mount Pleasant. Churches: United Brethren, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 789.

Eldred—Named after Nathaniel B. Eldred, presiding judge, organized from Rose and Barnett in 1836. There are two hamlets, Sigel and Howe, and four churches. Population, 1091.

Gaskill—Taken from Young in 1841, is a good agricultural township. Formerly much lumber was marketed. Villages: Hudson and Winslow. Church, Cumberland Presbyterian. Population, 912.

Heath—Erected in 1847, was originally a lumber district, but with the discovery of oil in 1895 has been busy with its wells. Dunkle, the only post office in the township was discontinued in 1898. Population, 219.

Henderson—Organized in 1857. Was a famous timber section, noted for large cork-pine trees. The cleared land has proven fertile, fitted for stock raising. The one hamlet is Desire. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, and Christian. Population, 1273.

Knox—Taken from Pinecreek, incorporated in 1853. It holds first

place in the county in gas production and stands high as a coal section. The first well came in on a July day in 1887. Towns: Knoxdale, originally Shadagee, Ramseytown, a mining village, Fuller (P. O. Erdice) and Iowa. Population, 2426.

McCALMONT—Named after the presiding judge, incorporated 1857. In the early days region known as "Shamoka." Aside from farming, the main industry is coal mining, coal having been discovered in 1840. Anita and Eleanor (Elenora), good sized towns, Florenza and Panic. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian. Population, 3290.

OLIVER—Organized in 1851, was originally a great game section. Coolspring, Oliveburg, Sprankle Mills and Markton are all villages. The Cumberland Presbyterians built the first church in the township. Population, 1210.

PERRY—Formed in 1817, settled as early as 1809. Is a farming township. Villages: Frostburg, Valier, Hamilton, Grange and Fordham. Population, 1792.

PINECREEK—Created in 1806, embraced the whole of Jefferson County. Lumbering on any large scale went out in 1905. The first gas well was drilled in 1900. Brick and fire clay products were made in 1902. Port Barnett is the main town and the seat of most of the manufacturing activity. There is also one village, Emerickville. Population, 1263.

POLK—Organized 1851, taken from Warsaw and Snyder and named after the President. It is a rich farming township, and in late years has brought in some gas wells. Villages: Mary Annsville, Schooffners Corners. Munderf. Population, 357.

PORTER—Erected in 1840, is a strong agricultural township, particularly suited to fruit growing. The one village is Porter, and the pioneer church is Methodist Episcopal. Population, 900.

RINGGOLD—Formerly Hastings, organized in 1848. Called North Porter until 1853 when its title was changed to honor General Ringgold, killed in the Mexican War. Worthville, the smallest boro in the county is located in this township. Villages: Ringgold, Timblin, New Petersburg and Dora. Population, 1187.

ROSE—Organized from Pinecreek 1827, included Brookville until 1848. Originally had great tracts of timber exploited by outside companies. Belleview, laid out and named by Hugh Campbell in 1844, is the mercantile center of southern Rose. P. O. Stanton. Population, 1762.

SNYDER—Named for Governor Snyder, was taken from Ridgway and Pinecreek and organized 1835. Farming is the main industry. Villages: West Clarion, a coal town, Lanes Mills, Sugar Hill and Crenshaw. Population, 1909.

UNION—Organized in 1849, is an agricultural township, with no town or post office except the borough of Corsica. Roseville was a town of some note in pioneer times, and hoped to be the county seat, but with the growth of Corsica gradually faded away. Population, 511.

WARSAW—Organized in 1842, is the largest township in the county. Its hilly broken topography has not encouraged settlement, although the hills are well mineralized. Villages: Maysville (P. O. Hazen) for a long time called "Boot Jack" from the shape of the cross-roads; Allens Mills, Pekin, Pueblo, Warsaw and Richardsville. Population, 1802.

WASHINGTON—Organized in 1839, is mostly farm land, although there are tanneries and works utilizing fire clay in the district. Villages: Coal Glen and Beech Tree, both mining towns, Westville and Rockdale Mills. The borough of Falls Creek is also within these borders. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian, Free Methodist, Catholic. Population, 1352.

WINSLOW—Organized 1847, is the second most densely populated in the county. Coal mining and tanneries have been for years the main industries. Towns: Prescottville, settled in 1853, population about 200; Sandy Valley, about 100; Rathmel, about 500, a mining town; Soldier, Wishaw, Sherwood, Pancoast, Bowersville and Pardus. Much of the business and social and religious life centers in the boroughs of Reynoldsville and Sykesville. Population, 3559.

YOUNG—The most populous township in the county, was organized in 1826. It included the boroughs of Punxsutawney and Clayville. Most of the mines, whose workers live in the boroughs, are located in the regions outside the town limits. Towns: Walson, Horatio, Adrian and De Lancy. Population, 4387.

BOROUGHS.

BIG RUN—First settled in 1831, for a long time was the only post office in the region. Was incorporated September 12, 1867. Has been successively a lumber, coal, and at present, tannery town. There is one newspaper, the "Tribune." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Christian. Population, 1023.

BROCKWAYVILLE—Incorporated in 1883, was one of the many early saw-mill towns. The finding of coal, the cutting of most of the timber has changed conditions. There are several large collieries, a grist mill and a plant for the making of glass bottles. Newspaper, "Record." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Free Methodist and Presbyterian. Population, 2369.

BROOKVILLE—So called from the number of brooks which mark its hillsides. Incorporated in 1834, but had been laid out as the county seat in 1830. In addition to its importance as the county seat, it has become the prosperous center of many factories and industrial concerns. Main products: Coal, window glass, furniture, pottery, terra cotta and fire clay articles, iron machinery and castings, wagons. There are Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian and Lutheran churches. Population, 3272.

CORSICA—Erected in 1859. Has a large mining company, several minor industries, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian churches. Population, 358.

Falls Creek—Erected in 1900, owes its birth largely to Hon. Joseph P. Taylor, who platted the town and induced most of the industrial plants to locate. It has a tannery, plate glass factory and wood-working establishment. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Evangelical, Free Methodist and Catholic. Population, 1364.

Punxsutawney—Incorporated in 1850 with a population of 100. Name is said to be derived from the Indian terms for "sand fly place." The main interests of the city are connected with coal mining, but there are the repair shops of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh R. R., iron furnaces and manufacturing plants, window glass works, large tanneries turning out sole leather, brick yards. Newspapers: "Spirit," "News" and "Republican." Churches: Presbyterian (2), Lutheran (2), Reformed, Baptist, Catholic, German Evangelical and Jewish. Population, 10311.

Reynoldsville—Settled in 1824. Rests on the site of an old Indian village originally called "Olney," changed to present title 1850. West Reynoldsville (Ohiotown) added to the present city in 1914. Industries: Sole leather tannery, coal, coke concerns, window glass plant, silk and woolen mills, iron works, asbestos plant and other smaller concerns. Newspaper, "The Volunteer." Churches: Presbyterian, Baptist, Lutheran and Catholic. Population, 4116.

Summerville—Was made a borough in 1887. Is the headquarters for several large coal mining companies. Grist and planing mills also located here and the mercantile establishments of the town are the trading centers for a large surrounding district. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Lutheran. Population, 1199.

Sykesville—Taken from a part of Winslow township, was incorporated 1907. Named in honor of Jacob B. Sykes, its most enterprising citizen. The town is pleasantly located, has fine trolley and bus connections and is the mart for a large region. Brick and tile, wood working plants, large coke ovens, oil and gas wells are the main industries. Newspaper, "Post Dispatch." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Catholic. Population, 2507.

Worthville—The smallest borough in the county, known as Geistown until 1854 when the postal authorities had it changed to its present title. Was incorporated in 1878. Population, 91.

JUNIATA COUNTY.

Erected March 2, 1831, from a part of Mifflin County. Is located in the valleys on both sides of the Juniata River, from which it derives its name. The fertile lands encourage farming and fruit growing. Of the area, 392 square miles, 68 per cent is embraced in farms. There are some minerals but mining has decreased. Banks, 6. County seat, Mifflintown. Civil divisions, 13 townships and 4 boroughs. Population, 14,464.

TOWNSHIPS.

BEALE—Organized in 1843 from a part of Milford township. Named for one of oldest families in the county, particularly John Beale. Seat of Tuscarora Academy. Population, 582.

DELAWARE—Erected in 1836 from a division of Walker and Greenwood townships. Thompsontown borough created within its borders. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren. Population, 965.

FAYETTE—First township to be erected after Juniata became a county. Organized in 1834. A thriving agricultural district. McAlisterville is chief trading center of large farming district. Churches: Presbyterian and United Brethren. Population, 1446.

FERMANAGH—Erected in 1754 or 1755. Has always been an agricultural community. Borough of Mifflintown, county seat, is the only town or village of consequence in the township. Population, 817.

GREENWOOD—Erected in 1767. Annexed part of Fermanagh township. Fayette, Delaware, Monroe and Susquehanna townships created from parts of Greenwood. An agricultural district. Population, 433.

LACK—Erected as Lac, October 23, 1754, comprising the whole Tuscarora valley. Although several times reduced to form other townships, still remains the largest in the county. Chief village, Peru Mills. Occupation, principally farming. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 971.

MILFORD—Erected in 1868. Named after the "mill ford." Boroughs of Port Royal and Mifflin (formerly Patterson) created within its borders. Population, 1240.

MONROE—Formed in 1758 from a part of Greenwood township. Village of Richfield principal trading point of rich agricultural district. Population, 963.

SPRUCE HILL—Erected September 10, 1858, from a division of Turbett township. Chief village, McCoysville. Population, 666.

SUSQUEHANNA—Formed in 1858 from a part of Greenwood township. Smallest of the county's townships. Village, Oriental. Population, 454.

TURBETT—Erected in 1858 while Juniata was a part of Mifflin County. Named after Colonel Thomas Turbett, a "brave, vigilant and humane" officer of the Revolution. Contains borough of Port Royal. Population, 569.

TUSCARORA—Erected in 1825 from a part of Lack township. Second largest township in the county. East Waterford is chief village. Population, 1094.

WALKER—Erected March 2, 1831, while Juniata was still a part of Mifflin County. Town of New Mexico, afterward the "New" was dropped, is principal village. Chiefly an agricultural district. Population, 1352.

BOROUGHS.

MIFFLIN—(Changed from Patterson) Laid out as a town in 1849. Incorporated as a borough March 17, 1853. Principal railway station between Port Royal and Lewistown. Seat of Pennsylvania System repair shops. Population, 965.

MIFFLINTOWN—The county-seat, laid out as a town in 1774 by John Harris and named in honor of Governor Thomas Mifflin. Selected as the county-seat in 1831. Incorporated as a borough March 6, 1833. It has water-works, electric light system, neat residences, commodious churches. Has large hosiery and knit goods mill. Newspapers: "Sentinel and Republican," "Juniata Tribune." Population, 1083.

PORT ROYAL—Founded as a village in 1792. Incorporated as the borough of Perrysville April 4, 1843, and it was not until 1874 that the name was changed to Port Royal. It is familiarly called "Old Port." It contains good stores, minor manufacturing enterprises and churches of various denominations. Newspaper, "Times." Center of large country trade in wide agricultural district. Population, 558.

THOMPSONTOWN—Laid out as a town in 1790. Named in honor of the founder, William Thompson. Incorporated December 4, 1867. Has shirt factory. Newspaper, "Juniata Globe." Population, 306.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

This county, formed in 1878, the most recent in the State, is also one of the largest and most prosperous. It was taken from Luzerne, an area of 451 square miles, originally almost a rocky wilderness. The presence of parts of the upper anthracite coal basin, has been the source of great wealth and development. Nearly half of the county's 288,600 acres are in farms, in round numbers, 1,700. The principal natural resources of the county are coal, lumber and farm lands. Its main industries: coal mining (Scranton being the greatest coal mining city in the world), manufacturing hardware, stoves, furnaces, scales, screens, mining machinery, pumps, brass and bronze goods, aluminum ware, marine engines, aniline dyes, silk machinery and goods, cotton and woolen cloths, the manufacture of lace on a large scale, and the production of buttons by the million. There are 40 townships and boroughs. In the municipalities are: 40 banks, 5 trust companies, 11 Building and Loan Associations. Population, 286,311.

CITIES.

CARBONDALE—Formed in 1851 from a part of the township of the same name, when the population of the whole township did not reach 5,000, it has grown to be a busy city of 20,000. The building of the Delaware and Hudson railroad gave it the first impetus in 1828, and also gave it the name Carbondale. Newspapers: "Leader" and "Munn's Review." Coal has been the great source of Carbondale's prosperity and the greater part of its residents are employed in connection with that commodity. Manufacturing comes next in importance for there are many firms producing: Machinery, sheet iron, brick, cigars, building construction, hosiery, silk goods and all manner of woven articles. Population, 18,640.

SCRANTON—The county seat, stands with Pittsburgh as one of the great cities of the State. It originally was known as Providence, from the extinct township of that name. Incorporated 1866, the site was not chosen for its scenic beauty but for utility, and began its marvelous growth coincident with the formation of a large coal and iron company. Located in the heart of the anthracite coal district it has become the greatest coal center in the world. This resource combined with ample transportation facilities, has brought manufacturers to it in great numbers, and there are no fewer than 450 factories of different sorts within the city limits. It is also surrounded by small and large towns, making it a natural center of trade, catering to which there are nearly 2,000 establishments. Newspapers: "American Hatter," "Catholic Light," "Dispatch," "Lackawanna Jurist," "Lackawanna Motorist," "Minatore," "Narodna Wola," "Obrana," "Pennsylvania Lumberman," "Pennsylvania Manufacturers Journal," "Pennsylvania Sportsman," "Re-

publican," "Scranton Board of Trade Journal," "Scrantonian," "Straz," "Times," "Up-To-Date." Population, 137,783.

TOWNSHIPS.

ABINGTON—Originally Ebbington from the founder, formed in 1806, has been divided often and there remains but a small part of the early township. Farming the main industry. Population, 438.

BENTON—Formed from Nicholson in 1838, and named after Senator Thomas H. Benton. Is agricultural. Villages: Fleetville, Wallsville, East Benton. Population, 846.

CARBONDALE—A part of Blakely and Greenfield, was made a township in 1831. Originally contained 23 square miles and included the city of Carbondale. Population, 1652.

CLIFTON—Erected from Covington in 1875. Some farming is done. Population, 191.

COVINGTON—Erected in 1818 from Wilkes Barre. Villages: Daleville, Turnersville, Slaplesville. Population, 613.

FELL—Erected from Carbondale in 1845, was formerly a mining and tannery section. Population, 5243.

GREENFIELD—Formed from Abington in 1816, embraced about 20 square miles. Dairying the main industry. Churches: Methodist, Baptist. Population, 668.

JEFFERSON—Settled in 1781, erected in 1836. Population, 571.

LACKAWANNA—Formed from Pittson and Providence in 1839, setttled in 1770, is in the mining district. Villages: Taylorville, Minooka. Population, 3050.

LEHIGH—Settled in 1842, erected 1871. Population, 90.

MADISON—Settled in 1824, erected in 1849. Towns: Clarksville, Madisonville. Population, 590.

NEWTON—Erected from Falls in 1842, has land suited to grazing. Villages: Bald Mount, Shultzville. Churches: Methodist, Baptist. Population, 1464.

NORTH ABINGTON—Formed from Abington in 1867, is a farming section. Churches: Baptist, Methodist. Population, 333.

RANSOM—Settled in 1769, erected in 1849. Villages: Milwaukee, Ransom, Mountain Valley, Mount Dewey. Church, Methodist. Population, 894.

ROARING BROOK—Formed in 1871 out of the borough of Dunmore and the townships of Jefferson and Madison. Villages: Dunning, Forest Hill. Population, 894.

SCOTT—Formed from Greenfield in 1846, a dairy section. Villages: Brown Hollow, Green Cove, Scott. Population, 1315.

SOUTH ABINGTON—Erected in 1867, has many good farms. Village, Leach Flats. Population, 996.

SPRING BROOK—Formed from Covington in 1853. Villages: Spring Brook, Maple Lake, Yostville. Population, 450.

WEST ABINGTON—Taken from Abington in 1895. Population, 194.

BOROUGHS.

ARCHBALD—Settled by Welsh in 1831, incorporated in 1877. Coal mining is the principal industry, with the weaving of silk next in importance. Churches: Methodist, Presbyterian. Newspaper, "Citizen." Population, 8603.

BLAKELEY—Incorporated in 1867. The making of iron casting one of the main industries. Population, 6654.

CLARKS GREEN—Named after the man who made the first clearing, had its first post office in 1850. Population, 350.

CLARKS SUMMIT—Incorporated in 1911. Has a plant making the bodies and parts of automobiles. Newspaper, "Abington Eagle Clarion." Population, 1404.

DALTON—Instituted as a post office in 1854, and incorporated after 1890, is the commercial center of a farm district. Population, 786.

DICKSON CITY—(Dickson), Chartered in 1875, dates from the developing of the Richmond coal drifts in 1859. Industries: Silk mills, stoves and heaters and briquettes. Population, 11,049.

DUNMORE—Industries: Erie Railroad repair shops, very large coal companies, a number of silk mills. Newspaper, "Dunmorean." Population, 20,250.

ELMHURST—Formerly Dunning, is the home of many commuters. Newspaper, "Signal." Population, 361.

GLENBURN—Formerly Humphreysville, founded in 1848, and incorporated in 1877. Population, 289.

GOULDSBORO—Formed from a part of Buck township in 1871, was originally a tannery center. Has now a silk mill. Churches: Methodist, Catholic. Population, 77.

JERMYN—Incorporated in 1870, has extended its lines several times. Industries: Powder and explosives, silk and silk goods. Newspaper, "Press." Population, 3326.

LA PLUME—Named from the pen name of I. A. Tillinghast, incorporated in 1876. Population, 259.

MAYFIELD—Formerly Mayville. Industries: Repair shops of the New York Ontario & Western Railroad, coal mining. Population, 3832.

MOOSIC—Organized from part of Lackawanna township since 1890. Industries: Coal, powder and explosives, silk goods contracting. Population, 4264.

MOSCOW—Named because of a number of residents of that Russian city first settled there, was given its first post office in 1852. Organized since 1900. Has silk, planing and grist mills. Population, 702.

OLD FORGE—Formed from Lackawanna in 1871 with nine square miles

to be a township, most of the latter became a borough in 1895. Industries: Coal mining, silk goods, cigars, metal works. Population, 12,237.

OLYPHANT—Settled in 1858, incorporated in 1877, started and is a colliery town. Other industries: Silk and silk throwsters, building products, printing. Newspapers: "Gazette," "Nowe Zyttia," "Pravda," "Record." Population, 10,236.

TAYLOR—Organized from part of Lackawanna and Old Forge after 1890. Population, 9876.

THROOP—Organized from Dickson since 1890. Industries: Large collieries and building construction company. Population, 6672.

VANDLING—Made from part of Fell township after 1890. Industries: Silk and silk throwsters. Population, 1258.

WINTON—Settled 1849, incorporated 1877, was owned in its entirety by a colliery company. Industries: Coal and silk works. Population, 7583.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Erected May 10, 1729, from a part of Chester County. Since its organization it has lost territory to make up York, Cumberland, Berks, Northumberland, Dauphin and Lebanon counties. Area, 941 square miles, 92 per cent in farms. In the days of William Penn the province produced exports valued at $6000 yearly; in 1924 Lancaster County alone had an agricultural and industrial turnover exceeding $150,000,000 a year with 37,000 acres in tobacco, the county leads the State in the production of this crop. Banks and trust companies, 48. County seat, Lancaster. Civil divisions: 41 townships, 17 boroughs and 1 city. Population, 173,797.

CITY.

LANCASTER—Settled by immigrants from the Palatinate in 1717. Laid out as a town in 1730. Shire town November 3, 1730. Incorporated as a borough August 13, 1742. National capital, September 27, 1777. Capital of State, 1799-1812. Incorporated as a city March 20, 1818. Churches, 63, divided principally among the Lutheran bodies, Mennonites, Reformed, Roman Catholic, Methodist bodies, United Brethren in Christ, Presbyterian, German Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, Baptist bodies, Jewish congregations and Disciples of Christ. Seat of Franklin and Marshall College, Franklin and Marshall Academy, Theological Seminary of Reformed Church in United States, Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, Yeates School, Bowman Technical School of Watchmaking, Engraving and Jewelry. Three libraries, housing at least 100,000 volumes. Principal industries, glue and gelatine, grease and tallow, soap and soap powder, tar, terra cotta and fire clay products, slaughtered and packed meats, shoes, sole leather, women's and children's clothing, underwear, iron and steel bars, manganese, wire rods, iron castings, steel castings, professional and scientific instruments, motors, dynamos and generators, artificial gas, cheroots, stogies and cigars, oil cloth and linoleum. Newspapers: "Examiner and New Era," "Inquirer," "Intelligencer," "News-Journal." Population, 53,150.

TOWNSHIPS.

BART—Taken from Sadsbury 1744. Villages: Georgetown, Nine-points, Bartville, Mount Pleasant. Population, 1014.

BRECKNOCK—Settled in 1737 by a Welshman and also by Mennonites from the Palatinate, who entered from Earl township. Organized in 1740. Chief village, Bowmansville, founded in 1789. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Mennonite, Evangelical. Population, 1559.

CAERNARVON—The early settlers of which were of Welsh origin, named for one of most historic places in Wales. Settled by Welsh Quakers in 1682.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, MT. ZION CEMETERY
EPHRATA

Boundaries defined June 9, 1729. Principal village, Churchtown. Churches: Mennonite, United Evangelical. Population, 1371.

CLAY—Named in honor of the great American, Henry Clay, settled about 1740 by Germans. Organized in 1854. Population, 1508.

COLERAIN—Organized in 1738, derives its name from Irish or Scotch-Irish connection. Settled as early as 1736 by Presbyterian Scots or Scotch-Irish. Population, 1225.

CONESTOGA—Originally named Conestogoe, erected 1718, formerly embraced Lancaster County. Population, 1323.

CONOY—Seemingly an Irish name, is said to have been derived "from a tribe of Indians that formerly inhabited the region." Southern half of West Donegal was detached in 1842 to form Conoy township. Principal villages: Falmouth, originated in 1791; Bainbridge, organized in 1813, by a lottery. Collins, Ridgeville and Locust Grove. Industry, three leaf tobacco plants. Churches: Church of God, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, African Baptist. Population, 1806.

DRUMORE—One of the original township divisions of Lancaster county, was recognized as the domain of the Scotch-Irish. Settled prior to organization of Lancaster County, erected in 1729. Population, 1094.

EARL—Settled, with the townships of West Earl and East Earl, mainly by Germans from the Palatinate, the pioneer being Hans Graaf, 1708 or 1709. Organized June 9, 1729, and given English name Earl as equivalent of Graaf, November 18, 1833, borough of New Holland organized within limits. Villages: Vogansville, Hinkletown, Stauffer's, Fairview. Churches: Mennonite, Brethren, United Brethren, Roman Catholic. Population, 2282.

EAST COCALICO—Came into existence in 1838, when township of Cocalico was abolished. Most important town, Reamstown. Chief industry, cigars. Churches: Lutheran, United Evangelical, Reformed. Population, 2293.

EAST DONEGAL—Organized with West Donegal in 1838 from Donegal township. Territory originally settled in 1716 by people from Ulster, Scotch or Scotch-Irish Presbyterian faith. Towns: Borough, Marietta, chartered in 1830; Maytown, a town more than 160 years old, first settled by Germans. Churches: Presbyterian, Moravian, Mennonite, United Evangelical, Lutheran, Church of God, and the Brethren. Population, 1920, 2729.

EAST DRUMORE—Set apart as a separate township in 1883, and is the forty-first and last township to be organized in Lancaster County. Said to have been named from Druim Moir, or Druim Muir, a fortified place in County Down, Ireland. Population, 1160.

EAST EARL—Created by legislative enactment November 18, 1833. Industries: Knitting mill and shirt factories. Churches: Union, Presbyterian, Reformed, Lutheran, United Brethren, Mennonite. Banks, 1. Villages: Cedar Grove, Fairville (Terre Hill), Weaverland, Ranck's, Center. Population, 2437.

East Hempfield—Created with West Hempfield out of Hempfield township in 1818. Settled in 1717 by Mennonites from the Palatinate. Industries: Smelting plants and rolling mills, ochre plants. Population, 3408.

East Lampeter—Taken from original township of Lampeter. Organized in June, 1729. Original township split in half in 1841 to form East and West Lampeter. Named for Welsh college town, Lampeter. Villages: Bird-in-Hand, West Enterprise, Smoketown, Soudersburg. Churches: Mennonite, Methodist Episcopal, Union, United Brethren. Population, 2697.

Eden—Erected from Bart 1855. Marks the end of the limestone land. Villages: Hawkesville, Camargo. The borough of Quarryville incorporated from Eden. Population, 667.

Elizabeth—Organized in 1757. Named in honor of great English queen. Territory annexed from Warwick and Cocalico townships. Elizabethtown borough formed within its borders. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Roman Catholic, Church of God, United Brethren, Mennonite. Population, 818.

Ephrata—Settled as early as 1732, erected 1838. Has noted monastic institution. Boroughs of Akron and Ephrata incorporated from township, the principal towns. Population, 2456.

Fulton—Organized in 1844 and named for Robert Fulton, was created out of Little Britain township. Principal village, Peach Bottom. Other villages: Pleasant Grove, Penn Hill, New Texas, Fulton House, Goshen and Eastland. Population, 1463.

Lancaster—Settled 1717. History is identified with that of the city of the same name. Population, 2647.

Leacock—(or Laycock) Set apart in August, 1729. Part of territory taken to form Upper Leacock. Settled probably as early as 1724-25. Chief villages: Intercourse and Gordonville, Weaverstown. Churches: Quaker, Presbyterian. Chief industry, tobacco packing. Population, 2004.

Little Britain—Was the scene of the first survey and grant of lands in the county. Settled in 1715. Organized from part of Drumore township February 7, 1738. Villages: Kinseyville, Kirk's Mills, Elim, Oak Shade or Spring Hill, and Fairmount. Population, 1197.

Manheim—Organized in 1729. Named for Indian connection with established white trading-post. Settled in 1717. Villages: Oregon, Catfish, Neffsville, Eden, Landis Valley; hamlets, Roseville, Dillersville, Fruitville, Binkley's Bridge. Churches: Union, Dunkard, New Mennonite, United Brethren, Lutheran. Borough of Manheim formed within township borders. Population, 4280.

Manor—Embraces 25,700 acres, including the whole of the original Conestoga Manor tract and additional adjoining acreage on the north. The original area was settled about 1717-18 after a grant by William Penn to persons of British extraction. Villages: Millersville, settled by Mayer family proba-

bly before 1718; patent granted to Michael Mayer October 16, 1738. Founded as Millersville by John Miller, by means of a lottery, in 1764. Seat of State Normal School. Churches, 6, Mennonite, Reformed, St. Paul's and Bethany Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal and Union Evangelical. Village of Safe Harbor, population 500, settled in 1811 as the village of Millport. Has factories and church. Other subdivisions: Blue Rock, Fairview, Highville, Masonville and Creswell. Population, 4658.

MARTIC—Originally named Martock, erected 1729. Ratified in 1750. Villages: Marticville, Rawlinsville, Bethesda and Mount Nebo. Industries: Mining, smelting and iron-making. Churches: Methodist and Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1798.

MOUNT JOY—Detached from the original Donegal in 1759 or 1767. Possibly named in celebration of breaking of power of Catholics in the North of Ireland by Lord Mountjoy in Queen Elizabeth's time. Borough, Mount Joy. Villages: Florin (partly in East Donegal), Milton Grove. Churches: Brethren (2), United Brethren, Evangelical and Mennonite. Population, 2022.

PARADISE—Taken from Strasburg township in 1843. Received its name from map publisher. Settled in part by Huguenots. Churches: Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Mennonite. Population, 2223.

PENN—Formed in 1846 from western part of Warwick township. Named in honor of the first proprietor of Pennsylvania. Population, 223.

PEQUEA—Created out of Conestoga township in 1853. Principel communities: West Willow and New Danville. Churches: Mennonite, United Brethren, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1196.

PROVIDENCE—Created in 1853 from Martic township. Swiss emigrants numbered among pioneer settlers as early as 1720. Population, 1383.

RAPHO—Set apart from Donegal township in 1741. Villages: Sporting Hill, Mastersonville, Old Line, Union Square. Churches: United Brethren, United Zion Brethren, Church Brethren, Mennonite, Episcopal. Population, 3110.

SADSBURY—Settled 1691 by John Kennerly, who held a "William Penn Deed." Erected from Chester County 1729. Population, 849.

SALISBURY—Settled about 1710 or 1712, while the area was still in Chester County. Probably formed greater part of Pequea township, erected in 1720-21 from the eastern part of Conestoga township. Villages: Gap, Bethania, Slaymakersville, Buyerstown, Mt. Airy, Springville, Salisbury, White Horse, Limeville, Cambridge and Spring Garden. Churches, 14. Principal industries: Tanneries and iron-making. Population, 3402.

STRASBURG—Erected in 1729, its name being found in the land records as early as 1712. Has borough of same name within borders. Population, 1466.

Upper Leacock—Set apart June 19, 1843, from Leacock township. Principal villages: Mechanicsburg and Bareville. Chief industries: Tobacco plants and computing scales. Population, 2428.

Warwick—Settled by Richard Carter about 1716, and named it after Warwickshire, England. Borough of Lititz, formerly of Warwick. Center of strong Moravian bodies. Population, 2869.

West Cocalico—Organized in 1838 with East Cocalico when township of Cocalico was abolished. Population, 2169.

West Donegal—Erected with East Donegal township in 1838. Territory originally settled in 1716 by English-speaking people from Ulster. Towns: Rheems, an active village and railroad station; Newville, founded by Paul Yeuts. Churches: Presbyterian, Moravian, Mennonite, United Evangelical, Lutheran, Church of God and Brethren. Population, 1688.

West Earl—Created November 18, 1833, when township of Earl was ordered divided to make East and West Earl townships. Villages: Brownstone, Earlsville, Farmersville, Groff's Dale. Churches: Mennonite, Brethren in Christ. Population, 2204.

West Hempfield—Created with East Hempfield out of Hempfield township in 1818. Settled in 1718-20 by overflow of Scotch-Irish from the Donegals and of the Germans from East Hempfield. Population, 2511.

West Lampeter—Taken from original Lampeter township in 1841. Villages: Lampeter, Willow Street, Wheatland and Lime Valley. Churches: Reformed, Mennonite and Union. Population, 2018.

BOROUGHS.

Adamstown—Formed within the borders of original Cocalico. Became a borough in 1850. Population, 800.

Akron—Borough, banking town. Industries: Tobacco, shirts and shoe factories. Population, 723.

Christiana—Borough in Sadsbury township is principal place in the Octorara Valley. Vicinity first settled in 1691 by John Kennerly, Quaker. For years the metropolis of eastern part of Lancaster County.

Columbia—Originally called Wright's Ferry. Settled in 1730. Laid out as a town in 1788. Incorporated in 1788. In 1789 by close vote lost distinction of becoming the seat of the National Capital. Likewise it lost to Harrisburg effort for securing the State Capitol. Prominent railroad center. Newspaper, "The Columbia Daily News." Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, African Methodist Episcopal, Brethren, Evangelical, Church of God, Mennonite, Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal. Seat of one of largest high schools in the State. Industries: Rolling mills, stoves, laces, wagons, silk, garments. Seat of Columbia Hospital. Population, 10,836.

Denver—Is leading borough of the Cocalicos, incorporated in 1900. Churches: Lutheran, United Brethren, Reformed. Population, 1125.

ELIZABETHTOWN—Largest borough of the Donegal region and the fifth largest in Lancaster County, came into existence as center of population in 1730. Laid out as a town in 1751. Created as a borough April 13, 1827. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Roman Catholic, Church of God, Brethren, Zion's Children, Mennonite. Banks, 3. Newspaper, "Weekly Chronicle." Industries: Machine shops, foundries, agricultural tools, chocolate, shoes, planing mills. Population, 3319.

EPHRATA—Incorporated 1891. Founded by Johann Conrad Biessel. Famed for a peculiar monastic institution. Region settled as early as 1732. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, United Brethren, Mennonite, Evangelical, Baptist, Seventh-Day Baptist. Population, 3735.

LITITZ—Laid out as a village in 1757. Became Moravian church settlement in 1754. Organized as a borough May 14, 1759. Industries: Chocolate, safes, metal furniture, shoes, tobacco. Population, 3680.

MANHEIM—Settled by Scotch-Irish in 1716. Laid out as a village in 1762. Created as a borough May 16, 1848. Church, Lutheran. Industries: Asbestos and tobacco factories, foundry and machinery. flour, knitting. Banks, 2. Newspaper, "Sentinel-Advertiser." Population, 2712.

MARIETTA—Settled as early as 1718. Territory originally exploited as Waterford and New Haven. Two places consolidated as borough of Marietta in 1812. Industries: Gilliland Laboratories, rolling mills, silk, leaf tobacco and cigars. Banks, 2. Newspapers: "Marietta Register" and "Marietta Times." Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Brethren. Population, 1735.

MOUNT JOY—Made up of the former villages of Rohrerstown, Richland and Walleckstown. First white settlers, Scotch-Irish families from north of Ireland. Settled as early as 1768. Said to have been named from the raising of the siege of Londonderry by the vessel "Mountjoy." Incorporated as a borough February 10, 1851, with consolidation of three villages. Industries: Agricultural implements, textiles, chocolate, handkerchiefs, hardware works. Banks, 3. Newspaper, "Bulletin." Churches: Lutheran, Brethren, Church of God, Evangelical, Presbyterian. Since 1920 part of East Donegal and Mount Joy townships have been added to Mount Joy borough. Population, 2192.

MOUNTVILLE—Incorporated between 1900 and 1910. Has brick yard, cigar and shirt factories, agricultural implement works and mining machinery plant. Population, 757.

NEW HOLLAND—Oldest and leading community in the Earl townships. Settled in 1728 and incorporated in 1895. Originally called Earltown and New Design. Industries: Cigars, bronze and aluminum works, silk mill. Banks, 2. Newspaper, "New Holland Clarion." Population, 1453.

STRASBURG—Settled about 1733, incorporated in 1816. Has three leaf

tobacco factories. The Pennsylvania free school system said to have had its inception at Strasburg, the birthplace of Thomas H. Burrowes, who originated the common school system. Newspaper, the "Strasburg Weekly News." Population, 853.

TERRE HILL—Incorporated between 1900 and 1910. Cigar making the chief industry. Has also hosiery mill and shirt factory. Population, 840.

WASHINGTON—With a frontage of a mile on the Susquehanna River, came from a consolidation of the villages Charlestown and Washington. Settled by a Mayer family 1718. Founded by John Miller as Millersville 1764. Is seat of a State Normal School. Churches: Mennonite, Reformed, Lutheran (2), Methodist, Union Evangelical. Population, 425.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Lawrence County, formed in 1849, from parts of Mercer and Beaver counties, embraces an area of 360 square miles in western Pennsylvania. It derives its name from the hero of the navy who cried: "Don't give up the Ship," Captain James Lawrence. Good transportation facilities afforded by five railroads. Natural resources: Fertile lands, coal, natural gas, iron and lime ores. The principal industries are: manufacture of iron and steel and tin products, lime and cement making and agriculture. Eighty per cent of the land is in farms, ninety per cent of which are in the hands of the native born. The county is divided into 17 townships, 7 boroughs and the city of New Castle. There are 11 banks, 4 trust companies, 5 building loan associations. Population, 85,545.

CITY.

New Castle—On the Shenango River laid out in 1802, and given the name of the old Swedish town in Delaware, is the county seat. Incorporated 1825, twenty-four years before the erection of the county. In 1869 it was raised to the dignity of a city with a population of 6,000. Growth has been rapid, beginning in 1890, due to the location in so fertile a valley, inexhaustable veins of coal and limestone, valuable and varied manufactures. Products: Pig, structural, bar and sheet iron, spikes, nails, mill gearing and machinery, boilers, stacks and radiators. In other lines are produced: Flour, and feed, paper and sacks, tin plate, quantities of pottery, carriages and articles of clothing. The city has large and complete mercantile establishments of all sorts, eight banks, newspapers: "Democrat," "Herald" and "News," fourteen school buildings and thirty-two churches of the following denominations: Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, Lutheran, Christian and Catholic. Population, 44,938.

TOWNSHIPS.

Big Beaver—Erected in 1849, one of the original townships, has an area of ten thousand acres. There is a great deal of coal, limestone and sandstone in the district which supplies the principal industries. Villages: Newport, Clinton and the borough of Wampum. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and United Presbyterian. Population, 1253.

Hickory—Formerly a part of Mercer County, erected in 1859, comprises an acreage of 9,800. Rich in agricultural and mineral resources. Coal is found, but in thin veins, iron ore is mined and limestone is quarried. Villages: Eastbrook and Eastbrook Station. Population, 1170.

Little Beaver—With an area of 11,400 acres, erected 1805, is well adapted to agriculture, and is the home of many prosperous farmers. The two towns of the township are: Newburg, settled as early as 1798, and a post

office in 1858; and the borough of Enon Valley. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist and Christian. Population, 600.

MAHONING—Erected with the county in 1805, is a broken table land of fertile soil, and the developments throughout the region are of a high order. Has an area of 16,640 acres. Coal, iron ore and limestone are to be found and to an extent are mined. Towns: Edenburg, laid out 1824, a post office 1840, has a Methodist church. Hillsville, originally platted as Hillsburgh, is located in a level improved district with many quarries near it. Has Methodist, Baptist, United Presbyterian and Christian churches. There is also a hamlet named Quakertown. Population, 3627.

NESHANNOCK—Erected in 1805, originally embraced a territory of one hundred square miles, is now with an area of eighteen square miles. Coal and limestone is found, water power is there, but only slightly utilized. Coal Center is the only village. Churches: Methodist, United Presbyterian and Primitive Methodists. Population, 1383.

NORTH BEAVER—Largest subdivision of Lawrence County, was one of the original townships erected in 1805. One of the best for agriculture and especially suited to horticulture. Towns: North Beaver, a hamlet on the railroad, Moravia and Mount Jackson. Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Free Presbyterian and Methodist. Population, 1973.

PERRY—Erected 1805, is given mostly to the growing of grains and fruits. Mountville and a part of the town of Wurtemburg, are in the township. Churches: Reformed and Presbyterian. Population, 879.

PLAINGROVE—Erected 1855, has an area of about 11,800 acres, the most of which is well adapted to cultivation. Coal is mined. Churches: Presbyterian and Methodist. Population, 705.

PULASKI—One of the original townships, was erected in 1805 with an acreage of 19,000. The land is comparatively level and the soil fertile. Villages: Paluski, New Bedford and Marr. New Bedford was incorporated in 1852 as a borough, but this form of government was abandoned. Churches: Presbyterian (2), Methodist and Christian. Population, 705.

SCOTT—With 11,800 acres, most of it valuable farming land, was erected 1859. A portion of the township is in "Academy Lands," which were granted by the State to Pittsburg Academy. Hamlets: Harlansburg and Rockville. Churches: Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian. Population, 730.

SHENANGO—Formerly a part of Beaver, was automatically erected with the county in 1805 with an area of 16,000 acres. Much fruit and farm products are grown and the district is well settled, the northern part being a continuation of the city of New Castle. The New Castle poorhouse is located in this township. Churches: Methodist (2), Disciples and United Presbyterians. Population, 3541.

SLIPPERY ROCK—One of the first 1805 townships has an acreage of 18,700. Its coal and other minerals, together with the fertile land give it re-

sources that rank it with the best in the county. Villages: Princeton and Rose Point or "Stonertown." Churches: Presbyterian (2), Lutheran, Christian and Baptist. Population, 1295.

TAYLOR—Named in honor of Zachary Taylor, was erected in 1806, the first made after the founding of the county. Has area of 3,840 acres, the smallest township in Lawrence. Coal and ferriferous limestone is quarried to some extent and farming and stock raising is engaged in. Villages: Moravia and Mahoningtown. The latter has the repair yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which employs nearly nine hundred men. Churches: Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian. Population, 1319.

UNION—Erected from portions of Mahoning, Neshannock and Taylor townships in 1859, contains about 6,000 acres. Its surface is much broken, the river bottoms being fertile, while the hills contain much limestone. Owing to the proximity to the city it is the most thickly settled township in Lawrence. No villages, and the churches and mercantile establishments are in New Castle. Population, 3555.

WASHINGTON—With 10,800 acres was erected in 1859. Volant, a borough, is the only town. Population, 564.

WAYNE—Has been increased from its erection to an acreage of 11,500. The terrain is greatly broken and scenically is very beautiful. The hills are well mineralized, the valleys have rich soil and its contiguity to Ellwood City has made of it a well populated district. Villages: aside from the borough of Ellwood City, Staylesville, Chewton and Wurtemburg, latter supplies the water to Ellwood. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist and Lutheran. Population, 3001.

WILMINGTON—Erected in 1846 with an acreage of 11,500. The surface is well diversified and generally good. There is some unused water power and there are several railroads cross it. Villages: Fayetteville, Neshannock Falls and Lockville (Volont post office). Churches: Presbyterian and Methodist. Population, 824.

BOROUGHS.

BESSEMER—Incorporated between the years 1910 and 1920, has made an extremely rapid growth. The two principal industries of the town are stone-crushing and the manufacture of paving brick, both on a large scale. Population, 1417.

ELLWOOD CITY—Is a prosperous borough with large manufacturing plants turning out a wide variety of products. The largest plant is that of the National Tube Company which employs more than 2,500. Other concerns make: Wire products, forgings, nails and spikes, elevators and hoists, forgings and castings, paving brick and other articles. The city has two banks, one newspaper, the "Ellwood Ledger," and nine churches: Presbyterian (2), Methodist (2), Lutheran (2), Baptist, Catholic, Christian. Population, 8958.

Enon Valley—Known as Old and New Enon was settled in two places at different times. The old town was laid out in 1838 by Enoch Marvin, the agent for the Pennsylvania Population Company. The name "Enon" is supposed to be "Valley of many waters." Enon Valley (New Town) first settled in 1800, not laid out as a town until fifty years later, is the present post office. Churches: Presbyterian, Christian and Methodist. Population, 359.

New Wilmington—Incorporated in 1863, includes some three hundred acres taken from Wilmington township. In the beginning it lacked many of the powers of a full borough, but these were granted in 1872. The town is the seat of Westminster College, a United Presbyterian institute. Newspaper, "Globe." Churches: United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 886.

South New Castle—Incorporated before 1910 as a result of the expansion of New Castle. Almost exclusively a residential center. Population, 920.

Volant—Settled in early 1800, is the center of a rich farming section. Churches: Methodist and Presbyterian. Population, 211.

Wampum—First settled in 1796. Borough is engaged in mining and manufacturing. Products: Stone, artificial stone, flour and grist products. Churches: Methodist and Presbyterian. Population, 882.

LEBANON COUNTY.

Lebanon County was formed in 1813 from parts of Dauphin and Lancaster and given the biblical name by the early German settlers. Area 360 square miles, 72 per cent in farms. The natural resources of the county are fertile farm lands, iron ore, limestone and sandstone. Two great railroads, trolley and bus lines in and about the principal center of population, the city of Lebanon, give complete connection between parts of the county and outside markets. The main productions are: Iron, steel, boots and shoes, silks, hosiery, cigars, knit goods and novelties. Civil divisions, 19 townships and 5 boroughs. Population, 63,152.

COUNTY SEAT.

Lebanon—Laid out in 1750 by George Steitz, although named Lebanon from the first, was, for some time, known as Steitzville. It was erected in 1799 but not until 1821 was the first charter more than a dead letter. North Lebanon, incorporated in 1855, consolidated with its larger neighbor in 1868. Industries and products: Pig iron, steel, castings, forgings, coke, machinery, stone, cotton goods, silks, boots and shoes, cigars. Newspapers: "Courier and Reporter," "Mutual Insurance Journal," "News," "Times." Population, 24,643.

TOWNSHIPS.

Annville—Erected 1799 from half of Lebanon township and named from the town Annwill, or Anvil which had been laid out in 1762. The township was divided into North and South Annville in 1845, leaving only the town. Products: Limestone and lime, flour and grist mill products, hosiery and boots and shoes. Newspapers: "Journal," "Crucible." Population, 2641.

Bethel—Erected in 1739, named from a Moravian settlement. The principal occupation of the district is farming. The main town is Fredericksburg, laid out in 1754, made a post office in 1826 with the title of Stumpstown, and changed to its latter name in 1843. Products: Cigars, shirts, farm crops. Population, 1909.

Cold Spring—Erected in 1853, formerly of importance for timber and coal, both of which are now exhausted. Population, 22.

Cornwall—Erected in 1853, named from the city in England. The discovery of iron has been the source of its prominence. The principal industry is the mining of the great ore banks. Cornwall is the main town, Bismark a village. Population, 1053.

East Hanover—Erected in 1785. Villages: Mount Nebo and East Hanover. Industry, farming. Population, 1153.

Heidelberg—Erected 1757. Settled in 1820 by German Jews. It is a good agricultural section and grows much tobacco. Villages: Kleinfelters-

ville, Reistville, Flintville, Buffalo Springs, Johnstown and Schaefferstown, the largest with a number of cigar factories. Population, 2170.

JACKSON—Erected in 1813, settled in 1724. Farming and quarrying the main industries. Villages: West Myerstown, Kutzville, Prescott Station. Population, 1909.

MILLCREEK—Erected in 1844, settled in 1820. Is a farming and tobacco section, a number of cigar factories are located in the towns. Towns: Millbach, or Muhlbach, is the oldest, Sheridan and Newmanstown, the trading center with several factories. Population, 2192.

NORTH ANNVILLE—Erected 1845 by an east and west line dividing Annville into North and South. A farming region. Village, Belleview. Population, 1006.

NORTH LEBANON—In 1840 the north and south sections of Lebanon township was made into two townships. Agriculture the main industry. Population, 2740.

NORTH LONDONDERRY—A part of Londonderry, which was formed from Derry township, was erected in 1768. It is a hilly country which, successively, has been a timber, iron, coal, and now a farming and limestone quarrying section. Towns: Kelly's, Campbellstown, Colebrook. Population (North), 661.

SOUTH ANNVILLE—Erected in 1845 by a division of Annville township, Villages: Sporting Hill, Fontana. Population, 814.

SOUTH LEBANON—Erected in 1840, settled by Mennonites and Moravians in 1730. Is a level limestone farming section. Villages: Avon, Kralls. Lebanon is the trading center. Population, 3024.

SOUTH LONDONDERRY—Erected March 16, 1894. See Londonderry, North. A farming district. Population, 1501.

SWATARA—Formed in 1813, name derived from stream on its western border. Main occupation, agriculture. Population, 949.

UNION—Erected in 1842, was the seat of one of the early forges. A good grazing and dairy region. Villages: Walmers, Murry and Inwood. Population, 1477.

WEST CORNWALL—See Cornwall. Erected March 13, 1893. Population, 728.

WEST LEBANON—Erected March 13, 1888. See Lebanon. Population, 1030.

BOROUGHS.

JONESTOWN—Settled as early as 1730, laid out 1761, incorporated 1870, is pleasantly located, a business center and has several industries including: Making of men's clothing and carriages. Several villages are scattered through its large area. Population, 580.

LEBANON INDEPENDENT BOROUGH—Erected July 1, 1912. Population, 2136.

Myerstown—Laid out in 1768, incorporated from Jackson township after 1910. Located in a most fertile valley surrounded by celebrated mountain scenery. Industries: Stone quarries, iron casting, shirt, cigar, hosiery and cotton goods making. Population, 2385.

Palmyra—Founded in Revolutionary times by John Palm of Germany. Erected November 10, 1913, from North Londonderry. Besides being the trading point for a rich agricultural region, it produces: Lime, crushed stone, boots and shoes in quantities, fancy boxes and planing and grist mill products. Newspaper, "Citizen." Population, 3646.

Richland—Incorporated October 17, 1906. Named for its location in a fertile farm section. Industries: Cigar making, hosiery and knit goods, building materials. Population, 841.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

Erected March 6, 1812, from part of Northampton County. Area 344 square miles, 82 per cent in farms. The county has extensive operations in slate quarrying, cement making, iron works. A large proportion of the silk manufactory of the state centers here. Banks, 20. County seat, Allentown. Civil divisions: 15 townships, 10 boroughs, 1 city. Population, 148,101.

CITIES.

ALLENTOWN—The capital of Lehigh County, named for William Allen, founder of the town. Incorporated as a borough (under name of Northampton) March 18, 1811. Selected as the county seat in 1812. Name changed to Allentown April 16, 1838. Has annexed part of Northampton township and other contiguous territory. Chartered as a city March 12, 1867. Has absorbed, since 1910, parts of Hanover, Salisbury, South Whitehall and Whitehall townships and the borough of South Allentown. Is the greatest silk mill district in the state. Seat of great iron and allied industries. Products: Motor cars, cigars, clothing, textiles, furniture, cement. Newspapers: "Lehigh Valley Review," "Allentown Call," "Freidens-Bote," "Chronicle and News," "Record," "Labor Herald" and "Pennsylvania Labor Herald." Seat of Muhlenburg College, Allentown Female College. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Free Methodist, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic. Population, inclusive of annexations, 78,890.

BETHLEHEM—Formed from Bethlehem borough, in Lehigh and Northampton counties (total population, 12,837, in 1910), and South Bethlehem borough, in Northampton County (population, 19,973, in 1910), consolidated and chartered as the city of Bethlehem. See under Northampton County, Bethlehem. Population (in Lehigh County), 9380.

TOWNSHIPS.

HANOVER—Formed in 1798 from a division of Allen township. Brought into Lehigh County in 1812. Part of area annexed to city of Allentown; and parts to form city of Bethlehem and borough of Catasauqua. Church, Lutheran-Reformed. Population, 3329.

HEIDELBERG—Organized in September, 1752, following the erection of Northampton County. Industries: Farming and dairying. Church, Reformed-Lutheran. Principal village, Saegersville. Population, 1049.

LOWER MACUNGIE—Formed May 3, 1832, by a division of Macungie township. Excellent farming community. Industries: Iron making, flour mills. Boroughs of Macungie and Alburtis created within its borders. Churches: Reformed-Lutheran, Evangelical, Baptist. Population, 2226.

Lower Milford—Organized December 6, 1852, formerly of Milford township in Bucks County. Agriculture is chief occupation. Has deposits of iron ore. Churches: Lutheran-Reformed, Evangelical, Baptist. Population, 1107.

Lowhill—The smallest township in Lehigh County, organized December 18, 1753, as a part of Northampton County. Occupation largely farming. Church, Reformed-Lutheran. Population, 581.

Lynn—Organized in 1753 from a part of Heidelberg township. Is an agricultural district. Church, Lutheran-Reformed. Population, 2021.

North Whitehall—Formed in 1810 by a division of Whitehall township. Has some of the best farming areas in county. Churches: Lutheran-Reformed, Roman Catholic, United Brethren. Population, 3325.

Salisbury—Organized June 9, 1853, from a part of Northampton County. Part of area annexed to city of Allentown. Fountain Hill and Emaus boroughs created within its borders. Churches: Reformed-Lutheran, Evangelical. Population, 4201.

South Whitehall—Formed in 1810 by a division of Whitehall township. Is a farm and dairy region. Churches: Lutheran-Reformed, United Brethren. Population, 2971.

Upper Macungie—Formed May 3, 1832, by a division of Macungie township. Part of area annexed to city of Allentown. Soil carefully cultivated and very productive. Iron ore present. Churches: Reformed-Lutheran, Evangelical. Population, 2450.

Upper Milford—Organized December 6, 1852, by a division of Upper Milford township. Iron ore, mica, emery and corundum crystals and limestone are used. Industries: Mining and farming. Churches: Reformed-Lutheran, Reformed, Mennonite, Baptist, Evangelical, United Brethren. Population, 2023.

Upper Saucon—Formed by the division of Saucon township into Upper Saucon and Lower Saucon, the latter losing its identity in the erection of the borough of Coopersburg. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, Mennonite, Methodist Episcopal, Free Methodist. Population, 2768.

Washington—Organized in 1847 from a part of the township of Heidelberg. Chief industries: Agriculture and quarrying. Churches: Baptist, Evangelical. Population, 2870.

Weisenberg—Erected in 1753 out of Macungie and Allemangel. Named after the German, meaning "White Castle," for Weissenberg, a fortified town in Alsace, from which many of the settlers had come. Churches: Lutheran-Reformed, United Brethren. Population, 1139.

Whitehall—Organized March 20, 1753, from Northampton County. Borough of Coplay created within its borders. Township divided to form North Whitehall and South Whitehall. Part of area annexed to city of Allentown. Chief industries, iron works and allied lines. Population, 9886.

BOROUGHS.

ALBURTIS—Incorporated from a part of Lower Macungie township. Virtually identical with Lockridge, which adjoins it. Products: Cast iron, silks and shirts. Population, 795.

CATASAUQUA—Incorporated February 1, 1853. Part of Hanover township annexed to borough. One of the most prosperous communities in the Lehigh Valley region. Chief industries: Iron works and allied lines. Products: Pig and cast iron, horse shoes, scientific instruments, silks. Newspaper, "Dispatch." Churches: Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Reformed, Evangelical, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 4714.

COOPERSBURG—Incorporated December 2, 1879. Formerly called Fryburg. Name changed to Coopersburg June 25, 1832. Principal industries: Cigar factories, silk mills. Population, 870.

COPLAY—Has large cement works and silk factory. Population, 2845.

EMAUS—Incorporated in 1859. Chief industries: Pipe works, silk mills, cigar factories, cast and bar iron. Churches: Moravian, Evangelical, Lutheran-Reformed. Population, 4370.

FOUNTAIN HILL—Incorporated from a part of Salisbury township. Industries, large silk mills. Seat of celebrated Bishopthorpe School. Churches: Representative of major orthodox denominations. Population, 2339.

MACUNGIE—Founded by Peter Miller in 1776. He named territory Millerstown, after himself. Incorporated as Millerstown November 13, 1857. November 8, 1875, name was changed to Macungie. Products: Silks, knit goods, underwear, boots and shoes. Churches: Reformed and Lutheran, Baptist, Evangelical. Population, 768.

SLATINGTON—Territory originally settled by Nicholas Kern as early as 1737. Incorporated as borough September 7, 1864. Chief industry, development of immense slate deposits. Has also silk and hosiery mills. Newspaper, "News." Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Evangelical, Roman Catholic, Congregational. Population, 4014.

SOUTH ALLENTOWN—Annexed to city of Allentown since January 1, 1920. Population, 2549.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Erected September 25, 1786, from a part of Northumberland County. Had an area five times the size of the present 892 square miles. Located in the notable Wyoming Valley. Underlaid with immense anthracite deposits which have made this county the third in wealth and importance in the state. Forty per cent of the surface is in farms. Banks, 42. Civil divisions: 36 townships, 37 boroughs and 3 cities. County Seat, Wilkes-Barre. Population, 390,991.

CITIES.

HAZLETON—Settled in 1780. Laid out as a village in 1836. Incorporated April 3, 1851, and April 22, 1856. Chartered as a city December 4, 1891. Industries: Coal, railroad shops, shirt and underwear factories, silk mills, founderies and machine shops. Seat of Hazleton Hospital. Churches: Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Reformed, Roman Catholic. Newspapers: "Standard-Sentinel," "Trentino" (Italian), "Union" (Italian), "Slovak Citizen" (Hungarian), "Plain Speaker," "Vigilant." Population, 32,277.

PITTSTON—First settled in 1770. Laid out as a village in 1772. Incorporated April 11, 1853, later chartered as a city. Has extensive anthracite industries, planing, knitting and silk mills, iron, machinery, stove, terra cotta works, etc. Seat of St. John's Academy. Newspapers: "Gazette" and "Advocate." Churches: Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Roman Catholic. Population, 18,497.

WILKES-BARRE—Queen of the Susquehanna. First settlement in Luzerne County. Organized as a town in 1773. Became one of the original townships of Luzerne County in 1790. County seat May 27, 1787. Incorporated as a borough March 17, 1806. Chartered as a city May 24, 1871. Chief industries: Coal, iron and steel, axles, railroad engines, shovels, silk, lace curtains, peanut products, wire goods mill. Newspapers, 11. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Jewish, Evangelical, Reformed, Lutheran, Roman Catholic. Population, 73,833.

TOWNSHIPS.

BEAR CREEK—Organized 1856. Settled 1786. Chief occupation, agriculture, under difficult conditions. Population, 341.

BLACK CREEK—Organized August 8, 1848, from a part of Sugarloaf township. Buck mountains rich in coal. Villages: Mountain Grove, Fern Glen, Gowen. Chief industry, coal mining. Population, 1868.

BUCK—Formed 1838 from a part of Covington township. Named for George Buck who kept first tavern there. Only hamlet, Stoddartsville. Chief occupation, farming. Population, 87.

Butler—Named in honor of Colonel Zebulon Butler, the first historical name connected with Luzerne County. Formed in 1839 from a part of Sugarloaf township. Principal village, Drums. Rich agricultural section. Population, 1719.

Conygham—Formed 1875 from a part of Hollenbeck township. First settled 1795. Wapwallopen is chief village. Principal industry, powder mills. Population, 2540.

Dallas—Formed 1817 from a part of Kingston township. Dallas borough created within its borders. Township purely agricultural. Population, 971.

Denison—Formed 1839 from a part of Hanover township. Borough of White Haven created within its borders. Population, 706.

Dorrance—Named for Colonel George Dorrance, who fell in the Wyoming battle July 3, 1778. Formed 1840 from a part of Newport township. Dorranceton borough created within its borders. Population, 670.

Exeter—One of the original "certified" townships of the county in 1790. Named for Exeter, Rhode Island. Borough of Exeter created within its borders. Population, 513.

Fairmount—Formed 1834 from Huntington township. One of principal industries is making of maple syrup and maple sugar. Large part of area devoted to agriculture. Population, 728.

Fairview—"The youngest and fairest (in name at least) of the sisterhood of townships of Luzerne County." Formed 1888 from a part of Wright township. Mountain Top is chief village. Occupation, chiefly farming. Population, 805.

Foster—Named for Asa L. Foster, one of a successful party of coal discoverers in 1854. Formed in 1855 from a part of Denison township. Chief industry, coal mining. Borough of Jeddo created within its borders. Population, 5530.

Franklin—Formed 1843 from parts of Kingston, Exeter and Dallas townships. Named in honor of Colonel John Franklin, a hero of the Revolution. Orange is its only village. Section principally devoted to farming. Population, 427.

Hanover—Formed 1771-1787. Boroughs of Nanticoke, Ashley and Sugar Notch created within its borders. Principal industry, coal mining. Population, 11,139.

Hazle—Formed 1839 out of Sugarloaf township. Wears the jewel of the second city in the county of Luzerne. Principal industry, coal mining. Borough (now city) of Hazleton created within its borders. Population, 10,932.

Hollenback—Settled 1789. Reduced to form Conyngham township. Given to agriculture. Population, 487.

Hunlock—Formed January 8, 1877, from Union and Plymouth townships. Agriculture chief occupation. Population, 871.

HUNTINGTON—One of two richest agricultural sections of Luzerne County. Formed in 1799. Named for Samuel Huntington, one of signers of Declaration of Independence. Borough of New Columbus created within its borders. Population, 1234.

JACKSON—Named for the immortal "Old Hickory." Formed 1834 from original township of Plymouth. Chief occupations, dairying and stock raising. Population, 642.

JENKINS—Named in honor of Colonel John Jenkins, one of the most distinguished officers from these parts in the Revolution. Formed June 24, 1852, from a part of Pittston township. Principal industry, coal mining. Population, 5722.

KINGSTON—Formed 1790. Boroughs of Forty-Foot, Luzerne, Kingston and Laflin created within its borders. Population, 1467.

LAKE—Formed 1841 from Lehman and Monroe townships. Named for Harvey's Lake, within its borders, the largest lake in the state. Chief occupations, farming and operation of summer resorts. Population, 1080.

LEHMAN—Formed 1829 from a part of Dallas township and named in honor of Dr. William Lehman. Chief occupations: Farming, grazing and lumbering. Population, 995.

NESCOPECK—Formed 1792 from a part of Newport township. Borough of Nescopeck created within its borders. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran. Population, 639.

NEWPORT—Named for Newport, Rhode Island. One of the most populous townships in the county. Chief industry, coal mining. Population, 10,992.

PITTSTON—Formed 1768 as one of five original townships created under Connecticut. Chief industry, mammoth coal interests. Borough (now city) of Pittston created within its borders. Lost of area to form borough of Dupont since 1910. Population, 3581.

PLAINS—Settled 1762. Parsons borough created within its borders. Chief industry, coal mining. Population, 13,986.

PLYMOUTH—Formed December 28, 1768. Both in agriculture and mining one of the richest townships in county. Borough of Plymouth created within its borders. Population, 3558.

ROSS—Formed 1842 out of Lehman and Union townships, and named after General William S. Ross, a judge of the county. Chief occupation, agriculture. Population, 911.

SALEM—Named after Salem, Connecticut. Erected 1786. Lost part of area to help form Shickshinny borough. Chief occupation, agriculture. Population, 1841.

SLOCUM—Formed 1854 from a part of Newport township. Slocum Village is chief settlement. Chief occupation, farming. Population, 511.

SUGARLOAF—Rich, agricultural township, formed 1809 out of Nescopeck

township. Borough of Conyngham created within its borders. Population, 1256.

UNION—Formed July, 1813, from original Huntington township. Lost part of area to form part of Shickshinny borough. Population, 784.

WILKES-BARRE—Formed 1790. Its history, with exception of mammoth coal mining industry, is principally absorbed in that of the city of the same name. Population, 6608.

WRIGHT—Formed 1851, taken from old Hanover township and named in honor of Colonel Hendrick B. Wright of Wilkes-Barre. Interests chiefly centered in Fairview. Population, 475.

BOROUGHS.

ASHLEY—Incorporated December 5, 1870. Chief industries: Railroad shops and knit goods mill. Churches: Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic. Population, 6520.

AVOCA—Incorporated 1889, when name was changed from that of Pleasant Valley. Has good business center. Has several silk mills. Chief industry, coal mining. Newspaper, "Argus." Churches, 4. Population, 4950.

CONYNGHAM—Incorporated October 19, 1921, out of Sugarloaf township. Named in honor of Captain Gustavus Conyngham who commanded a privateer in the Revolution and was the first to carry the American flag into the English Channel. A considerable business community. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran. Population, 385.

COURTDALE—Incorporated September 6, 1897. A rural community. Population, 600.

DALLAS—Incorporated April 21, 1879, from the township of same name. a minor trade center. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 581.

DORRANCETON—Beautiful suburban borough of city of Wilkes-Barre. Incorporated June 20, 1887. Large silk mill. Interests chiefly centered in capital of the county. Church, Reformed-Lutheran. Population, 6334.

DUPONT—Created March 26, 1917, out of part of Pittston township. Coal and silk the main products. Population, 4576.

DURYEA—Incorporated by taking the whole of Marcy township May 28, 1891. A coal mining section. Population, 7776.

EDWARDSVILLE—Incorporated June 16, 1884. Populated chiefly by miners and their families. Laps over into the borough of Kingston, where its social business and religious interests are largely centered. Population, 9027.

EXETER—Incorporated February 8, 1884, out of a part of Exeter township. Chief industry, mining. Closely allied to West Pittston. Population, 4176.

FORTY FORT—Organized 1887 from Kingston township. Rich coal deposits underlie the town. Chief industry, motor cars and parts. Population, 3389.

FREELAND—Organized September 11, 1876. Chief industries: Silk mills, overall and shirt factories. Newspaper, "Press." Population, 6666.

HUGHESTOWN—One of the important boroughs within the borders of Pittston township, was incorporated April 7, 1879. Leading industries: Coal mining and brick making. Church, Roman Catholic. Population, 2244.

JEDDO—Named for Jed Ireland. Distinctively a mining town, as it adjoins the old, important mining town of Eckley where coal was first discovered in this township in 1854. It was incorporated October 23, 1871. Population, 364.

KINGSTON—Incorporated November 23, 1857. First settled in 1769. Has large business interests and is center for considerable industrial clearings. Produces coal, machinery and silks. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Roman Catholic. Population, 8952.

LAFLIN—Incorporated September 10, 1889. Seat of the Laflin powder mills, which is its chief industry and from which it takes its name. Population, 473.

LARKSVILLE—Incorporated November 10, 1909. Has large silk mills and explosives factory. Population, 9438.

LAUREL RUN—Formed 1881 out of Wilkes-Barre township. Oliver collieries and powder mill constitute chief industries. Population, 774.

LUZERNE—Incorporated 1882 from a part of Kingston township. Coal mining is chief industry. Mercantile center of farming district. Population, 5998.

MINERS MILLS—Important outlying town of Wilkes-Barre, incorporated December 12, 1883. A flour mill is chief industry. Population, 4365.

NANTICOKE—Incorporated January 31, 1874. Chief industries: Coal mining, silk mills and cigar factories. Newspaper, "Weekly News." Churches: Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Lutheran, Roman Catholic. Population, 22,614.

NESCOPECK—Organized as a village in 1786. Incorporated January 27, 1896, from a part of Nescopeck township. Has a large hosiery and knit goods mill. Church, Reformed. Population, 1638.

NEW COLUMBUS—Incorporated 1859. Occupation, chiefly agricultural. Population, 136.

NUANGOLA—Incorporated November 16, 1908. Population, 87.

PARSONS—Incorporated January 17, 1876, from a part of Plains township. Products: Coal, silk and overalls. Virtually a suburban community. Has great coal interests. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Primitive Methodist, Roman Catholic. Population, 5628.

PLYMOUTH—Incorporated April 23, 1866. One of the largest boroughs of the county. Has valuable developed coal deposits. Also seat of prosperous iron works and other industries. Products: Machinery, hosiery, silks,

explosives. Churches: Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 16,500.

PRINGLE—Incorporated January 17, 1914, from a part of Pringle township. Coal supplies the main occupation. Population, 1960.

SHICKSHINNY—Incorporated November 30, 1861, from Salem and Union townships. Principal industry, silk mills. Has considerable business center and coal interests. Newspaper, "Mountain Echo." Churches: Representative of some of major denominations. Population, 2289.

SUGAR NOTCH—Incorporated April 3, 1867, from a part of Hanover township. Principal industry, coal mining. Population, 2612.

SWOYERSVILLE—Incorporated November 17, 1888. A coal and silk town. Population, 6876.

WARRIOR RUN—Incorporated January 25, 1895. Coal mining the main industry. Population, 1387.

WEST HAZLETON—Incorporated in 1889. A resident section. A suburb of Hazleton on the west. Population, 5854.

WEST PITTSTON—An elegant suburb of Pittston, incorporated 1857. Seat of great wealth and beautiful and costly homes. Products: Machinery, silks, underwear, cut glass. Population, 6968.

WEST WYOMING—Incorporated June 23, 1898. Suburb of Wyoming. Population, 1938.

WHITE HAVEN—Incorporated 1853. Chief industries: Coal mining, stone quarrying, foundry. Population, 1402.

WYOMING—Incorporated June, 1885. Industries: Foundries, terra cotta works, shovel works, coal mining. Population, 3582.

YATESVILLE—Incorporated May 20, 1878, from Jenkins township. Chief industry, coal mining. Population, 709.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

Lycoming County, named for one of the principal streams flowing through it, was erected in 1795, with an indefinite boundary to the north, making it of vast size. Although reduced it is still the largest in the State with an area of 1,220 square miles; much, however, is mountain fastness and not tillable. Timbering was the first industry, but with the depletion of the forests, the county has turned to the development of coal, limestone, with the addition of varied manufactures, and the farming of the usable lands. The combined value of the products of the county in 1920 was $74,518,730. The county seat is the city of Williamsport and there are 44 townships and 9 boroughs. Banks, 3. Population, 83,100.

CITY.

WILLIAMSPORT—Laid out where the Lycoming enters the Susquehanna River, named after Judge William Hepburn, was chosen as the county seat in 1796. One of the commercial centers of the State. Incorporated as a borough in 1806, became a city in 1866. The Pennsylvania, and the Philadelphia and Reading railroads have repair shops here employing several hundred men. More than 250 manufacturing concerns have factories in the city and among the products are: Automobiles, machinery, castings, forgings, wire rope, boilers, steel rails, electrical devices, boots and shoes, leather goods, furniture and other wood materials, hardware, boxes, dyed textiles silks and woven goods, builders needs, and a multitude of minor products. Newspapers: "Sun and Banner," "Gazette and Bulletin," "Dickinson Union" and "Grit." There are some forty churches. Population, 36,198.

TOWNSHIPS.

ANTHONY—Erected 1844, from part of Lycoming township, named in honor of presiding judge. Agricultural. Population, 374.

ARMSTRONG—Was set off from Clinton February 7, 1842, and named after Judge James Armstrong, justice of the State Supreme Court. Contains 13,440 acres and is agricultural. Population, 199.

BASTRESS—Formed by Division of Susquehanna in 1854. Has 6400 acres, mostly in farms. Population, 202.

BRADY—Set off from Washington in 1855, with an area of 4,280 acres. A dairy section. Population, 335.

BROWN—Set off from Mifflin and Pine Creek in 1815 with 41,560 acres. The mountain stream known as Pine Creek flows through it. Population, 335.

CASCADE—So named on account of the number of water-falls, was set off from Plunketts Creek and Hepburn in 1843. Has 29,800 acres of land partly utilized by farmers. Population, 582.

Clinton—Created by a decree of court dividing Washington township in 1825. Named after De Witt Clinton, then governor of New York. Contains 12,160 acres. Better developed than most sections. Population, 1279.

Cogan House—Formed from Jackson and Mifflin in 1843 and named after David Cogan who settled there in 1825. Area, 39,360 acres. Has some good farms. Population, 530.

Cummings—Organized in 1832 out of Mifflin and Brown with an area of 41,600 acres, mostly wild land. Population, 215.

Eldred—Erected in 1858 from Hepburn with 7,680 acres. Population, 540.

Fairfield—Formed in 1825 or 1826, with an acreage of 9,067. Population, 368.

Franklin—Erected in 1822 from Moreland with 16,320 acres. A grazing district. Population, 817.

Gamble—Erected in 1875 out of parts of Lewis and Cascade and named after the presiding judge. Population, 434.

Hepburn—After Judge William Hepburn, erected in 1804 from Loyalsock. Originally many times the size of the 8,320 acres which now comprise it. Population, 688.

Jackson—Erected in 1824 because Lycoming was too big, named after the "Illustrious hero of New Orleans." Size, 21,120 acres. Population, 363.

Jordan—Detached from Franklin 1854 and named after the presiding judge, Alexander Jordan. Acreage 9,920. Population, 697.

Lewis—Formed in 1835 and has an area of 30,720 acres. The historic Lycoming Creek flows through it. Population, 575.

Limestone—Erected as Adams township, but the name changed in 1835 to Limestone because the famous Nippenose Valley is located here from which much stone is quarried and burned. Acreage 23,280. Population, 755.

Loyalsock—Name a corruption of the Indian "Lawi-Saquick" meaning Middle Creek. Erected in 1786, it extended north indefinitely but is now reduced to 15,360 acres. Two thirds of its population work in the city of Williamsport. Population, 5,268.

Lycoming—Formed by the division of Old Lycoming in 1858, with an acreage of 8,704. Population, 464.

McHenry—After many failures the township was allowed to organize in 1861 out of Brown and Cummings. Area, 42,920 acres. Population, 268.

McIntyre—Set off from Lewis in 1851, named from Archibald McIntyre of the new railroad. Has an area of 46,260 acres, the second largest in the county. Population, 1,012.

McNett—Named after H. H. McNett, one of the petitioners, in 1877, with 23,500 acres. Population, 750.

Mifflin—After Governor Thomas Mifflin, created in 1803, with an area of 30,320 acres. Population, 471.

Mill Creek—Taken from Muncy, erected in 1879, with an acreage of 8,000. Mill Creek drains most of the region hence the name. Population, 277.

Moreland—Taken from Muncy in 1813. Name may be from the old term for hilly land, "Moorland." Acregae, 13,120. Population, 603.

Muncy—The "Mother of all the townships" in Lycoming County, was erected April 9, 1772. The name is derived from a tribe of Indians who once dwelt there. After being depleted to form 20 townships, its area is now 9,440 acres. Population, 687.

Muncy Creek—Formed 1797 with 12,800 acres. Named after the creek which runs through it and divides it into equal parts. Agricultural. Population, 1,283.

Nippenose—Erected in 1786 with an area of 9,280 acres. Name supposed to be derived from the Indian phrase, "Nipeno-wi" signifying a warm, genial climate. Population, 512.

Old Lycoming—Erected in 1786 with a vast acreage now reduced to 8,960. Population, 730.

Penn—Formed in 1828, area 10,880 acres. Population, 658.

Piatt—Named after the associate judge, William Piatt, erected in 1858 with an acreage of 5,120. Population, 392.

Pine—Erected in 1857, is the largest in the county with an acreage of 48,640. So called because of the forests of Pine which covered its hills. Population, 360.

Plunkett's Creek—Created out of territory in Sullivan County in 1838 with an acreage of 17,600. Named in honor of Dr. William Plunkett, who had a large grant of land given him for his services in the "French and Indian War." Population, 330.

Porter—Named after the governor of the state at that time, erected in 1840, the smallest in area of the county, 2,880 acres. Population, 873.

Shrewsbury—Believed to have been erected in 1803. Named after the township of the same name in New Jersey. Acreage, 8,553. Population, 330.

Susquehanna—Set off from Nippenose and Armstrong in 1838 with an acreage of 3,940. Population, 249.

Upper Fairfield—Formed by the division of Fairfield in 1851, with an acreage of 11,200. Population, 542.

Washington—Created in 1785 from Bald Eagle township. Has since furnished territory to form ten other divisions. Acreage 22,400. Population, 670.

Watson—Taken from Cummings and Porter and erected in 1845 with an acreage of 10,880. Population, 180.

Wolf—Erected in 1834 and named after the governor, George Wolf. Acreage 8,960. Population, 590.

Woodward—Formed by dividing Anthony township in 1855. Has an area of 9,600 acres. Population, 763.

BOROUGHS.

Du Boistown—Named after John Du Bois, was settled in 1773, and incorporated in 1878. Is a mountain town located on the Philadelphia and Erie. Good mercantile center. Population, 756.

Hughesville—Stands on ground purchased by Jeptha Hughes in 1816. Incorporated 1852, the center of the rich farming district of Muncy, it is encouraging manufactures. Present industries: Furniture factory, shirt and cotton goods works, machine shops and print shop. Newspaper, "Hughesville Mail." Population, 1577.

Jersey Shore—Laid out 1800 by Thomas Manning, was given its present title because he came from Essex County, N. J. Former name, Waynesburg, changed when established as a borough 1826. Industries: Railroad repair shops, silk and silk throwsters, iron casting, cigar making, pump and valve factory, planing and grist mills. Newspaper, "Herald." Population, 6103.

Montgomery—Taken from Clinton township, incorporated in 1887, is one of the youngest and most thrifty of the boroughs in Lycoming. Has a wealthy farm region surrounding it, but its development due to mechanical industries, such as: Large furniture factories, plant for making wood working machinery, grist and planing mills, and smaller shops making shirts and leather goods. Newspaper, "Montgomery Mirror." Population, 1798.

Montoursville—Is on land granted in 1768 to Andrew Montour for services as a guide. Laid out in 1820, incorporated 1850 with an area of 1,365 acres. Industries: Large furniture factories, railroad shops, flour, grist and creamery products. Lycoming Normal School located here. Population, 1949.

Muncy—Surveyed in 1765, platted as a town in 1797, incorporated as the town of Pennsborough 1826. Name changed to present form next year. Limits extended in 1837, 1853 and in 1893. Products: Flour and grist, paints and varnishes, furniture, silks, machinery and parts, lime. Newspaper, "Luminary and Lycoming Advertiser." Population, 2054.

Picture Rocks—Settled 1848, incorporated 1875, named from the Indian pictures found on the rocks which overlook the town. Mechanical industries have been the prosperity of the place, including the first sash and blind factory in the county. Products: Furniture, lumber, turned and carved wood, sand and gravel. Population, 526.

Salladasburg—Founded by Jacob Sallade in 1837, incorporated 1884. It is one of the youngest of the boroughs, in the center of a good farming region. Population, 208.

South Williamsport—Incorporated in 1886, out of "Rocktown, Billman and vicinity." Is separated from Williamsport only by a river. Products, see Williamsport. Population, 4341.

DALLAS CITY, McKEAN COUNTY, IN 1890

McKEAN COUNTY.

Erected March 26, 1804, out of a part of Lycoming County. First settled by John Keating in 1796. Area 987 square miles, less than a quarter of which is used for farms. Natural resources, chiefly oil and coal which has encouraged manufacturing. Principal industries, coal mining and iron and steel mills. Banks and trust companies, 11. County seat, Smethport. Civil divisions: 15 townships, 6 boroughs and 1 city. Population, 48,934.

CITY.

BRADFORD—Often called the "Oilderado," or "capital of oildom." First settled in 1823-27. Incorporated as a borough February 26, 1873. Organized as a city in February, 1879. Industries: Oil producing and refining, explosives, iron works, boiler shops, chemicals, cutlery and railroad repair shops. Newspapers: "Era," "Star and Record," "Sunday Herald." Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Universalist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, United Brethren, Jewish, African Methodist Episcopal. Population, 15,525.

TOWNSHIPS.

ANNIN—Formerly called "Turtle Point," when settled in 1836. Churches: Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist. Population, 605.

BRADFORD—Settled by granting of warrant July 17, 1793, to William Bingham. Township named Bradford in 1858. Borough (now city of Bradford) of Bradford and Lewis Run borough incorporated from part of township. Villages: Custer City and Howard Junction. Principal industries, oil wells and refineries. Population, 2102.

CERES—In northeast corner of the county. Organized in 1798. Chief village, Ceres Village. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Chief industry, lumber. Population, 757.

CORYDON—In northwest corner of the county. Population, 121.

ELDRED—Has agricultural resources and mineral deposits. Borough of Eldred created within its borders. Population, 1016.

FOSTER—Organized from part of Bradford township in 1880. Named in honor of Leonard S. Foster, the oldest continuous white settler in the Tuna Valley. Former Tarport, or borough of Kendall, created within its borders. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 1527.

HAMILTON—Has as its most thriving village Ludlow at the extreme western part of the township. Chief industries: Leather and carbon black. Village of Wetmore, seat of extensive lumber interests. Population, 1672.

HAMLIN—Has rich deposits of bituminous and cannel coal and limestone. Borough of Mount Jewett created within its borders. Population, 1596.

KEATING—In semi-central position in county. Settled in 1816. Is rich in coal and oil. Borough of Smethport, capital of the county, created within its borders. Population, 1870.

LAFAYETTE—Occupies almost the west half of the center of the township. Has rich veins of coal and prolific oil-bearing sand. Leading village is Mount Alton. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 802.

LIBERTY—Is the gateway of the Sinnemahoning, as well as the upper waters of the Allegheny, northwest of Coudersport. Borough of Port Allegany created within its borders. Population, 1278.

NORWICH—In conjunction with a strip of Liberty township forms the southeast corner of the township. First permanently settled in 1815. Has deposits of coal and oil-bearing sand. Principal village is Colegrove. Population, 2134.

OTTO—Situated in the north part of the county. Created out of part of Eldred township. Chief town is Duke Center, afterward erected into a borough, but since reverted to village status. Churches: Congregational, Church of Christ, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1069.

SERGEANT—Occupies the south center of the county. Has deposits of coal and oil and immense deposit of lime rock, while the Johnson Run sandstone is of superior quality for building purposes. Chief town is Clermont. Church, Clermont Union. Population, 656.

WETMORE—Lies wholly within the sixth bituminous coal basin. Has yielded quantities of oil and natural gas. Kane borough created within its borders. Population, 1801.

BOROUGHS.

ELDRED—New name of an old settlement. Formerly called Allegheny Bridge. Incorporated as Eldred December 22, 1880, out of township of Eldred. Chief industry, oil refining. Newspaper, "Eagle." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Evangelical, United Brethren, Roman Catholic. Population, 1037.

KANE—Named in honor of Thomas L. Kane, who with David Cornelius was the first of the white men to settle here. Erected out of Wetmore township February 15, 1887. Town has natural gas, turned wood mills and chemical works but the main industry is making window glass. Newspaper, "Republican." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Evangelical Lutheran, Protestant Episcopal. Population, 7283.

LEWIS RUN—Created a borough out of part of Bradford township. Has several brick yards, chemical factory and oil refinery. Population, 665.

MOUNT JEWETT—Erected out of Hamlin township. Chief industries: Iron castings, leather, natural gas, oil. Newspapers: "Herald," "Echo." Churches: Presbyterian and Evangelical Lutheran. Population, 1494.

RUFUS BARRETT STONE—

Born in Groton, Massachusetts, November 24, 1847; educated at Lawrence Academy and Williams College; at the close of the Civil War he was a private in Company B of the "Bloody Sixth" Massachusetts Regiment, engaged in the United States Internal Revenue Service in Mississippi; admitted to the practice of law in the lower and higher courts of Mississippi; appointed Chancellor of the 17th Chancery District of that State; commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the Mississippi Volunteer Militia; had temporary editorial charge of the "Prairie News" and "Mississippi Pilot," the latter the leading administration daily at the Capitol; admitted to practice in the lower and higher courts of Pennsylvania, and in the District, Circuit and Supreme courts of the United States; formed a law partnership with A. Leo Weil, and later became senior member of the firm of Stone, Brown & Sturgeon. With Eben Brewer he founded the "Bradford Evening Star" in 1879 and was for a time its sole proprietor; he urged the organization and procured the incorporation of the Bradford Board of Trade, Bradford Hospital, Carnegie Public Library, McKean County Historical Society, and Commonwealth Humane Society; procured the incorporation of the Beacon Light Mission; president of the Board of Trade for many years; has served as president of various oil, gas, and mining companies, one of them being the Conemaugh Gas Company, which he served for twenty years; served as a member and for a time as president of the board of trustees of the State Hospital at Warren; first president of the McKean County Historical Society; was president of the Commonwealth Humane Society for many years. Author: "Arthur George Olmsted" (John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, 1919), and "McKean, the Governor's County" (Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1926).

KEATING—In semi-central position in county. Settled in 1816. Is rich in coal and oil. Borough of Smethport, county seat of the county, created within its borders. Population, 1870.

LAFAYETTE—Occupies almost the west half of the center of the township. Has rich veins of coal and prolific oil-bearing sand. Leading village is Mount Alton. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 802.

LIBERTY—Is the gateway of the Susquehanna, as well as the upper waters of the Allegheny, northwest of Coudersport. Borough of Port Allegany created within its borders. Population, 1978.

NORWICH—In conjunction with a strip of Liberty township forms the southeast corner of the township. First permanent settlement in 1807. Population, 1037.

RUFUS BARRETT STONE—Born in Groton, Massachusetts, November 4, 1817; educated at Leicester Academy and Williams College; at the close of the Civil War he was a private in Company B of the "Bloody Sixth" Massachusetts Regiment, engaged in the United States Internal Revenue Service in Mississippi; admitted to the practice of law in the lower and higher courts of Mississippi; appointed Chancellor of the 7th Chancery District of that State; commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the Mississippi Militia; had temporary editorial charge of the "Prairie News" and "Mississippi Pilot," the latter the leading administration daily at the Capitol; admitted to practice in the lower and higher courts of Pennsylvania and in the District, Circuit and Supreme courts of the United States; formed a law partnership with Leo Weil, and later became senior member of the firm of Stone, Brown & Simpson. With Eben Brewer he founded the "Bradford Evening Star" in 1879 and was for a time its sole proprietor; he urged the organization and procured the incorporation of the Bradford Board of Trade; Bradford Hospital; Citizens' Public Library; Alleghany County Historical Society, and Commonwealth Humane Society; procured the incorporation of the Beacon Light Mission; president of the Board of Trade for many years; has served as president of various oil, gas and mining companies; one of them being the Cornplanter Gas Company, which he served for twenty years; served as a member and for a time as president of the board of trustees of the State Hospital at Warren; first president of the McKean County Historical Society; vice president of the Commonwealth Humane Society for many years. Author: "Arthur George Olmsted" (John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, 1919), and "McKean County's Governors" (Elder's Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1926).

RUSH—Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Evangelical, United Brethren, Roman Catholic. Population, 1037.

KANE—Named in honor of Thomas L. Kane, who with David Corn was the first of the white men to settle here. Erected out of Wetmore township February 15, 1887. Town has natural gas, turned wood mill chemical works but the main industry is making window glass. paper, "Republican." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Roman C Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Evangelical Lutheran, Pr Episcopal. Population, 7283.

LEWIS RUN—Created a borough out of part of Bradford townsh several brick yards, chemical factory and oil refinery. Population

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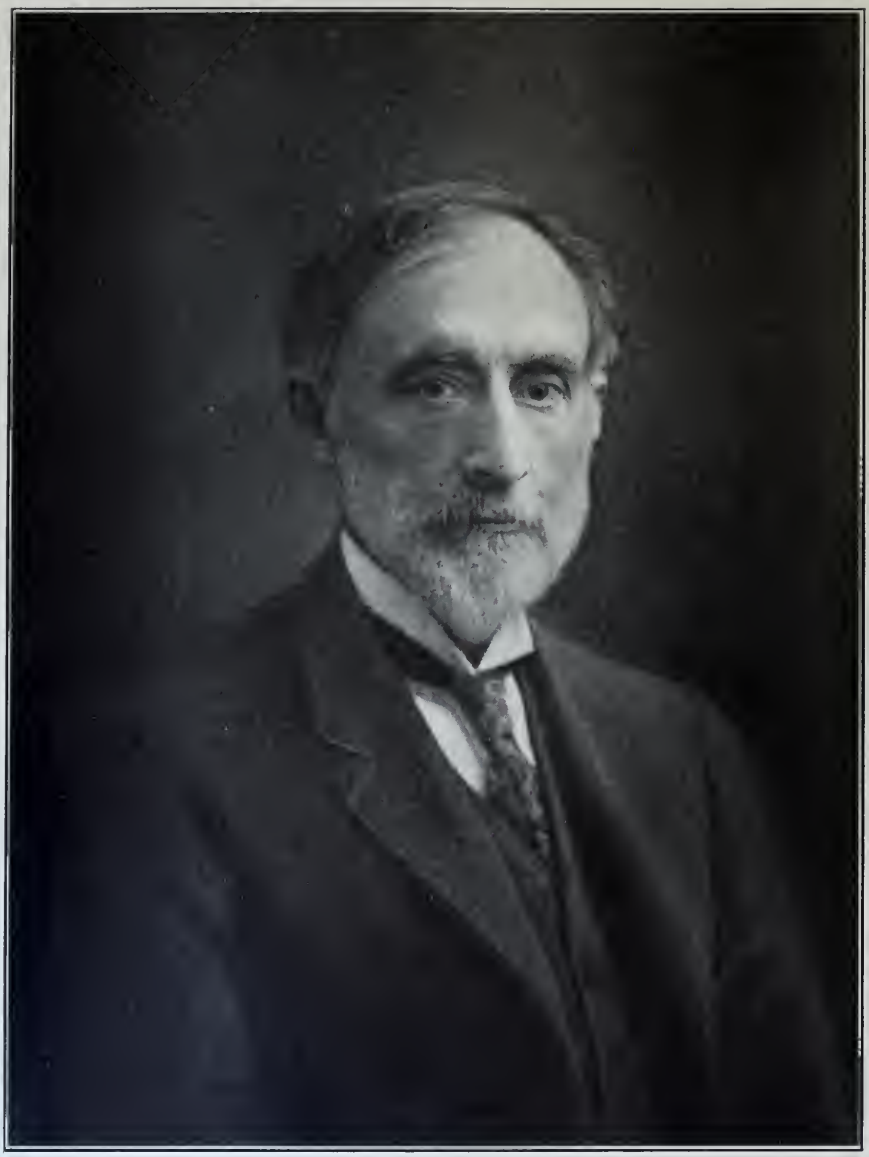

Rufus K. Stone

PORT ALLEGANY—Created out of Liberty township April 4, 1882. Chief industries: Tanneries, extracts, glass works and railroad supplies. Newspaper, "Reporter-Argus." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Union, Universalist, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Evangelical Lutheran. Population, 2356.

SMETHPORT—Erected out of Keating township, and located in one of the most beautiful valleys in the mountain country. Site was selected by John Keating. Organized as a borough February 11, 1853. Selected as the county seat. Newspapers: "McKean County Miner" and "McKean Democrat." Chief industry, window glass. A modern, thriving, beautifully situated and well governed municipality. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, Congregational. Population, 1568.

MERCER COUNTY.

Erected March 12, 1800, from a part of Allegheny County. Named for General Hugh Mercer, a companion of Washington. Area 680 square miles, 85 per cent in farms. Agriculture is the main industry but there is an abundance of bituminous coal. Manufacturing is increasing in quantity and variety. Banks, 20. County Seat, Mercer. Civil divisions comprise 32 townships, 15 boroughs and 1 city. Population, 93,788.

CITY (Third Class).

SHARON—First settled in 1802. The largest municipality of Mercer County and one of the important industrial centers of Pennsylvania. Incorporated as a borough October 6, 1841. Following discovery of coal and iron mines the community made phenomenal strides in population and wealth. To-day it is a city of modern public improvements. Has large works producing steel, automobiles, band, sheet and pig iron. Churches: Baptist, Roman Catholic, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Reformed, United Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal. Newspapers: "Herald," "Telegraph." Parts of Hickory township annexed to city of Sharon since 1910. Population, 21,747.

TOWNSHIPS.

COOLSPRING—Organized in 1805. For more than a century a rural community made up largely of Presbyterian farmers. Afterward came into prominence because of its oil wells. Population, 851.

DEER CREEK—Organized in 1851 from a part of Sandy Creek township. Founded as early as 1800. Population, 354.

DELAWARE—Created in 1805 from a part of Pymatuning township. Reduced in 1850 to form Jefferson township. Chief village, Delaware Grove. Borough of Fredonia created within its borders. Population, 1170.

EAST LACKAWANNOCK—Formed in August, 1849, from a part of Lackawannock township. Chiefly agricultural. Population, 577.

FAIRVIEW—Organized in September, 1850, in the division of Coolspring township. Settled as early as 1798. Churches: Baptist, Wesleyan Methodist. Population, 556.

FINDLEY—Created in its present form in 1849 from part of Springfield township. Named after John Findley, who settled in this township in 1796. History of township naturally revolves about Mercer borough, its principal commercial center. Population, 959.

FRENCH CREEK—Organized in 1805 from a part of Sandy Creek township. Village, Milledgeville. Churches: Christian, Presbyterian. Population, 498.

GREENE—Formed in 1844 from a part of West Salem township, and named in honor of General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame. Population, 574.

HEMPFIELD—Created in May, 1856, from parts of Salem and West Salem townships. Borough of Greenville created within its borders. A dairy district. Population, 1572.

HICKORY—Organized in 1833 from parts of Shenango and Pymatuning townships. Principal center of coal and iron and steel industries of Mercer County. Borough of Bethel annexed to Hickory township between 1900 and 1910. Population, 4569.

JACKSON—Formed in 1850, and named in honor of President Andrew Jackson. Jackson Center borough created within its borders. Population, 735.

JEFFERSON—Formed in April, 1850. Formerly the seat of many minor industries. Villages: Big Ben, Charleston. Population, 800.

LACKAWANNOCK—Formed in 1805 from a part of what was called Neshannock township. Population, 786.

LAKE—Formed in 1850 from the division of the original Coolspring township. Quantities of coal mined. Sandy Lake and Stoneboro boroughs created within its borders. Seat of diversified industries. Population, 640.

LIBERTY—Formed February 17, 1851. Principal industry, grain farming. Church, German Lutheran. Population, 494.

MILL CREEK—Formed in November, 1849. Borough of New Lebanon created within its borders. Population, 509.

NEW VERNON—Formed April 7, 1851. Village, New Vernon. Population, 419.

OTTER CREEK—Formed April 21, 1858, from part of Salem township. Churches: German Lutheran and Reformed. Population, 339.

PERRY—Formed in 1851, the original name having been "Mineral," because of rich iron ore and coal deposits that underlay the surface. Name changed to Perry in honor of the naval hero of Lake Erie in the War of 1812. Village, Hadley. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 776.

PINE—Created in February, 1851, from a part of Wolf Creek township. Named for the pine groves that abounded in vicinity. Grove City borough created within its borders. Population, 1617.

PYMATUNING—Formed in 1802 from a part of Salem township. Has some fine orchards. Village, Transfer. Church, Baptist. Population, 700.

SALEM—One of the four original divisions of the county in 1801. From it there since have been formed West Salem, Sugar Grove, Hempfield and Otter Creek townships. A rural community. Trade center, Salem Center. Population, 411.

SANDY CREEK—Formed in 1802 by the division of Sandy Lake township.

Borough of Sheakleyville created within its borders. One of finest agricultural sections of the county. Population, 466.

SANDY LAKE—Formed in 1805 from a part of Coolspring township. Sandy Lake borough created within its borders. Population, 878.

SHENANGO—Formed in 1805 from a part of the old Shenango township Good farming and fruit growing section. Population, 1279.

SOUTH PYMATUNING—Formed on December 2, 1914, from a part of Pymatuning township. Agriculture main occupation. Population, 1206.

SPRINGFIELD—Formed in 1805 from a part of Wolf Creek township Original area settled in 1797. Interests mainly agricultural. Village, London. Population, 1947.

SUGAR GROVE—Created in November, 1856, from Greene and Salem townships. Name first suggested by grove of maple trees that stood near Kennard, principal center of the township. Churches: United Brethren, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 510.

WEST SALEM—Formed in 1805 by the division of Salem township. A dairy region. Village, Meadows. Church, Baptist. Population, 2014.

WILMINGTON—Formed in 1846. Principal commercial center at New Wilmington. Population, 345.

WOLF CREEK—Formed in 1802 from part of Mercer County. Population, 409.

WORTH—Formed in November, 1849, and named in honor of the distinguished General William J. Worth. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 753.

BOROUGHS.

CLARKSVILLE—Incorporated May 5, 1848. Owing to decadence of canal and distance of railroad station, prosperity of the town has steadily declined. Exports clay. Population, 224.

FARRELL—Incorporated as the borough of South Sharon. Name changed to Farrell following the elevation of Sharon to a city. Second only to Sharon city in importance as to size and population. Seat of great steel works. Takes rank with much older towns in matter of public improvements. Newspapers: "News" and "Sentinel." Churches: United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Slavish Lutheran, Baptist. Population, 15,586.

FREDONIA—Incorporated in August, 1876. Seat of Fredonia Institute. Has a file factory. Population, 422.

GREENVILLE—The third largest municipality and the oldest town in the county, incorporated May 29, 1837. Seat of important churches, institutions and industries. Products: Steel cars, structural iron and steel. Large railroad shops. Home of Thiel College. Excellent public improvements and services. Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Reformed, Lutheran. Newspapers: "Advance-Argus," "Evening Record," "Progress." Population, 8101

Grove City—Was incorporated January 4, 1883. Formerly called Pine Grove. Industries: Iron and steel works, gas engines and automobile parts. A progressively modern municipality. Seat of Grove City College. Newspapers: "Grove City Reporter" and "Mercer County Herald." Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 4944.

Jackson Center—Incorporated June 5, 1882. A coal mining district. Population, 260.

Jamestown—Incorporated in 1854. Newspaper, "Jamestown Argus-World." Milk condensery an important industry. An agricultural community. Churches: Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Reformed Presbyterian. Population, 818.

Mercer—The county seat of Mercer County. Laid out as a town in August, 1803. The oldest incorporated borough in the county, the act of erection dating from March 28, 1814. Selected as the county-seat March 24, 1803. Has fine examples of county administrative buildings. Name derived from that of the county, named in honor of Hugh Mercer, a distinguished physician and soldier of the Revolution. Coal, iron and steel industries and their allied lines, together with a diversified list of manufactures, contribute to the busy life of the borough and its immediate environs. Newspaper, "Mercer Dispatch and Republican." Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian. Population, 1932.

New Lebanon—August 22, 1866. Long has enjoyed an importance in township of Mill Creek. Seat of McElwain Institute. Churches: Presbyterian, United Brethren, Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical Lutheran. Population, 118.

Sandy Lake—Laid out as a village by the name of "Brownsville," in honor of its founder, Thomas J. Brown, in 1849. Incorporated as a borough 1859. Name changed to Sandy Lake in 1868. Coal and condensed milk the main industries. Newspaper, "Breeze." Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 645.

Sharpsville—Named for James Sharp, the actual founder of the borough, incorporated in 1874. One of the chief centers of the iron and coal industries in the county. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Reformed, United Brethren, Universalist. Population, 4674.

Sheakleyville—Incorporated March 11, 1851. Formerly called Georgetown. Named for John Sheakley, founder of the well-known Sheakley family. Industry, creamery. Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist. Population, 108.

Stoneboro—Incorporated August 25, 1866. Chief industries: Coal and magnesia mining. Newspaper, "Citizen." Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Baptist. Population, 1405.

West Middlesex—Incorporated in 1864. One of the centers of the iron

and steel industries in the Shenango Valley. Churches: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1349.

WHEATLAND—Incorporated February 21, 1872, in which year the town was laid out. Seat of considerable iron and steel manufactures. Automobile parts, boxes. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Congregational. Population, 1742.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Erected September 19, 1789, from parts of Cumberland and Northumberland counties. Derives its name from General Thomas Mifflin, former governor of the State. Area 398 square miles, more than half of which is farmed. The noted Kishicoquillas Valley, thirty miles long, is fertile and the seat of most of the agricultural efforts. Minor manufactures are located in the towns. County seat, Lewistown. Civil divisions: 10 townships and 4 boroughs. Banks, 10. Population, 31,439.

TOWNSHIPS.

ARMAGH—Organized as a part of Cumberland County in January, 1770, and brought into Mifflin County upon the latter's erection in 1789. Agriculture is the main industry. Population, 2530.

BRATTON—Settled as early as 1766. Erected as a township in 1850 from a part of Oliver township. Named for Captain William Bratton, an officer in the Continental army. Population, 915.

BROWN—Established in January, 1837, and named for Judge William Brown, the first settler in Kishicoquillas Valley. Taken from parts of Armagh and Union townships. One of the best of the farm townships. Population, 1917.

DECATUR—Formed in January, 1813, from a part of Derry township. Is a wealthy agricultural region. Population, 1260.

DERRY—Oldest township in the county, at one time including the entire county; erected in August, 1767. Borough of Lewistown, the county-seat, created within its borders. Borough of Burnham erected from part of its area. Parts of township annexed to borough of Lewistown. The largest factory district in the county. Population, 3858.

GRANVILLE—Erected from part of Derry township in 1838. Parts of township annexed to borough of Lewistown. Manufactures the important interest. Population, 2217.

MENNO—Erected out of Union township January, 1837. Named after Menno Simon, the founder of the Mennonite Society. A farm region. Population, 891.

OLIVER—Erected in 1835 from a division of Wayne township. Named for John Oliver, native of Ireland, who became a school teacher in Wayne (now Oliver) township. Borough of McVeytown created within its borders. Population, 828.

UNION—The first township to be organized after the erection of Mifflin County, 1790. Settled as early as 1754. Agriculture and dairying main occupations of region. Belleville, only important village. Produces: Cast

iron, condensed milk, carpets and rugs. Newspaper, "Times." Population, 1684.

WAYNE—Formed seven years before the erection of Mifflin County, 1801. Sand quarries are a considerable industry. Population, 1845.

BOROUGHS.

BURNHAM—Incorporated June 26, 1911, from a part of Derry township. Has large railroad engine works employing 3500. Seat of important iron and steel industries. Population, 2765.

KISTLER—Was set off as a borough in 1925.

LEWISTOWN—Settled in 1754 as trading post. Formerly called "Old Town." Upon the erection of Mifflin County the same act seated the capital at the place where now is Lewistown, named in honor of William Lewis, member of Legislature, whose efforts in behalf of Lewistown becoming the capital were crowned with success. Incorporated as a borough April 11, 1795. Products: Knit goods, glass sand, machinery, silks, creamery products. Has a number of well-appointed mercantile houses and established manufacturing concerns and railroad shops and a number of fine church edifices representative of orthodox denominations. Has annexed parts of Derry and Granville townships. Newspapers: "Gazette" and "Sentinel." Population, 9849.

MCVEYTOWN—Formerly called Waynesburg, founded by John McVey in July, 1787. Laid out as a village in 1795. Incorporated as a borough April 9, 1833. Has a number of good stores and representative churches. Population, 480.

NEWTON HAMILTON—Settled in 1762. Laid out in 1802. Incorporated April 12, 1843. Is a mercantile center. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 400.

MONROE COUNTY.

Monroe County, formed in 1836 from parts of Northampton and Pike, was named after the fifth President of the United States. It is a mountain country with an area of 623 square miles. Its scenic beauty, lakes, and its location on the Delaware at the gap through which this stream breaks through the hills, has made it the vacation rendezvous of thousands. Farming takes first place among its industries, but it has a number of factories within its boundaries. Clay, natural ice and building stone are some of its natural products. Population, 24,295.

TOWNSHIPS.

BARRETT—Erected from Price and Paradise townships. Was formerly densely wooded, and is now half under cultivation. The soil is of good quality. Villages: Canandensis, Mountain Home and Cresco. Population, 1150.

CHESTNUT HILL—Was erected 1763 with 23,000 acres, most of which are susceptible to cultivation. Agriculture is the main employment. Villages: Brodheadsville (oldest), Effort, which has a carriage works; McMichaels, McIlhaney and Pleasant Valley. Population, 1102.

COOLBAUGH—Named after the Hon. John Coolbaugh, include the townships of Tobyhanna and Tunkhannock when erected. It is a region of forests much of which still remain. Only a small per cent is under cultivation. Tobyhanna is the one good sized town in the area (625). It is an attractive summer resort, and among its industries are the making of ice for out-of-town shipment and making silk and silk throwsters. Population, 1380.

ELDRED—Occupies the extreme corner of Monroe. Its natural resources aside from arable soil, are limestone, shales and silicious clay. Village, Kunkle. Population, 902.

HAMILTON—Erected in 1762, has a wide variety of soil which is utilized for grazing, staple crops and fruits. Clay and timber are its principle natural resources. Villages: Kellersville, Stormville, Bossardsville and Saylorsville, the latter with a population of 320, and producing: Pipes and tubing, natural ice, clays and lumber products. Population, 1356.

JACKSON—Originally a part of Pocono township, erected 1843, settled prior to 1765, is an agricultural and farming district. Villages: Jackson Corners, Singersville, Reeders. Population, 660.

MIDDLE SMITHFIELD—Erected in 1794 from the northern part of South Smithfield, has only the southern section well settled. Is a timber country containing much hard woods. Villages: Maple Grove, Coolbaugh and Shoemaker. Population, 809.

PARADISE—Formerly a part of Price, settled 1820, erected 1848, is seven miles long and about four miles wide. Only the valleys, of which there are two, have been farmed. The township is visited by many city people in the summer. Villages: Henryville and Paradise. Population, 656.

POCONO—Erected 1816, is not well adapted to farming. Its mountain beauty has made it a popular region for vacationists. Villages: Tannersville, has a grist mill, Bartonsville, Knipesville and Stanhope. Population, 894.

POLK—Erected in 1846 by a division of Chestnuthill, has much well-drained farm land. The early industries were those which catered to the farmers' needs. Villages: Kresgeville, New Mechanicsville and Dottersville. Population, 853.

PRICE—Erected from Smithfield in 1830, is very sparcely settled, having no hamlet, post office or store. Population, 145.

ROSS—Settled 1770, erected 1817, is a farming district. "Wind Gap of the Blue Mountains," is located in this area, and is its most notable natural feature. Population, 611.

SMITHFIELD—Settled 1725, erected 1748 as the most northernmost of Bucks County townships, with boundaries to the north and west as far as man could penetrate. The great natural feature of Smithfield is Delaware Water Gap. This with other physical attractions of the township has made it the premier summer resort of the county. Catering to this summer population may be said to be the principal industry of the township. Villages: the whole area surrounding the Borough is a succession of hamlets. Population, 864.

STROUD—Erected in 1817, is, with Smithfield, the summer visitor section of this region. Accessible by two railroads, full of streams, hills, and, winding in all directions, perfect roads, it cares for thousands of summer vacationists. The trading centers are the two boroughs within its limits. Population, 1379.

TOBYHANNA—Settled in 1800, erected in 1830, has a history which cannot be separated from Coolbaugh, of which it was a part. Saw mills were the first industries of the region and still are active on a small scale. Farming is next in importance. Villages: Tompkinsville, Hausers Mills and Millertown. Population, 880.

TUNKHANNOCK—Taken from Coolbaugh in 1856, is like it in character and history. The section is one much sought by the summer seeker for pleasure and health. Population, 248.

BOROUGHS.

DELAWARE WATER GAP—Formerly Dutotsburg, derives its present name from the great gap through which the Delaware breaks its way on its journey to the sea. The first settler came about 1725 and the beauties which attracted him has drawn thousands since to stay awhile in the summer. Industries, catering to visitors. Population, 373.

East Stroudsburg—Incorporated in 1870, made a railroad station in 1856, it began a rapid growth helped not only by the influx of thousands of summer visitors, but by manufacturers seeking a healthful location for their factories. The State Normal School is also located here. Industries: Boiler company, hosiery, knit goods and silk mills, sole leather tannery, enameled ware, hardware, toys, stoves, pulleys, brass products, bottles and wood supplies. Newspapers: "Birch-Bark," "Press and Jeffersonian," "Wyandotte Herald." Population, 4,855.

Stroudsburg—Settled in 1738 with the name Dansbury, which remained until changed by Jacob Stroud to its present title. Incorporated in 1815, made the county seat in 1836, it has always been the metropolis and center for the activities of the district and the trading point for the many hotels and boarding houses in the area. Industries: N. Y. S. & W. R. R. repair shops, machinery of many kinds, elevator, castings, all manner of silk and weaving mills, furniture, leather, hats, cut glass, planing mill products, paper bags. Population, 5,278.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Erected September 10, 1784, from Philadelphia County. Named for General Richard Montgomery, who gave his life on "The Heights of Quebec." Area 501 square miles. Is almost a suburb of Philadelphia. Mining and agriculture have an important place in the industries, but are greatly exceeded in value by the manufactures, especially those of iron and steel products. Civil divisions: 33 townships, 24 boroughs. County seat Norristown. Banks, 36. Population, 199,310.

TOWNSHIPS.

ABINGTON—Organized prior to 1704. Jenkintown created within its borders. Limestone abounds. Quarries worked. Soil very fertile and agricultural pursuits are chief occupations. Churches: Friends, Presbyterian. Population, 8684.

CHELTENHAM—Settled as a town in 1683. Principal village, Shoemakertown. Rich in minerals and stone for quarrying purposes, also pure mica abounds in parts. Products: Braids and metal roofing. Churches: Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 11,105.

DOUGLASS—Erected April 16, 1827. Formerly called "McCall Manor." Its greatest feature is its agricultural resources. "Here the farmer has ever been king." Churches: chiefly Lutheran, Reformed-Lutheran. Population, 1599.

EAST NORRITON—Formed of a part of Norriton township divided into East and West Norriton townships. Is a residential and truck gardening center. Population, 643.

FRANCONIA—Formed as early as 1682 and known as "The Dutch Township." Erected as a township March 16, 1847. Borough of Souderton created within its borders. Agriculture and manufacturing of equal importance. Population, 1639.

FREDERICK—Formerly commonly known as "Falkner Swamp." Settled as early as 1731. Occupations, dairying and other agricultural pursuits. Population, 1405.

HATFIELD—Organized as early as 1741. Formally created as a civil election district March 24, 1818. Borough of Hatfield created within its borders. Has many fine farms. Churches: chiefly German Baptist and Mennonite. Population, 1789.

HORSHAM—Settled as early as 1709. Community of highly progressive farmers. Population, 1189.

LIMERICK—Settled soon after 1709. Borough of Royersford taken wholly from area of township. Surface admirably adapted for agriculture of wide range. Population, 2400.

Lower Gwynedd—Formed in about 1890 by a division of "Gwynedd" into upper and lower Gwynedd townships. From this "two-in-one" township the boroughs of North Wales and Lansdale have been set off. West Point is the largest village. Has foundry, planing mill and novelty works. Friends, Mennonites and German Baptists constitute chief church gatherings. Population, 1363.

Lower Merion—Named after Merioneth in Wales. Organized prior to 1714. Boroughs of West Conshohocken and Narberth created within its borders. Seat of numerous select schools of higher education. Celebrated Valley Forge Park within its original area, now a state reservation. There are many fine estates. Population, 23,866.

Lower Moreland—Formed from a division of Moreland into Upper and Lower Moreland townships. Named by William Penn in memory of a physician of London, England, Nicholas More, first chief justice of Pennsylvania. Has numerous commercial gardens. Borough of Hatboro created within the original territory. Population, 1126.

Lower Pottsgrove—Organized prior to 1890 by the division of Pottsgrove into Upper, Lower and West Pottsgrove townships. Borough of Pottstown created within the old original township. Seat of the celebrated "Ringing Rocks." Has many suburban homes. Population, 779.

Lower Providence—May have been named after Roger Williams' Providence of Rhode Island. Established in 1805 by the division of old Providence township into Upper and Lower Providence townships. An agricultural district. Population, 2221.

Lower Salford—Organized about the year 1727, and named after a town and several parishes in England. Occupations, chiefly agricultural. Population, 1692.

Marlborough—Organized in 1745. Borough of Green Lane created within its borders. Chief village, Marlborough, a mercantile center. Has numerous diversified enterprises. Population, 1014.

Montgomery—Namesake of the county, organized soon after 1700. Has retained its original territory intact. Chief village, Montgomery Square. Population, 787.

New Hanover—Named for Hanover, formerly a kingdom of Germany. Settled as early as 1734. Organized as a separate election district in 1827. A successful farm district. Villages: Swamp, Fagleysville, New Hanover Square, Pleasant Run. Population, 1355.

Perkiomen—One of the central townships which has been greatly reduced to form other communities. Scene of historical Revolutionary activities. Agriculture the main occupation. Population, 539.

Plymouth—Settled between 1686 and 1690. Designated as a township in 1701. Chief industries: Iron ore, marble, fire-clay and its products. Population, 3201.

Salford—Originally formed as a civil division of the county in March, 1727. A farmers township. Population, 700.

Skippack—Formed in 1886 from a part of Perkiomen township. Only village of importance, Skippackville. Population, 1195.

Springfield—Settled as early as 1703. Chief village, Flourtown, formerly seat of many flouring mills. A fertile farm section. Population, 3374.

Towamencin—Organized in March, 1728. Kulpsville is only village. A purely agricultural section. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1166.

Upper Dublin—Settled as early as 1698. Borough of Ambler created within its borders. A residential and farm township. Population, 3045.

Upper Gwynedd—Formed in 1890 by the division of "Gwynedd" into Upper and Lower Gwynedd townships. Territory given to form North Wales and Lansdale boroughs. Population, 1534.

Upper Hanover—Formed of a part of New Hanover township. Boroughs of Green Lane, Pennsburg and Red Hill taken from its territory. Population, 1368.

Upper Merion—Township. Boroughs of Bridgeport and West Conshohocken created within its borders. Seat of part of historic "Valley Forge." Community replete with interest of Revolutionary history. Has many country estates. Population, 4005.

Upper Moreland—Formed by the division of old Moreland township. into Upper and Lower Moreland townships. A truck garden center. Population, 2195.

Upper Pottsgrove—Formed in 1890 by the division of old Pottsgrove township into Upper, Lower and West Pottsgrove townships. Is suburban in character. Important borough of Pottstown created within the original territory. Population, 501.

Upper Providence—Formed in 1805 by the division of old Providence township into Providence, Upper and Lower Providence townships. The boroughs of Trappe and Collegeville created within its borders. Seat of splendid farms, dairies and estates. Population, 3057.

Upper Salford—Formed in about 1900 by the division of Salford into Salford, Upper and Lower Salford townships. Contains Stone Hill, the highest land in the township. Population, 729.

West Norriton—Formed in 1904 by the division of "Norriton" into East and West Norriton townships. Borough of Norristown, capital of the county, created within the borders of original territory. Business and manufacturing center. Home of many suburban residents. Population, 1375.

West Pottsgrove—Formed in 1890 by the division of old Pottsgrove township into Upper, Lower and West Pottsgrove townships. History of commercial, religious and educational activities naturally center in borough of Pottstown, created within borders of original township. Population, 1709.

WHITEMARSH—Reduced in area in 1850 by the creation of Conshohocken borough within its borders. Has strong agricultural and manufacturing interests. Population, 3436.

WHITPAIN—Settled as early as 1685. Formerly the seat of numerous diversified industries, community is now given mostly to farming pursuits. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist. Population, 1826.

WORCESTER—Named for a city in England. Organized in 1828, having been settled as early as 1734. Excellent farming community. Population, 1364.

BOROUGHS.

AMBLER—Incorporated from a part of what formerly was known as Upper Dublin township. Chief industry, asbestos products. Newspaper, "Gazette." Bank, 1. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Baptist, Lutheran. Population, 3094.

BRIDGEPORT—Incorporated February 27, 1851, from Upper Merion township. Chief industries: Paper, iron, yarns, iron and steel products, lime, worsted mills. Bank, 1. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 4680.

BRYN ATHYN—Incorporated from part of old Moreland township. Products: Machinery and crushed stone. Population, 392.

COLLEGEVILLE—Has several flag factories. Churches: Reformed, Roman Catholic. Newspaper, "Independent." Population, 681.

CONSHOHOCKEN—Incorporated May 15, 1850. Seat of great iron and steel mills and allied trades, tire and rubber plants, glass factories, worsteds, yarns, garments. One of the most thriving industrial centers in the county and state. Churches: Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic. Newspaper, "Recorder." Population, 8481.

EAST GREENVILLE—Incorporated in 1875 from a part of Upper Hanover township. Chief industries: Silk, cigars, underwear, burial caskets, foundry. Churches: Roman Catholic, Evangelical, Reformed. Population, 1620.

GREEN LANE—Incorporated in 1875 from a part of Marlborough township. Named for the old "Green Lane Iron Works." Products: Silks and crushed rock. Church, Reformed. Population, 332.

HATBORO—Incorporated August 26, 1871. Believed named after building containing pioneer hat factory. Has iron foundry and several commercial gardens. Newspaper, "Public Spirit." Church, Baptist. Population, 1102.

HATFIELD—Incorporated by consolidation of Upper and Lower Hatfield. Chief industry, braid and tape. Newspaper, "Times." Church, Evangelical. Population, 830.

JENKINTOWN—Incorporated December 8, 1874, from a part of Abington township. Seat of Beechwood Seminary for young women. Adjoins township containing extensive pressed steel works. Newspaper, "Times-Chronicle." Churches: Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic. Population, 3366.

LANSDALE—Named for Philip Lansdale Fox. Incorporated in 1872 from Gwynedd and Hatfield townships. Seat of Valley Forge saved as historical memorial for whole country. Chief industries: Agricultural implements, concrete products, check writers' safeguards, stoves, radiators, etc. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Baptist, Evangelical, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic. Newspapers: "Reporter," "Republican and Review." Population, 4728.

NARBERTH—Incorporated January 21, 1895. "Chiefly, a handsome residential district," suburb of Philadelphia. Newspaper, "Our Town." Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran. Population, 3704.

NORRISTOWN—The seat of justice for Montgomery County, settled as early as 1784. Selected as the county seat in 1784. Incorporated as a borough March 31, 1812. Has long frontage on river and beautiful back lands. Seat of great number of diversified manufactures, two libraries, excellent churches, educational facilities and the borough contains virtually all the modern conveniences of an improved municipality. Main products: Machinery, knit goods, castings, textiles, cigars, hardware. Seat of Pennsylvania State Hospital for Insane. Newspapers: "Herald," "Times," "Law Reporter," "Tribune." Churches, 15, representing virtually all the major denominations. Population, largest of any borough in the county, 32,319.

NORTH WALES—Incorporated in 1869 from a part of Gwynedd township. Industries: Asbestos products, automobile accessories, hosiery, foundries, shutter bolt factory, etc. Occupations, chiefly agricultural. Newspaper, "The Record." Seat of Academy of Business. Churches: Roman Catholic, Reformed, Lutheran, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal. Population, 2041.

PENNSBURG—Incorporated in 1850. Newspaper, "Town and Country." Chief industries: Silk ribbon, trunks and bags, novelty works, moulding and flooring mills, paper mills, men's garments, shirts, etc. Contains offices of Pennsburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran. Population, 1404.

POTTSTOWN—Founded by James Potts, the iron master, incorporated as a borough February 6, 1815, from old Pottsgrove township. Chief industries: Pig iron, farm implements, structural iron, silk, iron and steel, aluminum and products, shirts, knit goods, boilers and tanks. Newspapers: "Blade," "Montgomery Ledger," "News," "Ledger," "Social Educator." Churches: Friends', Protestant Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran. Population, 17,431.

RED HILL—Incorporated in 1902. Contains general stores, shops, churches and "all that goes to make up a small Montgomery County Borough." Population, 787.

ROCKLEDGE—Suburb of the city of Philadelphia, taken from the town-

ship of Abington. A fine residential community. Interests chiefly centered in the Quaker City. Population, 1029.

ROYERSFORD—Incorporated June 14, 1879. Chief industries: Stoves and heaters, glass bottles, underwear, wood works, structural iron. Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal. Newspaper, "Advertiser." Population, 3278.

SCHWENKSVILLE—Incorporated in 1903. Probably named for George Schwenk, blacksmith, who ran a shop there in 1756. Industries: Cigars, flour mills. Church, Lutheran. Newspaper, "Item." Population, 337.

SOUDERTON—Incorporated as a borough. Industries: Knit goods, men's clothing, silk goods. Church, Lutheran. Newspaper, "Independent." Population, 3125.

TRAPPE—Incorporated a borough from a part of Upper Providence township. Here was built the first Lutheran church in America, erected in 1743. Churches: Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran. Population, 412.

WEST CONSHOHOCKEN—Incorporated 1874. Industries: Worsted yarns, paper fiber, chemicals. Churches: Free Baptist, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Holiness Christian. Population, 2331.

WEST TELFORD—Center of prosperous agricultural section. Industries: Shirt, clothing and cigar factories. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 921.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

Erected May 3, 1850, from part of Columbia County. Has an area of only 130 square miles but this is made up of very fertile soil, of which only 8 per cent is not under cultivation. It is also an important iron making center. County seat, Danville. Has 9 townships and 2 boroughs. Banks, 3. Population, 14,080.

TOWNSHIPS.

ANTHONY—Formed in 1849 from part of Derry township. Named in honor of President Judge Joseph B. Anthony. Villages: White Hall, Exchange. Occupation, chiefly agricultural Churches: Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Baptist, Evangelical Population, 755.

COOPER—A township depleted in population when the working of its natural resources became too costly of operation. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed. Villages: Grovania, Ridgeville. Population, 279.

DERRY—Washingtonville borough created within its borders. Has many fertile farms. Villages: Strawberry Ridge, Billmeyer's Park. Churches: Presbyterian, Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 584.

LIBERTY—Principal village, Mooresburg. Agricultural in character Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran. Population, 765.

LIMESTONE—Formed in 1816 from part of Derry township. Village, Limestone, named for its extensive limestone quarries and business. Church, Reformed. Population, 490.

MAHONING—Borough of Danville, the county seat, created within its borders. Seat of Danville and Mahoning Poor Farm and State Hospital for the Insane. A good farm section. One of chief industries, silk mill. Population, 3064.

MAYBERRY—Formed in 1853. Originally a part of Franklin township, Columbia County. Named for Mayberry Gearhart, descendant of one of earliest settlers. Chief industry, flour mill. Grain raising and dairying main occupations. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 195.

VALLEY—Has some of the best farm land in the county. Population, 550.

WEST HEMLOCK—Formed in 1853. Chief village, New Columbia. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran and Reformed, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 269.

BOROUGHS.

DANVILLE—Incorporated a borough in 1849. Named for General Daniel Montgomery, founder of the town. Became the county seat upon the erection of Montour as a county, the town having formerly been of the same designation in Columbia County. Contains extensive deposits of iron-ore. Industries: Iron and steel mills and their allied industries, giving employment

to thousands of operatives. Products: Steel and iron, silks, hosiery and knit goods, clothing. Newspapers: "The Gem," "Montour County Democrat," "News." Seat of State Hospital for the Insane and Geisinger Memorial Hospital. Town is equipped with virtually all the modern municipal improvements and public services. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Protestant Episcopal, Reformed, Baptist, Evangelical, Congregational, African Methodist, Jewish Synagogue, Roman Catholic. Population, 6952.

WASHINGTONVILLE—Incorporated April 28, 1870. It and Danville are the oldest settlements in Montour County, and, besides Danville, it is the only borough in the county. Is the mercantile center of the surrounding farm district. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 177.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Erected March 11, 1752, from part of Bucks County. Area, 372 square miles, three quarters in farms. Is well located as regards New York and Philadelphia, which is encouraging manufacturers. Has fine farming lands. Is well supplied in the raw materials for making cement and slate products. Water powers are present. County seat, Easton. Civil divisions, 18 townships, 20 boroughs and 2 cities. Population, 153,506.

CITIES.

BETHLEHEM—Settled as the village of Beth-lechem, or "House on the Lehigh," in 1740. Incorporated as the borough of Bethlehem March 6, 1845. Has absorbed South Bethlehem borough, parts of Bethlehem and Lower Saucon townships and the borough of Northampton Heights. Chartered as a city July 17, 1917. Early history and succeeding development formed by the Moravian founders. Seat of mammoth iron furnaces, steel mills and allied industries. Products: Steel, cigars, knit goods, silks. Home of Lehigh University, Moravian College and Theological Seminary, Moravian Seminary and College for Women. Newspapers: "Bethlehem Times," "South Bethlehem Globe." Churches: Moravian, Lutheran, Reformed, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical, Baptist, Mennonite, Apostolic Holiness, Scientist, Jewish. Population, in Northampton County, 44,760.

EASTON—The capital of Northampton County, laid out as a town May 9, 1750. Selected as the county seat March 11, 1752. Incorporated as a borough September 23, 1789. Reincorporated March 19, 1828, with area enlarged to include Easton township. Chartered as a city November 2, 1886. A hive of industry and mercantile business, Easton has come to be a recognized factor among progressive municipalities of the East. Products: Mill machinery, railroad supplies, mine equipment, caskets, pianos, etc. Newspapers: "Easton Argus," "Easton Sentinel," "Free Press," "Daily Express," "Northern Democrat." Churches: Presbyterian, Reformed, Lutheran, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Evangelical, Jewish. Seat of Lafayette College. Population, 33,813.

TOWNSHIPS.

ALLEN—Formed in 1746 and originally called "Mill Creek," name later changed to Allen. Early settled by Presbyterians. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran and Reformed (2), Mennonite. Population, 1010.

BETHLEHEM—Part of territory annexed to city of Bethlehem. Borough of Freemansburg created within its borders. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 1980.

Bushkill—Erected August 13, 1813, from a part of Plainfield township. Occupation, chiefly agricultural. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Moravian, Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical. Population, 1460.

East Allen—Formed in 1845 from a part of Allen township. Borough of Bath created within its borders. Rich, rolling farm land furnishes chief occupation. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran. Population, 1168.

Forks—Incorporated in 1754 as one of the original townships of the county. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 1100.

Hanover—Formed August 8, 1798, from a part of old Allen township. Church, Lutheran-Reformed. Population, 393.

Lehigh—Formed in 1765; formerly known as "Adjacents of Allen." Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, Evangelical, Roman Catholic. Bank, 1, at Danielsville. Population, 2668.

Lower Mount Bethel—Formed in 1787 from a part of old Mount Bethel Township. Has iron ore and slate deposits, and also much fertile farming land. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 1875.

Lower Nazareth—Formed April 22, 1807, from a division of old Nazareth township. Occupation, chiefly agricultural. Industry, principally slate quarrying. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 1195.

Lower Saucon—Name derived from the Indian Sakunk—"At the place of the creek's mouth." Formed in 1743 by a division of the old Saucon township. Boroughs of South Bethlehem and Hellertown created within its borders. Leithsville, seat of branch of Bethlehem steel works. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Evangelical. Population, 3430.

Moore—Erected in 1765 from "Adjacents of Allen." Named in honor of Representative John Moore, a member of the Provincial Assembly. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed. Occupation, chiefly farming. Population, 2128.

Palmer—Erected May 5, 1857, from a part of Forks township. Part of territory annexed to city of Easton, and part taken to form Wilson (now borough) township. Contains many fine farms and rich deposits of limestone and hematite iron ore. Population, 1465.

Plainfield—Erected December 24, 1762. Slate quarrying chief industry. Boroughs of Pen Argyl and Wind Gap created within its borders. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran. Population, 2581.

Upper Mount Bethel—Settled 1730 by Ulster Scots. Formed March 17, 1787, from a division of old Mount Bethel township. Boroughs of Portland and East Bangor created within its borders. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 2407.

Upper Nazareth—Settled by Moravians 1740. Formed April 22, 1807, from a division of old Nazareth township. Borough of Nazareth created within its borders. Chief natural resources: Iron ore, fire clay, limestone, mineral paints. Churches: Moravian (2). Population, 1800.

WASHINGTON—Erected in 1781 from a part of Lower Mount Bethel township. Surface underlaid with slate. Part of territory has excellent water-power. Roseto borough created within its borders. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1758.

WILLIAMS—Organized in 1750, preceding erection of the county by about two years. Named in honor of William Penn. Soil has been raised to high state of productivity through generous application of the abundant limestone. Glendon borough created within its borders. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1775.

BOROUGHS.

BANGOR—Incorporated May 22, 1875, and named for Bangor in Wales on account of similarity of natural features. Chief industry, slate. Has a variety of manufactures. Newspaper, "News." Churches: Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical, Mennonite, Baptist, Reformed, Lutheran, Protestant Episcopal. Population, 5402.

BATH—Namesake of Bath, England; laid out as a village 1816, incorporated as a borough February 1, 1856. Products: Cement in large quantities, castings, silks. Newspaper, "Bath News." Churches: Reformed, Catholic, Lutheran. Population, 1401.

CHAPMAN—Incorporated in 1865, and named in honor of William Chapman, who is said to have discovered immense slate deposits of this region. Industry, chiefly confined to slate quarrying. Churches, 2. Population, 228.

EAST BANGOR—Incorporated April 15, 1884, from a part of Upper Mount Bethel township. Industries: Agriculture and slate quarrying. Population, 942.

FREEMANSBURG—Became a village in 1830. Incorporated a borough January 24, 1856. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, Moravian, Evangelical. Population, 1203.

GLENDON—Incorporated December 18, 1867. Originally a part of Williams township. Nearby industries, iron works and electrical goods. A suburb of Easton. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 715.

HELLERTOWN—Incorporated as a borough in 1872. Named in honor of the founders, Christopher and Simon Heller. Has considerable iron manufactures and other industries. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, Evangelical. Population, 3008.

NAZARETH—Incorporated April 14, 1863. Seat of Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Farmers' Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Nazareth Hall. Slate, flour, musical instruments, planing, silk, hosiery and cement mills are principal industries. Newspaper, "Item." Churches: Moravian, Lutheran, Reformed, Evangelical, Mennonite. Population, 4288.

NORTHAMPTON—Incorporated May 6, 1901. Home of the great plant of Atlas Portland Cement Company. Products other than cement: Silks,

cigars. Has all modern improvements. Newspaper, "Cement News." Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Evangelical. Population, 9349.

NORTHAMPTON HEIGHTS—Annexed to city of Bethlehem March 2, 1920.

NORTH CATASAUQUA—Incorporated in 1908. Fine farming community. Population, 2321.

PEN ARGYL—Founded 1868 as a village in the town of Plainfield. Incorporated in 1882. A thriving business community, with Board of Trade and numerous mercantile houses. Seat of Lehigh railroad shops and many factories making slate roofing. Churches: Evangelical, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Reformed. Newspaper, "Pen Argyl Index." Population, 4096.

PORTLAND—Incorporated in 1876. Chief product, lime. Has prosperous mercantile establishments. Newspaper: "Portland Enterprise." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian. Population, 545.

ROSETO—Incorporated in 1910. "A bit of Italy transported to our shores." Named after Nicola Roseto, who built the first house in the town. Products: Silks, shirts and knit goods. Church, Roman Catholic. Population, 1634.

STOCKERTON—Incorporated December 17, 1900. Chief industry, cement mill. An attractive residential community. Has graphite refinery. Population, 432.

TATAMY—Incorporated in 1893. Named for the Indian Tatamy, who was converted to the Christian religion. Chief industries: Agricultural implement factory, soluble coffee, silks. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran. Population, 478.

WALNUTPORT—Incorporated in 1909. Has fine municipal hall. Manufactures silks. Churches: Reformed, Mennonite. Population, 1051.

WEST EASTON—Incorporated in 1890 with the consolidation of the villages of Odenweldertown and Mutchlertown. An attractive suburb of Easton for residential purposes. Industries: Foundries, knitting mills, chemical works, machine shops. Population, 1408.

WILSON—Erected into a borough July 12, 1920, from the township of Wilson, named in honor of President Woodrow Wilson. A residential suburb of the city of Easton. Churches: Reformed, Evangelical. Population, 5106.

WIND GAP—Incorporated in 1893. Important industry, slate manufacturing. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Reformed, Congregational, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal. Population, 1133.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Northumberland County, formed 1772, from the northern parts of five counties, had such extensive boundaries that from her nearly a dozen counties have been made. The present area of 454 square miles is not surpassed in the state for picturesque scenery, or diversity of interests. The middle anthracite coal basin underlies the eastern part of the county and the west has rich agricultural sections, two thirds of the county being in farms. The towns are, for the most part, thriving industrial centers, manufacturing a wide variety of articles. The civil divisions embrace 24 townships and 13 boroughs. In the latter are 27 banks. Population, 122,079.

TOWNSHIPS.

Coal—Erected in 1837 from Little Mahanoy and Shamokin, has a name an appropriate index to its resources and industries. The valley did not attract early attention because of its rough terrain, but the opening of collieries made it the most densely populated, richest township in the county. Villages: Springfield, Enterprise, Excelsior, Bear Valley, East and West Shamokin, Boydtown, Brady, Continental, Maysville, Scotch Hill and Uniontown. Churches: Methodist, Presbyterian, Reformed, Catholic. Population, 17,547.

Delaware—Erected 1843, settled prior to 1776, began as a lumber country with the attendant industry, ash making and distilling. Agriculture is the main occupation to-day. Villages: Dewart (Uniontown), Warrior Run. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran and Reformed. Population, 1465.

East Cameron—Population, 940.

East Chillisquaque—Population, 558.

Gearhart—Erected from a division of Rush in 1890, beautifully located on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, derives much of its importance from its proximity to Danville. Farming is the main industry, particularly gardening. Villages: South Danville, Kipps Run. Churches: Methodist, Protestant Episcopal. Population, 458.

Jackson—Erected 1846, settled prior to 1776, is a timber and farm section. Village, Mahanoy. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed. Population, 623.

Jordan—Erected 1852, is a hilly, rather rough country, fairly suited to agriculture. Villages: Mandata, Urban, Hebe. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Evangelical. Population, 696.

Lewis—Erected 1843, is an agricultural township. Village, Schuyler. Churches: In Turbotville, which see. Population, 821.

Little Mahanoy—Erected 1813, although one of the smallest, was originally one of the most extensive townships. Villages: Dornsife, Raker, Hunter. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Evangelical. Population, 419.

Lower Augusta—Erected 1846, in a hilly country adapted to grazing and staple crops. Villages: Hollow Run, Mile Run, Ressler, Fishers Ferry, Asherton, Patricksburg. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran and Reformed, Baptist. Population, 707.

Lower Mahanoy—Erected in 1806, reduced to its present limits by the taking of Jackson in 1836, is mountainous, but contains some fertile valleys. Villages: Georgetown (P. O. Dalmatia), a mercantile center, Malta, Hickory Corners, County Line. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Methodist. Population, 1389.

Mt. Carmel—Erected 1854, is extremely mountainous, and, industrially, is exclusively a mining district. Villages: Locust Gap, Stuartville, Bell's Tunnel, Beaver Dale, Alaska, Natalie, Strong. Churches: Catholic, Lutheran. Population, 5561.

Point—Erected 1786, although first settled as a farming district, is not well adapted to agriculture. Villages: Chulasky, Kapps. Population, 934.

Ralpho—Erected 1883, is a well drained rolling region with much fertile land. Industries: Those connected with farming. Villages: Elysburg, laid out as Petersburg, Oak Grove. Population, 1236.

Rockefeller—Erected 1880, is a hilly farming district with few industries beside the cultivation of the land. Villages: Seven Points, Augustaville. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist. Population, 944.

Rush—Erected 1819, originally a lumber section which has come to be important agriculturally since the depletion of the forests. Villages: Rushtown, Wolverton, Boyd, Union Corners. Churches: Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist. Population, 925.

Shamokin—Erected from Augusta 1788 as Ralpho, which title was changed to the present form the next year, is a township devoted mostly to agriculture. Villages: Snufftown, Paxinos, Stonington, Deibler, Farnsworth, Yoroy. Churches: Presbyterian, Baptist, Lutheran and Reformed, Methodist, United Brethren. Population, 1410.

Turbotville—Erected 1772, one of the original and largest of the townships, has been the mother of many others. Industry, farming. Villages: The borough, Milton, is the mercantile and religious center. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed. Population, 713.

Upper Augusta—Erected 1846, has a greater number of railroads passing through it than any other township. Is both an agricultural and mining district. Villages: Klinesgrove, Bright, Arters and East Sunbury. Churches: Methodist Evangelical. Population, 1138.

Upper Mahanoy—Erected 1806, is mainly an agricultural area, with grist mills and shops catering to the farm element. Villages: Greenbriar, Leck Kill, Line Mountain. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed. Population, 809.

WASHINGTON—Erected from Upper Mahanoy and Jackson 1856, is in the red shale soil district and is fairly well developed agriculturally. Village, Rebuck. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed. Population, 727.

WEST CAMERON—Population, 467.

WEST CHILLISQUAQUE—Population, 2679.

BOROUGHS.

HERNDON—Projected 1827, named for Lieutenant Herndon, U. S. N., who lost his life with his ship in the Gulf of Mexico, made little progress until the coming of the railroad in 1855. Is to-day the shopping center for the surrounding farm district, and has a number of factories and a large wood working establishment. Products: Planing mill articles, silks and silk goods, hosiery and knit goods. Newspaper, "News." Population, 650.

KULPMONT—Products: Cigar boxes, silk and silk throwsters, and building materials. Newspaper, "News." Population, 4695.

MARION HEIGHTS—Population, 1874.

MCEWENSVILLE—Settled 1806 and for a time went under the name Pine Grove, but changed to its present title when laid out as a town in 1825. Incorporated in 1857, it is the mercantile center for a fertile region, with few industrial interests. Products: Iron castings and wagons. Population, 207.

MILTON—Founded in 1792, incorporated 1817, is the commercial, industrial and religious center of one of the finest agricultural regions in the county. The Milton Fire Arms Company is located here employing more than 1500. Products: Fire arms and ammunition, machine tools, silks, furniture, creamery products, brick, hosiery and knit goods. Newspapers: "Miltonian," "Herald," "Standard." Churches: Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Evangelical, Lutheran, Baptist. Population, 8638.

MOUNT CARMEL—Surveyed 1776, laid out 1835, incorporated 1864, is the industrial center of Coal township. Started as a lumber section, its real beginning was not until the discovery of coal and adequate railroad facilities had been provided for its transportation. It is the largest city in the county, and probably the most cosmopolitan. A wide variety of industries, besides collieries, provide employment for the population. Products: Coal, building materials, meat packing, silks and knit goods, hosiery, overalls, rubber goods, explosives. Newspapers: "Dispatch," "Herald," "News." Churches: Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, United Brethren, Reformed, Episcopal, Baptist, Congregational. Population, 21,204.

NORTHUMBERLAND—Platted 1772, incorporated 1828, has a strategical location within the forks of the Susquehanna River. It has many mercantile houses, industrial plants and a large amount of business is transacted. Products: Forgings, silks, nails and spikes, building materials. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist, Unitarian, Baptist, Lutheran, Protestant Episcopal. Population, 4061.

Riverside—Incorporated 1871, is located opposite Danville, and is virtually a suburb of that place. It has few business interests and no factories, being essentially a place of residence. Churches: Methodist, Episcopal. Population, 411.

Snydertown—Incorporated 1871, lying in the fertile Shamokin Valley half way between Shamokin and Sunbury, enjoys good business advantages and has many mercantile establishments. A knitting mill is its main factory. Population, 321.

Sunbury—Platted 1772, incorporated 1797, divided into wards 1867, is now a city of the third class, and the county seat. It is located on what was successively the site of an Indian village and provincial Fort Augusta. The natural beauty, manufacturing convenience, and future possibilities cannot be surpassed in the county. Several railroads center here, one, the Pennsylvania, has its repair shops employing many men. Large silk mills, textile factories and machine works are located here. Products: Dyed and finished textiles, silks, furniture, clothing, minerals, machinery, cigars, beverages, caskets. Newspapers: "Daily," "Item." Churches: Lutheran, Methodist, Reformed, Presbyterian, Baptist, Evangelical, Catholic. Population, 15,721.

Turbotville—Formerly Snydertown, incorporated 1858, is the metropolis and mercantile center of Lewis township. There are two factories and a full supply of business houses. Newspaper, "Times." Population, 415.

Watsontown—Laid out 1794 by John Watson, incorporated 1867, is a pleasant business town with ample stores and industrial establishments. It produces: Castings, brick, pottery and terra cotta, boots and shoes, furniture, silks, shirts and wood products. Newspaper, "Record and Star." Churches: Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist, Reformed, Presbyterian. Population, 2153.

PERRY COUNTY.

Erected March 22, 1820, from Cumberland County, is named for Oliver Hazzard Perry, the hero of the naval victory of Lake Erie. It has many hills and ridges with rich lands occupying the valleys. Agriculture is the main pursuit, with manufacturing following closely in importance. The county is divided into 20 townships and 9 boroughs. Banks, 10. Population, 22,875.

TOWNSHIPS.

BUFFALO—Formed in October, 1799, from a division of Greenwood township. Population, 455.

CARROLL—Established in 1834. An old agricultural district. Population, 977.

CENTER—Erected August 4, 1831, from parts of Juniata, Wheatfield, Saville and Tyrone townships. Has much fertile land. Bloomfield (New Bloomfield post office) borough, the county seat, erected within its borders. Population, 824.

GREENWOOD—Formerly a part of Fermanagh; erected in July, 1767. Has annexed part of Juniata township. Population, 673.

HOWE—Formed in 1861 from a division of Oliver township. Grazing and dairy section. Population, 299.

JACKSON—Erected in 1844 for its greater part from Toboyne township. Soil of strong limestone variety and yields large crops. Borough of Blain created within its borders. Population, 623.

JUNIATA—Formed of a division of Rye township in 1793. Villages and hamlets, Milford (formerly Jonestown) and Markelsville. Many fine farms and dairies located here. Population, 737.

LIVERPOOL—Formed in 1823 from Greenwood township. First township erected within limits of Perry County after that county was organized. Boroughs of Liverpool and Millerstown erected within its borders. Population, 538.

MADISON—Formed in 1836 from parts of the townships of Saville, Toboyne and Tyrone. Formerly called "Marion," but renamed on reërection. One of the best agricultural districts. Villages: Andersonburg, Sandy Hill, Center and Clark's. Population, 1169.

MILLER—Created March 11, 1852, and named after David Miller. Population, 305.

OLIVER—Erected in January, 1837, from parts of Buffalo, Juniata and Center townships. Named for Oliver Hazard Perry, naval hero in the battle of Lake Erie in the War of 1812. Village, Mount Fairview. Borough of Newport created within its borders. Population, 1029.

PENN—Organized in 1826 from a part of Rye township. Borough of Duncannon (formerly Petersburg) created within its borders. Is the home of many engaged in manufacturing in the borough. Population, 1053.

RYE—Erected in 1766 from a part of Tyrone township. Borough of Marysville created within its borders. Some lumbering as well as farming done. Population, 506.

SAVILLE—Created in 1817 from a part of Tyrone township. Many fine farms. Villages: Ickesburg, Eschol. Population, 1194.

SPRING—Established in 1849 from a part of Tyrone township, and name originally suggested was "Lawrence." A good grain and grazing district. Principal village, Elliottsburg. Population, 1003.

TOBOYNE—Erected in March, 1763, from a part of Tyrone township. Lost of area in 1836 to form Madison township and in 1844 to form Jackson township. New Germantown, only important village, incorporated as a borough and later reverted to village status. Population, 544.

TUSCARORA—Organized January 3, 1859. Main industry farming. Millerstown Station and Donnally's Mills are only villages of importance. Population, 603.

TYRONE—Formed in 1754, called "the mother of townships," fourteen new ones having been created from its area. Loysville and Greenpark are flourishing villages. Population, 1262.

WATTS—Erected in 1849 and named for David Watts, who presided over the court when the township was organized. Borough of New Buffalo created within its borders. Population, 320.

WHEATFIELD—Erected January 5, 1826, from a part of Rye township. Has many grain farms. Population, 645.

BOROUGHS.

BLAIN—Outgrowth of settlement that grew up about the mill of James Blain in 1778. Laid out as a town in 1846. Incorporated November 3, 1877. Industries: Grist mill and wood working establishment. Churches of orthodox denominations. Population, 310.

BLOOMFIELD—(Formerly known as New Bloomfield, by which its post office still is designated), the county seat, had its beginning in 1823, when the site was selected as the seat of justice for Perry County. It is said that at that time the clover was in full bloom and from this fact arose the name for the town. Incorporated as a borough March 14, 1831. Has planing and knitting mills. Newspapers: "People's Advocate and Press," "Democrat" and "Times." Seat of Bloomfield Seminary and Bloomfield Academy. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Reformed, Lutheran. Population, 778.

DUNCANNON—Formerly called Petersburg, changed in 1865 to its present name upon incorporation. Products: Iron and steel bars in quantity, baby carriages, shirts, lumber. Has important small business center. News: paper, "Duncannon Record." Population, 1679.

LANDISBURG—Laid out by Abraham Landis in 1793. Incorporated December 23, 1831. Has planing and grist mills. Churches of different faiths. Population, 185.

LIVERPOOL—Incorporated 1832. Newspaper, "Sun." Products: Silk and silk throwsters. A number of churches of orthodox denominations. Population, 586.

MARYSVILLE—Laid out as a town in 1861 and incorporated April 12, 1866. Has a number of manufacturing industries. Seat of Pennsylvania System repair shops. Newspaper, "Journal." Population, 1877.

MILLERSTOWN—Laid out in 1780 by David Miller. Incorporated in 1849. Products: Leather and shirts. Usual quota of stores, shops and churches. Population, 616.

NEW BUFFALO—Incorporated April 8, 1848. Population, 93.

NEWPORT—(Formerly Reiderville). Name changed to Newport upon erection of Perry County. Incorporated in 1840. Products: Pig iron, sole leather, hosiery and knit goods, chemicals, shirts. Railroad shops employ many. Newspaper, "Newport News." Population, 1972.

PHILADELPHIA (See in General History).

PIKE COUNTY.

Pike County, taken from Wayne in 1814, titled in honor of Zebulon Pike who lost his life in the War of 1812, has an area of 544 square miles of hilly land, with some fertile bottoms. Timber drew the early speculators, but with the destruction of the forest farming has come to be the main occupation. Less than half of the area is under cultivation. The civil divisions of Pike embrace 11 townships and 2 boroughs. Manufacturing takes the form of food and wood products, and the quarrying of blue stone. Population, 6,818.

TOWNSHIPS.

Blooming Grove—"The central township," erected in 1850, is best known for the Blooming Grove Association owning over 1400 acres in game preserve, with one square mile under fence as a breeding park for deer. The scrub oaks of this area are made into railroad ties, and, with farming, make up the industrial life of the township. Population, 263.

Delaware—Erected before 1766 while in Northampton County, is sparsely settled except along the river. There are a few farms. Village, Dingmans Ferry. Population, 376.

Dingman—Taken from Upper Smithfield and erected in 1832, is a region of many streams and waterfalls, with arable flats along the Delaware River. Farming and the care of summer vacationists form the principal occupations. Population, 325.

Greene—Taken from Palmyra in 1859, has many ponds and water powers. Village, Houcktown. Population, 787.

Lackawaxen—Erected in 1798, is named for the river which flows through it. The village of Lackawaxen has become in recent years a large vacation center. Population, 902.

Lehman—Erected in 1829 out of Delaware, is scientifically beautiful with its waterfalls and gorges. Walpack Bend of the Delaware River is much visited by tourists. The village, Bushkill Valley, was settled before 1750. Population, 556.

Milford—Erected in 1814 with the new county, endeavored to be made the county seat. Its history and present standing is identical with the borough of Milford and may be found under that name. Population, 120.

Palmyra—Erected with the county of Wayne in 1798, has since been depleted by the formation of Dyberry, Pike County, part of Salem and Greene. Industry, farming. Villages: Wallenpaupack, settled between 1750 and 1760; Wilsonville. Population, 406.

Porter—Erected in 1851, has few permanent inhabitants. Porter Lake and some of the other ponds are visited during the summer by sportsmen and vacationists. Population, 51.

SHOHOLA—Erected from Lackawaxen, Westfall and Milford September 25, 1852, is a rocky township with many scenic points. Shohola Glen, and the village of the same name have been made a resort visited by thousands. Parkers Glen is the location of blue stone quarries. Pond Eddy, on the Delaware, is a summer fishing port. Woodman and Upland are two small settlements. Population, 434.

WESTFALL—Set off from Milford in 1839, is named in honor of the Westfall family, pioneer settlers. Its nearness to Port Jervis has made it rather better developed than many of the Pike townships. Matamoras, the borough, is the only town within its boundaries. Population, 295.

BOROUGHS.

MATAMORAS—The largest town in the county, lies opposite Port Jervis. Started as a tally-ho stop and waiting point for an unreliable ferry, with the coming of bridges, and the growth of its New York neighbor, it has become the finest suburb of Port Jervis. There are a few manufacturing concerns producing cigars and silks, but it is essentially a residential section. Population, 1535.

MILFORD—The county seat, deriving its name from the fact that there was, at the time of its settlement, a ford across the Delaware and a mill, early became the trading point for the farmers drawn by the rich bottom lands surrounding it. A large lumber company has its headquarters in the town. Newspapers: "Milford Dispatch," "Pike County Press." Population, 768.

POTTER COUNTY.

Erected March 26, 1804, out of a part of Lycoming County. Named after the Revolutionary General, James Potter, who came into the Susquehanna country soon after the treaty of 1768. County contains 1071 square miles of land, about one third in farms. First bona fide settlement was made in 1806 by a Frenchman at "Shinglehouse" on the Oswayo. The forests and potential water power drew the pioneer settlers. County seat, Coudersport. The civil divisions comprise 24 townships and 6 boroughs. Banks, 8. Population, 21,089.

TOWNSHIPS.

ABBOTT—Settled as "Germania" by company of German emigrants in 1855. Is a farm district. Population, 502.

ALLEGANY—Formerly called "Denmark" until 1830, when present name was adopted. The summit township of the county. There is much grazing land used. Churches: Presbyterian, Union Church Society for providing house of worship for the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, and Universalists of Andrews Settlement. Population, 527.

BINGHAM—The second in the northern tier of townships. Agricultural region. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist. Population, 657.

CLARA—Formerly known as Milton. First recorded election took place in February, 1836. Population, 158.

EULALIA—Named in honor of John Keating's daughter. Borough of Coudersport, the capital of the county, created within its borders. Has fine dairies. Population, 441.

GENESEE—Bounded on the north by the New York State line. Villages: Ellisburg, Genesee Forks. Church, Roman Catholic. Population, 935.

HARRISON—Occupies northeast corner of the county. Principal village, Harrison Valley. Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal. Another village, Mills, is devoted chiefly to manufacture of lumber. Population, 1201.

HEBRON—Is a grain and stock section. Church, Seventh Day Adventist. Population, 537.

HECTOR—The birthplace of the Genesee Forks, which cuts its way south through western half of the township. Principal village, Sunderlinville. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 544.

HOMER—Between Keating and Summit townships. Population, 187.

KEATING—Rivals Summit township for the honors of the high divide. Churches: United Brethren, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 258.

OSWAYO—Formerly called Chester township; bounded on the north by the New York State line. Principal industry, leather. Churches: Seventh Day Baptist, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic. Borough of Oswayo created within its borders. Population, 306.

PIKE—Contains some veins of coal. Principal town Galeton, formerly known as Pike Mills, set apart as a borough within its borders. Other villages: West Pike and Blue Run. Has rich agricultural section. Population, 326.

PLEASANT VALLEY—Is of rugged formation, except in agricultural valley of Sartwell Creek. Church, United Brethren. Population, 125.

PORTAGE—Geographically a part of the township of that name in Cameron County. The township is tree-covered and is on an elevated plateau of Pocono sandstone. Has few farms. Population, 298.

ROULETTE—Established January 29, 1816, from Clara, Sharon, Pleasant Valley and Roulette. Is made up of the rich valley of the Allegheny and the foothills of the north and south divide. Village of Roulette is within its borders. Home of bottle factory, chemical concern, lumber mill and natural gas company. Has prosperous business center. Churches: Union Church Association, Baptist. Population, 1405.

SHARON—Has an area of thirty-six square miles. Contains some money-making oil and gas wells. Scene of remarkable development of these natural resources in latter part of nineteenth century. Shingle House borough created within its borders. Villages: Sharon Center, Millport and Honeoye. Population, 812.

STEWARDSON—Was a part of the ill-starred colonization scheme of Ole Bull, the great Norwegian violinist, who settled three hundred Norwegians and Danes on his 11,144-acre tract in 1852. In one year's time the colony dissolved. Villages: Oleona, New Bergen. Church, Methodist. Population, 102.

SUMMIT—Is an immense plateau, a part of which is farmed. Post office Borie and the village of Prouty are within its borders. Population, 204.

SWEDEN—Sometimes called the "Kingdom of Sweden," has the villages Stockholm, Sweden and Sweden Valley. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Business center contains general stores. Population, 420.

SYLVANIA—Settled in 1838 by hardy band of pioneers. Principal village is Costello, where P. H. Costello founded his leather industry. Church, St. Paul's Roman Catholic. Population, 385.

ULYSSES—Named by Charles Parrish of Ulysses, New York. In 1896 area was considerably increased by the annexation of Jackson. Borough of Lewisville created within its borders. Is a farming region. Villages: Brookland, Kibbeville. Population, 732.

WEST BRANCH—So named for the head of Pine Creek. Southern portion of township first settled by a portion of Ole Bull's colony of Danes and Norwegians. One of the best of the farm areas. Population, 530.

WHARTON—Erected May 3, 1826. Site of annual Methodist Episcopal Church camp meeting. East Fork, or Oleona, is the "no man's land" of the township. Population, 232.

BOROUGHS.

AUSTIN—Incorporated June 14, 1888. Named in honor of the Austin family, long prominently identified with the municipal and business life of the community. Seat of large print paper company, silk mill and chemical works. Borough has prosperous business center. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, United Brethren. Population, 1556.

COUDERSPORT—Created within township of Eulalia. Surveyed into lots in 1807. Became county-seat of Potter County. First court house erected in 1835. Chartered as a borough in 1848 and named in honor of Judge Couder. Germans, who first settled here, came in 1854. Great fire of 1880 ended the old town of Coudersport. Modern commercial buildings to-day cover two sides of the town square. Principal industries: Lumbering, woodworking factories, silk mills, roller bearing shop, creamery. Newspapers: "Potter County Journal" and "Potter Enterprise." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Universalist, Lutheran. Population, 2836.

GALETON—In Pike township was formerly known as Pike Mills; is one of the old settlements of Potter County. Seat of railroad repair shops, glove and silk mills and condensed milk factory. Town has made marked progress. Newspaper, "Leader-Dispatch." Churches: Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 2969.

LEWISVILLE—Generally called Ulysses from the township within which it was created. Named in honor of O. A. Lewis, who settled in the township of 1830. Incorporated February 2, 1872. General business is done in thriving center. Churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Universalist. Population, 526.

OSWAYO—Created within the borders of Oswayo township. Population, 209.

SHINGLEHOUSE—Created within the borders of Sharon township. Settled as a village as early as 1837. Is an important natural gas and oil center. Has few factories. Has attractive commercial district. Newspaper, "Oswayo Valley Mail." Churches: Seventh Day Adventist, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1169.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Schuylkill County, created in 1811 from Berks and Northampton Counties, received its title from the river whose head waters are within its boundaries. Coal was known to exist in this region as early as 1766, but not until after the War of 1812 was there much effort made to develop it. Miners from all nations came and the population to-day is very cosmopolitan. A half dozen mountain ranges, greatly broken, give variety of aspect and ease of mining. Transportation is sufficient. There are many interurban trolleys. The first great coal and freight carrier was the Schuylkill Canal, opened in 1825, and for a quarter of a century, an efficient means of transportation. Manufacture followed cheap fuel and the county is a hive of industry. Farming has been somewhat interfered with by the mining operations. About forty per cent of the land is in farms. The value of all productions of the county in 1920 was $162,042,373. Population, 217,754.

CITY.

Pottsville—The county seat, was incorporated in 1828. Named after John Pott, who came in 1806, the town was laid out in 1816, but did not become the county seat until 1847. It soon became, and has remained, the commercial center of the county. Picturesquely located, well above the sea level, having a salubrious climate, with all the improvements of the modern city, Pottsville ranks with the best cities of Pennsylvania. Of its many industries and their products, aside from coal, mention should be made of: Immense rolling mills, turning out iron and steel in many forms; machinery works producing a wide variety of machines, especially those used in mining; factories making clothing, hosiery, silk, cotton and woolen knitted and woven goods; all kinds of textiles; leather, boots, shoes, cigars, furniture, planing mill products and a great number of shops making miscellaneous articles. Newspapers: "Chronicle," "Journal" and "Republican." Churches: Catholic (3), Baptist (2), Methodist (2), Presbyterian (2), Lutheran (2), Reformed (2), Evangelical (2), Episcopal (4), Congregational, Scientist and Jewish. Population, 21,876.

TOWNSHIPS.

Barry—Erected from parts of Norwegian and Schuylkill in 1821, is mostly agricultural, with considerable mercantile traffic. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, United Brethren. Villages: Taylorsville, Weishample, Mabel and Barry Station. Population, 1248.

Blythe—Erected from Schuylkill 1846, is, and has been a township whose livelihood has been drawn from coal mining, and its attendent industries. Towns: the boroughs of Middleport and New Philadelphia. Churches: Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic. Population, 513.

BRANCH—Erected in 1836 from Norwegian, and has since given parts to form Frailey and Reilly townships, has half of its 10,500 acres in farms. Its main development began in 1831 with the opening of the first large coal mine. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Methodist, United Brethren. Villages: Llewellyn, the largest, Dowdentown, West Woods and Phoenix Park. Population, 1579.

BUTLER—Erected 1848 from Barry, started as a lumbering district, but owes its present prosperity to coal. Villages: Locustdale, Fountain Springs, Big Mine Run, Holmesville, Rappahannock and Rocktown. Population, 3831.

CASS—Named for General Lewis Cass, erected 1855, is almost entirely a coal mining section. Villages: Thomaston, Kacleysburg, Heckscherville, Coal Castle, Forestville, Mine Hill Gap, Sheafers Hill and Delaware. Churches: Methodist, Catholic. Population, 5047.

DELANO—Was erected January 30, 1882. Population, 1344.

EAST BRUNSWICK—Organized in 1834 from Brunswick township, is a grazing and farming township. Villages: McKeansburg, Hecla, Drehersville. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Methodist. Population, 1100.

EAST NORWEGIAN—The smallest township in the county, erected from Norwegian in 1847, is just outside of Pottsville, and surrounded by several boroughs. Villages: Coquenac and Mill Creek. Population, 1135.

EAST UNION—Formed from Union 1867, was settled in 1802. It is a region well adapted to farming and fruit growing, and has some excellent medicinal springs. Villages: Brandonville, Torbert. Population, 2530.

ELDRED—Formed from Upper Mahantango 1848, settled in 1805, did not develop until collieries were opened. Villages: Helfenstein, Locust Dale, is the nearest railroad station. Church, Methodist. Population, 1184.

FOSTER—Formed from Butler, Barry and Cass in 1855, lies in the mountains between two coal fields. Only a few mines are opened up. Villages: Glen Carbon, Mount Pleasant. Church, Methodist. Population, 1172.

FRAILEY—Organized 1847, is located on Broad Mountain, the principal coal veins of which are in the township. Villages: Donaldson, Strongville, Middle Creek, and Eckertville. Churches: Methodist Presbyterian, Lutheran and Reformed. Population, 839.

HEGINS—Formed in 1853, settled prior to 1800, is almost entirely a farming section. Villages: Hegins, Valley View, Rausch Gap. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed. Population, 2802.

HUBLEY—Erected from Lower Mahantango, 1853, is an agricultural district. Villages: Sacramento and Artz. Population, 989.

KLINE—Formed from Rush in 1873, has almost its total occupation engaged in coal mining. Villages: Summit Station, Honey Brook and Silver Brook. Population, 1649.

NEW CASTLE—Named after the famous coal center of England, erected in 1848 from Norwegian, is a territory rich with coal deposits, which supply

the inhabitants with the main source of livelihood. Villages: Wadesville, Mount Laffee. Churches: Methodist, Catholic. Population, 2374.

MAHANOY—Originally a part of Rush, erected 1849, is in one of the great coal regions of the county, and mining, and the industries pertaining thereto, constitute the principal employment of the people. Twelve collieries were opened between the years of 1860 to 1865. Villages: Morea, New Boston, Yatesville, St. Nicholas. Churches: Mostly in the borough, Mahanoy. Population, 6627.

NORTH MANHEIM—Set off from Manheim in 1845, comprises some of the best farm land in the county, the valleys being wide and the soil fertile. Villages: None aside from several boroughs. Population, 2077.

NORTH UNION—Erected 1867 from Union, is extensively devoted to agriculture, although mining is carried on to some extent. Village, Zion, the railroad name of which is Raricks, is the only important place. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed. Population, 1054.

NORWEGIAN—Established as one of the original townships in 1811, has been subdivided into five townships and several boroughs. The early industry, farming, has been displaced by mining. The presence of many boroughs supplies population with religious and educational advantages. Population, 1492.

PINE GROVE—Transferred from Berks County in 1811, was settled about 1750. The territory is mostly good arable land and farming is the main industry. Villages: Seudberg, Ellwood, Exmore and North Pine Grove. Church, Lutheran. Most of the district's churches are in the borough of Pine Creek. Population, 2714.

PORTER—Established 1840, settled possibly 1775, has, since 1820, centered its interest on coal mining. Villages: Reiner City, (P. O. Muir), Johnstown, Sheriden and Ostermanville. Population, 3235.

RAHN—Organized 1860 from West Penn, is almost exclusively a coal district. Farming is being developed in the Owl Creek Valley. Villages: Bull Run, Gearytown, Centerville, Spring Tunnel and Dry Hollow. Population, 344.

REILLY—Formed from Branch 1857, embraces rich coal lands. Mining is the main industry. Villages: Swatara, Tuckerville, Newton. Population, 1768.

RUSH—Organized with the county in 1811, had an area which included four of the present townships. The district has much good farm land. Villages: Hometown, Barnesville, Tamanend, Quakake. Churches: Lutheran, and Reformed, Evangelical. Population, 1852.

RYAN—Set off from Rush and Mahanoy in 1868, is a farm township with many fine estates. Church, Lutheran and Reformed. Population, 632.

SCHUYLKILL—Erected 1811, has given most of its original area for the establishing of other townships. It is both agricultural, with many thrifty farmers, and mining, several fine coal veins being worked. Villages: Tusca-

rora, Patterson, Newkirk, Reevesdale and Lewistown. Churches: Methodist, Catholic, Presbyterian. Population, 21,088.

South Manheim—Created in 1845, was originally a timber country, but this has been displaced by farming. Village, Fishers Mill. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Evangelical. Population, 700.

Tremont—Organized 1848 from Pine Grove, derives its name from the French meaning "Three Mountain," is one of the most extensive and valuable coal fields in the county, supplying some of the finer grades of anthracite. Villages: Lorberry Junction and Kalmia. Church, Methodist. Population, 572.

Union—As organized in 1818, has since been split into several parts. It is one of the best of the agricultural districts. The Catawissa Valley Fair Grounds were laid out here in 1871. Village, Ringtown. Church, Lutheran and Reformed. Population, 996.

Upper Mahantango—Erected from Berks 1811, reduced by half in 1849 to form Eldred, is one of the agricultural townships. Village, Klingerstown. Population, 787.

Walker—Was erected January 28, 1878. Population, 573.

Washington—Organized in 1856, settled previous to 1790, is a farming section, with a fair amount of arable soil. Villages: Rock and DeTurkville. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Evangelical. Population, 1259.

Wayne—Settled 1775, erected 1826 from Manheim and Pine Grove, is an excellent farming country, with many prosperous farmers. Villages: Freidensburg, Summit (Hammon). Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Evangelical. Population, 1303.

West Brunswick—Organized in 1811 with the county, settled in 1850, has an area of good farm land which furnishes occupation to most of the inhabitants. Churches: Lutheran, and Reformed. Population, 114.

West Mahanoy—Erected 1874 from Mahanoy, is one of the most prolific coal fields in the county, and everything is subservient to this one industry. Villages: Raven Run, Lost Creek, Colorado, William Penn, Rappahannock. Churches: Catholic, Union. Population, 5305.

West Penn—The largest township in the county, erected 1811, is a fair agricultural section and contains some coal. Fort Franklin, built here under the supervision of Benjamin Franklin in 1755. Villages: Kepnersville, Leibysville, Mantzville, North Penn. Church, Lutheran and Reformed. Population, 2086.

BOROUGHS.

Ashland—Surveyed 1847, incorporated in 1857, is the head of the Schuylkill Traction Company, and on two railroads making it a fine mercantile town and a place of many small factories. Products: Iron and steel plates, planing mill supplies, building materials, malt, cigars, pumps and valves. Churches: Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Reformed,

Catholic (2), Lutheran and Evangelical. Newspapers: "News," "Telegram." Population, 6666.

AUBURN—Incorporated 1857, formerly "Scotchman's Lock," is the only town in South Manheim township and the center of its trade. Products: Large quantities of pipe and tubing, boots and shoes, underwear, metal roofing, reclaimed coal, terra cotta and fire clay products. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 977.

COALDALE—Settled 1868, incorporated 1871, first came to the fore as a coal town. Has more than the usual number of mercantile establishments. Products: Hosiery and printing. Newspapers: "Observer," "Panther-Creek News." Population, 6336.

CRESSONA—Was West Haven until incorporated in 1857. It was the distributing center for the coal that came down the famous Gordon Planes. Productions: Underwear, boxes and lumber products. Churches, 4. Population, 1749.

FRACKVILLE—Founded by David Frack in 1852, incorporated 1857, is located away from culm banks on one of the highest points in the county, and known for its neat cleanness and pure artisian water. Products: Coal, shirts, overalls, saws and electrical supplies. Newspaper, "Ledger." Churches, 2. Population, 5590.

GILBERTON—Incorporated 1873, lies in a valley and is at one end of the Mahanoy plane. It is the home of many of those working in the mines. It is a business town rather than manufacturing. Churches: Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran. Population, 4766.

GIRARDVILLE—Named for Stephen Girard, was laid out by his agents in 1832, incorporated 1872. Is a good business town and has a number of factories. Coal is the main industry. The Schuylkill Railway Company shops are located here. Products: Builders supplies, underwear, hosiery and knit goods, and tobacco products. Churches: Methodist (2), Baptist, Catholic. Population, 4482.

GORDON—Settled 1856, incorporated 1891, is a mining town having good stores. Coal is the main product. Churches: Methodist, Lutheran. Population, 1070.

LANDINGVILLE—Incorporated before 1900, is the smallest of the boroughs. Coal is reclaimed from the streams and there is a shirt factory. Church, 1. Population, 245.

MCADOO—Was incorporated July 19, 1896. Population, 4647.

MAHANOY CITY—Founded 1859, incorporated 1863, divided into 5 wards 1875, is a prosperous, busy city somewhat crowded because of its location in a valley surrounded with coal mines. It has all that a modern city can have in the way of equipment, buildings and stores. The population is very cosmopolitan. Industries include: Mining, iron works and factories making a wide variety of articles. Products: Coal, castings, roofing, machinery, shirts, hosiery, knit goods, boxes and beverages. Churches:

Baptist (2), Lutheran (2), Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Congregational, Methodist, Catholic. Newspapers: "Record-American" and "Saule." Population, 15,599.

MECHANICSVILLE—Was incorporated January 5, 1914. Population, 560.

MIDDLEPORT—Laid out by Jacob Huntzinger 1828, incorporated 1859, grew out of the opening of coal industry. It has a good sized shirt factory. Churches: Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian. Population, 984.

MINERSVILLE—Laid out by Titus Bennet in 1830, incorporated 1831, as its name indicates, grew up with the mining industry. Products, aside from coal: Shirts, underwear, knit goods. Newspaper, "Free Press." Churches: Baptist, Lutheran, Congregational, Methodist, Catholic, Protestant Episcopal. Population, 7845.

MOUNT CARBON—Incorporated 1864, adjoins Pottsville and is dependent on the same industries. The Pennsylvania System has repair shops here employing about 600 men. Much of the social, business and religious life centers in Pottsville. Population, 331.

NEW PHILADELPHIA—Founded 1840, incorporated 1868, largest town in Blythe township, is the mercantile center for a rich surrounding country. The one large factory manufactures house furnishings. Churches: Methodist, Lutheran, Catholic. Population, 2537.

NEW RINGGOLD—Laid out in 1867, incorporated 1877, was formerly important as a tannery and iron furnace district. Now has no specialized industry, and is the smallest borough in population in the county. Population, 223.

ORWIGSBURG—The oldest town in the county, laid out in 1811 and incorporated in 1813, was to be the county seat. Besides being a business center, it has many small industries. Products: Boots and shoes, underwear, knit goods, boxes, cigars. Churches: Reformed, Methodist, Lutheran. Population, 1985.

PALO ALTO—Laid out 1844, incorporated 1854, is almost exclusively the home of miners. The Pottsville Traction Company has its repair shops here employing many men. Churches: Methodist, Lutheran and others in Pottsville. Population, 1667.

PINE GROVE—Laid out 1850, incorporated 1852, besides being a coal town has a number of manufacturing concerns. Products: Sole leather, underwear, shirts. Churches: Lutheran, Methodist, Reformed, Protestant Episcopal, United Brethren, Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterian. Population, 1778.

PORT CARBON—Laid out as Middleport 1822, incorporated 1852, is virtually a continuation of Pottsville, with which it has close business, social and religious connections. Products: Underwear, brass, pulleys and cigars. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Catholic, Methodist. Population, 2882.

PORT CLINTON—Laid out 1829, incorporated 1850, is one of those towns whose prosperity is closely connected with the movement of coal. There

are no manufactures aside from underwear. Churches: Presbyterian, Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist. Population, 474.

Ringtown—Was incorporated June 7, 1909. Product, explosives. Population, 785.

Saint Clair—Founded 1831, incorporated 1850, underwent radical changes in 1912 which has placed it in a foremost place as a coal town. A railroad makes it their greatest storage yards. Products: Furnishing goods, explosives, clothing. Churches: Catholic (6), Methodist (3), Baptist (2), Episcopal, Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 6495.

Schuylkill Haven—Laid out 1811, incorporated 1840, from the time of the canal has been a growing town. Many small mills, together with its railroad affiliations give it a solid prosperity. Products: Garments, hosiery, boxes, boots and shoes, dyed textiles, coal and caskets. Newspaper, "Call." Churches: Lutheran (2), Evangelical (2), Methodist, Episcopal, Reformed, Catholic. Population, 5437.

Shenandoah—Laid out 1862, incorporated 1866, is the metropolis of the county. Has ample railroad facilities, many industries besides mining, owns an adequate water supply. More than twenty nationalities may be found among its residents. Newspapers: "Advocate," "Anthracite News," "Herald," "News Budget," "Miners Weekly." Churches: The first Greek Catholic church in the United States. Catholic (7), Lutheran, Congregational, Methodist (3), Baptist, Evangelical. Population, 24,726.

Tamaqua—Settled 1799, made a post office 1829, incorporated 1851, is on two railroad main lines and the branches of others. Is a splendid business town with mercantile establishments and factories. Newspapers: "Courier," "Schuylkill Legal Record." Products: Explosives, castings, coal, shirts, cigars, beverages, underwear, hosiery, iron and steel plates. Churches: Lutheran (3), Methodist (2), Catholic, Congregational, Reformed, Presbyterian, Evangelical. Population, 12,363.

Tower City—Laid out 1868, incorporated 1892, gets its name from Charlemagne Tower, former ambassador to Germany. It is in the best red ash coal district of the county. Is the shopping point for a wide area. Products: Underwear, shirts, hosiery. Newspaper, "West Schuylkill Record." Population, 2324.

Tremont—Laid out 1844, incorporated 1866, is an active mercantile town catering to a large surrounding region, and has some minor manufactures. Products: Shirts, cigars, metal fittings. Newspaper, "West Schuylkill Press." Churches: Methodist, Lutheran (2), Evangelical, Reformed, Catholic. Population, 2015.

Yorkville—Incorporated 1865, adjoins Pottsville making it a suburb and residential section rather than a business or manufacturing town. Its religious needs are supplied by the churches of the larger city to a great extent.

SNYDER COUNTY.

Snyder County, erected from the southern part of Union in 1855, with an area of 311 square miles, is named in honor of Simon Snyder, former Governor of the State. It is a rich agricultural county, nearly three quarters of its area being in farms. The Pennsylvania Railroad crosses it from east to west, giving the best of transportation privileges. The county has 6 national and 1 state bank. There are 15 townships and 3 boroughs. Middleburg is the county seat, and Selingsgrove the largest town. The Susquehanna University, founded 1858, is in the last named place. Population, 17,129

BOROUGHS.

BEAVERTOWN—Formerly Swifttown, laid out 1810, has been the home of many prominent men. It is the meeting place for trade of the farmers. The only manufactures are shirts. Population, 525.

MIDDLEBURG—Settled before 1760, laid out 1800, made the county seat in 1856, has all the advantages of being both the trading and political center of a rich farming district. The two principal industries are: The making of sole leather and the spinning of silk and silk throwsters. Church, Lutheran. Newspaper, "Post." Population, 984.

SELINSGROVE—Settled 1755, was incorporated 1827, but the act was repealed the next year. Incorporated by decree 1853, it is the largest town in the county. Susquehanna University, founded 1858, is located here. The town is an active business place and has good sized industrial plants: Productions: Silk goods, boots and shoes, shirts, hosiery, flour and grist mill products. Newspapers: "Snyder County Tribune," "Times." Population, 1937.

TOWNSHIPS.

Townships' population: Adams 621, Beaver 309, Center 826, Chapman 839, Franklin 1,035, Jackson 629, Middlecreek 665, Monroe 1,566, Penn 1,117, Perry 999, Spring 1,087, Union 1,019, Washington 1,090, West Perry 653, West Beaver 1,228. Newspapers: Beaver Springs "Snyder County Herald." Freeburg "Courier." McClure "Plain Dealer." Products: Beaver Springs, shirts; Freeburg, cigars; Kreamer, shirts; McClure, shirts; Paxtonville, brick.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Erected April 17, 1795, from part of Bedford County, with an area of 1,034 square miles. It is not an agricultural region because of its elevation. The highest inhabited place in the state is Pocahontas. Dairying and hay growing succeeding well. Several railroads and the Lincoln Highway cross the county. Bituminous coal of a superior quality is the base of the industry of Somerset. The civil divisions comprise 25 townships and 23 boroughs. Banks 27. Population, 82,112.

TOWNSHIPS.

ADDISON—Originally included in the old Turkeyfoot township. Organized as Addison in 1800. Boroughs of Addison and Somerfield created within its borders. Churches: Presbyterian, Disciples, Brethren, Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical. Population, 1510.

ALLEGHENY—Formed in 1805 from a part of Southampton township. New Baltimore borough and Fair Hope township created from parts of its territory. Churches: Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, Reformed. Population, 747.

BLACK—Organized in 1886 from part of Milford township. Named in honor of Judge Jeremiah S. Black. Chief natural resource, coal. Population, 1465.

BROTHER'S VALLEY—Organized in 1771 from a part of Bedford County. Name probably bestowed by German Baptists or Brethren. Berlin borough created within its borders. Industries, coal mines. Population, 3482.

CONEMAUGH—Organized in February, 1801. Principal village, Davidsville. Chief industries: Coal mines and limestone quarries. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, German Baptist, Evangelical, Mennonite. Population, 6112.

ELK LICK—Organized in 1785 from a part of Bedford County. Contains rich deposits of coal. Salisbury borough created within its borders. Newspaper, "Somerset County Star." Population, 2800.

FAIRHOPE—Organized in 1891 from parts of Allegheny, Northampton and Southampton townships. Chief industries, development of mineral deposits. Population, 380.

GREENVILLE—Organized in 1812 from a part of Southampton township. Fine quality of limestone in abundance. Population depends upon agriculture for support. Churches: Reformed-Lutheran, Brethren. Population, 664.

JEFFERSON—Organized in 1847 and named in honor of President Thomas Jefferson. Has quantities of coal and limestone. Village, Bakersville. Churches: Lutheran, German Baptist. Population, 804.

JENNER—Organized in 1811 and named for Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination. Contains valuable deposits of coal and limestone. Much timber is cut. Jennerstown borough created within its borders. Population, 5795.

LARIMER—Organized in 1854. Principal occupations, agriculture and lumbering. Population, 606.

LINCOLN—Organized in 1890 from a part of Somerset township. Has large coal deposits. Churches, orthodox denominations. Population, 1500.

LOWER TURKEYFOOT—Organized in 1848 by a division of Turkeyfoot township. Ursina and Confluence boroughs created within its borders. Churches: Baptist, Church of God, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 1032.

MIDDLECREEK—Organized in 1853 and named after the stream of the same name. Coal mined for local use. Good limestone and some forest exist. Village, New Lexington. Church, Lutheran. Population, 690.

MILFORD—Organized about 1780 from a part of Turkeyfoot township. Township has produced great wealth from very fertile soil. Good quality limestone found in abundance. Coal mined for local consumption. Rockwood and New Centreville boroughs created within its borders. Population, 849.

NORTHAMPTON—Organized in 1852 from a part of Southampton township. Occupations, farming and dairying. Villages: Glencoe, Johnsburg. Population, 640.

OGLE—Organized in 1886 from a part of Paint township. Chief industry, lumbering. Population, 248.

PAINT—Organized in 1837 from a part of Shade township. Named after Paint Creek. Coal abounds throughout the township. Village, Bethel. Churches: Lutheran, United Brethren. Population, 3438.

QUEMAHONING—Named for its principal watercourse. Organized in 1775. In agricultural importance stands among the best townships in the county. Stoystown and Hooversville boroughs created within its borders. Population, 2597.

SHADE—Formed in 1814 and named after Shade Creek. Formerly included what is now known at Paint township. Contains considerable good-quality coal. Central City borough created within its borders. Churches: Reformed-Lutheran, Lutheran, United Brethren, Evangelical, German Baptist, Disciples. Population, 4916.

SOMERSET—Formed in 1796 from parts of Quemahoning and Milford townships. Borough of Somerset, capital of county, created within its borders. Famed for excellence of dairy products. People chiefly engaged in agriculture. Villages: Lavansville, Sipesville, Friedens. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, German Baptist. Population, 5237.

SOUTHAMPTON—Formed in 1801. Formerly included Allegheny, Greenville, Northampton and Larimer townships. Contains good farming land

and is rich in mineral deposits. Wellersburg borough created within its borders. Population, 413.

Stonycreek—Organized in 1792 as a township of Bedford County. Borough of Shanksville created within its borders. Population, 1441.

Summit—Organized in 1842 from parts of Elk Lick and Brothers' Valley townships. Territory abounds in agricultural and mineral resources. Meyersdale and Garrett boroughs created within its borders. Industry, coal mines. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, German Baptist, Roman Catholic. Population, 3098.

Upper Turkeyfoot—Organized in 1848 by a division of the old Turkeyfoot township. Village, Kingwood. Casselman borough created within its borders. Population, 1185.

BOROUGHS.

Somerset—The county seat of the county; has been the seat of justice since 1795. Highest county seat in state of Pennsylvania. Incorporated March 5, 1804. Is the center of a large number of coal mines of heavy production. A thriving, busy, prosperous community. Newspapers: "Democrat," "Herald" and "Standard." Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, Disciples, Baptist, Evangelical. Population, 3121.

Addison—Incorporated February 28, 1912, from part of Addison township. Is a rural community. Population, 190.

Benson—Incorporated November 15, 1892. Is the mercantile headquarters for a country district. Population, 365.

Berlin—Laid out as a town in 1784. Incorporated as a borough February 7, 1833. Principal industries: Coal mines, cigar factories and woodworking shop. Newspaper, "Record." Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, Evangelical, German Baptist, Disciples, Brethren. Population, 1563.

Boswell—Incorporated in 1904 from a part of Jenner township. Named for president of improvement company. Industry, coal mining. Newspaper, "Boswell News." Population, 2168.

Casselman—Laid out as a town in 1869. Incorporated in 1891 from part of Upper Turkeyfoot township. Products: Coal and railroad ties. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Union. Population, 242.

Central City—Incorporated May 6, 1918, from part of Shade township. Depends for its prosperity on coal mines. Population, 1051.

Confluence—Located at Confluence of Laurel Hill Creek and Castleman's River with the Youghiogheny River. Incorporated in 1873. Industry, coal mining. Has modern public services. Churches, 3. Population, 1031.

Garrett—Incorporated in 1900 from a part of Summit township. Laid out as a town in 1869. A prosperous community. Chief industry, coal mining. Population, 859.

Hooversville—Incorporated a borough in 1896 from a part of Quemahoning township. Rich in coal and agricultural resources. Named in

honor of Joseph Hoover, who founded the town. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Christian, German Baptist, United Brethren. Population, 1345.

JENNERSTOWN—Laid out in 1822 under name of Jennerville. Incorporated as Jennerstown in 1874. Mining interests predominate. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 172.

MEYERSDALE—Incorporated under name of Dale City in 1871. Name changed to Meyersdale in 1874. First named Meyers' Mills after Jacob Meyers. Industries: Cigar factories, coal mining. Newspaper, "Republican." Population, 3716.

NEW BALTIMORE—Laid out as a town in 1829. Incorporated in 1874. Named after the city of Baltimore, Maryland. Occupation, agriculture. Population, 174.

NEW CENTREVILLE—Incorporated March 6, 1854. "As neat and pleasant a town as one could find in months of travel." Population, 104.

PAINT—Incorporated in 1900. Contains rich stores of minerals. Chief industry, coal mining. Population, 1283.

ROCKWOOD—A prosperous borough incorporated in 1885. Rich coal veins underlie surface. Formerly called Mineral Point, when laid out as a town in 1857. Newspaper, "Somerset County Leader." Churches, 4. Population, 1362.

SALISBURY—Incorporated in 1862. Laid out as a town in 1794. Churches: Lutheran, Evangelical, Brethren, Mennonite. Population, 951.

SHANKSVILLE—Incorporated January 25, 1913, from part of Stonycreek township. Is a rural community. Population, 260.

SOMERFIELD—Laid out in 1818 as town of Smythfield, named for the founder, Philip D. Smyth. Incorporated as Somerfield in 1893. Has coal minor industries. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 169.

STOYSTOWN—Incorporated March 29, 1819, and because of faulty charter again in 1838. Chief industry, coal mining, in adjoining township. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 342.

URSINA—Incorporated in 1872. Named in honor of President Judge William J. Baer (Latin Ursus signifies "bear"). It contains a small business center and three churches. Population, 286.

WELLERSBURG—Laid out as a town in 1830 by George Weller. Incorporated 1857. One of the smallest boroughs in the county owing to the closing of its former iron industry. Population, 247.

WINDBER—Laid out as a town in 1897 by a coal company. Name is a transposition of the name Berwind. Incorporated July 3, 1900. Annexed parts of Paint township since 1910. Town has had phenomenal growth owing to its coal mining industry. Has modern public improvements and services. Newspaper, "Windber Era." Churches, representative of major orthodox denominations. Population, 9462.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Sullivan County, formed in the year 1847 from the county of Lycoming, is mountainous with a number of railroads crossing it, and has for natural resources coal, timber and soil. The principal industries are: Coal mining, tanning, farming, lumbering. The county has an area of 458 square miles, 30 per cent of which is farmed. The county seat is LaPorte. Population, 9,520.

TOWNSHIPS.

CHERRY—Created from Shrewsbury 1824, is a farming section. Population, 2920.

COLLEY—Taken from Cherry and erected 1849, named after Hon. William Colley, is a farm section. Population, 1743.

DAVIDSON—Established 1833 from Lycoming County, named after Hon. Asher Davidson. Population, 808.

ELKLAND—Established 1804, has since been greatly reduced from its original size in making other townships. Population, 671.

FORKS—Established 1833 from Lycoming County. Population, 477.

FOX—Established 1839, named in honor of George Fox, the founder of the Friends. Population, 569.

HILLSGROVE—Once part of Shrewsbury, erected as Plunket's Creek, which name it retained until 1856. Population, 480.

LAPORTE—Erected 1850 from parts of Cherry, Davidson and Shrewsbury. Population, 391.

SHREWSBURY—Originally erected from Lycoming County in 1803, named from a township in New Jersey. Population, 264.

BOROUGHS.

DUSHORE—Settled 1825, was known as Jacksons Hollow but was named from a French captain, Du Thouars, but changed to Dushore for ease of pronunciation. Products: Silk and silk throwsters, creamery products. Newspapers: "Gazette and Herald," "Sullivan Review." Population, 776.

EAGLESMERE—Was incorporated in 1899. Population, 172.

FORKSVILLE—Was incorporated in 1880. Population, 94.

LAPORTE—The county seat, was incorporated in 1852. Population, 175.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

Susquehanna County, deriving its title from the river of that name which enters the section, was erected in 1810 out of Luzerne County with an area of 824 square miles. The altitude of the territory is high and the surface somewhat rough and broken, fitting it for grazing or dairying rather than for ordinary farming. There still remains some of the fine hardwood forest that originally covered it. The anthracite coal basin extends into the southern section. These, with a fertile soil, supply the main natural resources. Of the total area, 84 per cent is in farms. The civil divisions of the county comprise 27 townships and 14 boroughs. The county seat is Montrose. Population, 34,763.

TOWNSHIPS.

Apolacon—Name taken from the Indian meaning "whence the messenger comes," erected 1846, is a hilly section with a few flats, or meadows, suitable to cultivation. Farming the only industry. Churches, located in the borough of Little Meadows. Population, 182.

Ararat—Erected from Herrick, Thomson and Gibson, 1852, is named for the mountain of the same name in Wayne County. Is a fair farming section with some water powers. Villages: Summit, Ararat. Population, 468.

Auburn—Formerly Braintrim, erected 1811, has an area of 48 square miles. It is one of the best agricultural locations in the county and well settled. Towns: West, South Auburn Center, with Auburn Corners. Churches: Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal. Population, 1152.

Bridgewater—Erected 1805, has been reduced greatly in the making of other townships. It is the centralmost district and surrounds the borough of Montrose. Farming is the main industry. Town, East Bridgewater. Churches are located mostly in Montrose. Population, 1093.

Brooklyn—Erected 1825, reduced by half to make Lathrop in 1846, was formerly a timber section, but has now the cleared land under cultivation. Towns: Brooklyn and East Dimmock. Population, 837.

Choconut—Erected 1813 from Rush, derives its name from the creek which traverses it. It is a hilly region, rather rough for cultivation, having some beautiful lakes. There is some water power used, but the people are almost exclusively farmers. Villages: Choconut and St. Joseph. Population, 258.

Clifford—Erected 1806, is a hilly area, with several lakes much visited in summer. Dairying is the main industry. Villages: Lansdale, Mt. Atlas Mills and Cliffords Corners. Churches, mostly in Forest City. Population, 880.

Dimock—Erected 1832, is a dairying district, and much attention is given

to the breeding of fine cattle. Towns: Dimock, Elk Lake and Parke Vale. Churches: Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist. Population, 808.

Forest Lake—Formed from Middletown, Silver Lake and Bridgewater in 1836, is hilly and not well suited for cultivation. Industry, dairying and creameries. Villages: Birchardville, Forest City. Churches: Baptist, Methodist. Population, 528.

Franklin—Erected 1835, is a section of valleys, much of which is covered with uncut timber. Dairying is the main occupation of the residents. Villages: Snow Hollow, Upsonville and Franklin Forks. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist. Population, 419.

Gibson—Erected 1813, is a good dairying and stock raising section, with small areas fitted for cultivation or fruit growing. The principal industry is agriculture. Villages: Kennedy Hill, Gelatt, Smiley, Union Hill, Gibson and South Gibson. Churches: Methodist and Presbyterian. Population, 700.

Great Bend—Erected 1814, had been known previously as Willingborough. Settled in 1787, in the great bend of the Susquehanna River on the site of an Indian camp, it is both a beautiful and fertile country. Farming is the occupation of the population. Villages: Red Rock, Locust Hill, Taylortown. Churches mostly in Great Bend. Population, 638.

Harford—Erected 1808, has some fertile land, but is mostly a hilly stony region suited to grazing. Dairying is the principal industry. Villages: Oakley, Harford. Churches: Congregational, Methodist. Population, 1049.

Harmony—Settled 1787, is scenically remarkable, but ill suited for agriculture. Some farms and dairies have been developed. Villages: Oakland, Harmony, Jameson, Brushville. Population, 606.

Herrick—Erected 1825, from Gibson and Clifford, reduced 1854 when part was given to Ararat, has some standing timber in the northern section, with the south brought under cultivation in a number of good farms. Villages: Dimock's Corners (Dimockville), Herrick. Churches: Methodist, Baptist. Population, 544.

Jackson—Erected 1815, reduced by half to form Thomson 1833, is a rolling country, the most of which is arable. Farming is the main industry. Village, Jackson. Churches: Baptist, Methodist. Population, 566.

Jessup—Erected 1846 from Bridgewater and Rush, with an area of 4½ square miles, has a diversified surface with much land well fitted for agriculture. Villages: Porter Ridge, Fairdale. Churches: Baptist, Methodist. Population, 464.

Lathrop—Taken from Brooklyn and erected 1846, has fertile soil particularly adopted to produce grass. Much hay is shipped and dairying is the main industry. Villages: Lakeside, Pine Grove. Population, 553.

Lennox—Erected 1813, the second after the formation of the county, is a region of high ridges and narrow valleys, not much of which is used for

farms. Such land as is available is fertile and many fine farms are to be found. Industries associated with farming take first place. Villages: Lenoxville, West Lennox, Glenwood, and Centerville. Churches: Baptist, Methodist. Population, 1024.

Liberty—Erected 1835, is a district whose main business is dairying, with some stock breeding and sheep grazing. Villages: Lawsville, Upsonville, Franklin Forks and Butts Corner. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist. Population, 559.

Middletown—Erected 1814 from Rush, part taken to make Forest Lake in 1836, is an agricultural district. Villages: Middletown Center, Prattville, Jackson. Church, Methodist. Population, 388.

New Milford—Settled 1793, is one of the larger townships and has a soil well adapted for grain or grass. Dairying is the principal industry of the agricultural population. Villages: East New Milford, Summersville. Churches: See New Milford borough. Population, 839.

Oakland—Taken from Harmony 1853, has an exceedingly broken surface not adapted to agriculture. Villages: Oakland, Jameson, Brushville. Churches nearly all in Susquehanna. Population, 420.

Rush—Erected 1801, has given the most of its territory for the erection of other civil divisions. The first settlers took up farms in the choicest locations on the Wyalusing Creek which were, and are, the best farms in the district. Agriculture is the main occupation of the residents. Villages: Rush, Snyders, Rushville. Churches: Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic. Population, 815.

Silver Lake—Erected 1813, originally had an area of 35 square miles. It was formerly heavy wooded with many lakes but is now exclusively a farming section. Villages: Silver Lake, Brackney, Richmond. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic. Population, 422.

Springville—Erected 1814 from Bridgewater, since the timber has been removed has many fine farms, but grazing is the more common use made of the land, and dairying the important industry. Villages: Springville, Lynn, Niven. Churches: Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 977.

Thompson—Erected from Jackson 1833, was a heavy timber section, is now fitted for grazing and dairying is the important industry. Village, Thompson. Churches: See under Starrucca. Population, 345.

BOROUGHS.

Dundaff—Cleared in 1799, incorporated 1828, with bounds one mile square, had early hopes of being the business center of this part of the state, but another town, naturally better located, displaced it. It is now a popular summer resort. Churches: Presbyterian and Methodist. Population, 95.

Forest City—Laid out in 1871 at the completion of a railroad. Was in the beginning literally a city in the forest, but is now the largest town in

the county. Products: Coal, silk goods (the most important), cigars. Newspaper, "The News." Population, 6004.

Friendsville—Laid out 1819 for the Society of Friends, from which came its name, incorporated 1848, failed to attract the settlers expected. It is now a trading center and has a creamery. Church, Catholic. Population, 74.

Great Bend—Incorporated 1860, derives its name from its location in the corner around which the Susquehanna makes a great sweep. It is a good business town and has many summer visitors. The tanning and finishing of leather is the main factory industry. Newspaper, "Plain Dealer." Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic. Population, 666.

Hallstead—Incorporated 1874, is rather irregularly laid out, but beautifully located south of the Susquehanna River. The railroad yards and round house of the Lackawanna System employ many. Several factories produce: Lumber, furniture and silk goods. Newspaper, "County Herald." Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist. Population, 1261.

Hopbottom—(Foster), Laid out 1850, incorporated 1881, is an important shipping station on the Lackawanna Railroad. It is the headquarters of the Hopbottom Water Company. Churches: Methodist, Universalist. Population, 349.

Lanesboro—Settled by Martin Lane, established as a post office 1830. Is a busy town and mercantile center. Church, Methodist. Population, 805.

Little Meadows—Incorporated 1859 after several years struggle, was not allowed its borough privileges until 1862. It is a business point for the surrounding farm region. Churches: Presbyterian, Catholic. Population, 119.

Montrose—Surveyed 1812, incorporated 1824. Is the county seat, having all the advantages which go with this honor. While not a manufacturing place, its factories produce: Machinery, creamery products, medicines. Newspapers: "Democrat," "Independent Republican." Churches: Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Universalist, Catholic. Population, 1661.

New Milford—Settled 1789, incorporated 1859, is a commercial center of importance and the shipping point for a large district. Newspaper, "Advertiser." Churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, Baptist, Universalist. Population, 664.

Oakland—Opposite Susquehanna, incorporated 1884, is closely joined to the larger place in business, industries and life. For products and newspapers see under Susquehanna. Churches: Methodist, Episcopal, Evangelical. Population, 1120.

Susquehanna—The metropolis of the county, incorporated 1853, is the great business and manufacturing center of the county. The locating of its repair shops by the Erie Railroad gave the town a start which has brought it to its present size. A number of small factories have established themselves in the district. Products: Tinware, lumber, cigars, silks, metals and metal

products. Newspapers: "Ledger," " Transcript." Churches: Baptist, Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Universalist. Population, 3764.

THOMPSON—Incorporated 1876, is the trading center of a wide agricultural district. Churches: Methodist, Baptist. Population, 295.

UNIONDALE—Incorporated 1885, is the trading point much used by the surrounding farmers. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist. Population, 370.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Tioga County, organized 1804 from Lycoming, is one of the larger counties, having an area of 1,142 square miles. It derives its name from the river which flows from it, is hilly, better adapted for grazing, than staple farming, although the bottom lands are fertile. Sixty-one per cent of the area is farmed. In the southern part are superior bituminous coal veins. A State Normal School is located at Mansfield. Wellsboro is the county seat and largest town. Civil divisions: 32 townships, 11 boroughs. Banks, 10. Population, 38,118.

TOWNSHIPS.

Bloss—Taken from Covington and named in honor of Aaron Bloss, founder of Blossburg, organized 1841, has area of 20 square miles. The township is rough and rugged, suited only to grazing or dairying. Surface is underlaid with fine seams of semi-bituminous coal, the mining of which is the main industry. Villages: Arnot, Landrus. Churches: Presbyterian, Episcopal, Catholic, Evangelical. Population, 1427.

Brookfield—Organized 1827, from Westfield, with area of 28 square miles, is somewhat rugged, but most of the soil is arable and under cultivation. One of the most distinctly agricultural districts in the county. Villages: Brookfield, Sylvester, Austinsburg, Phillips. Churches: Methodist (2), Baptist (2). Population, 572.

Charleston—Organized 1820 from Delmar, with area of 55 square miles, is elevated with much marshy land. Many fine farms, and agriculture the main industry. Villages: Charleston, Cherry Flats, Darrt, Round Top. Churches: Baptist (3), Methodist (3), Christian. Population, 1491.

Chatham—Organized 1828 from Deerfield with area of 40 square miles, is a gently rolling region with few uncultivated districts. Cereals, tobacco and fruits are the main crops. Villages: Chatham, Little Marsh, Shortsville and East Chatham. Churches: Methodist and Baptist. Population, 612.

Clymer—Originally Middletown, organized 1850, named after George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Has an area of 37 square miles, the most of which is available for farming. Lumbering is also pursued in a limited way. Villages: Clymer, Mixtown, Sabinsville, Lansing, Azelta. Churches: Bethodist, Baptist. Population, 759.

Covington—Organized 1815 from Tioga, included a half dozen townships. Has now area of 36 square miles. Industry, farming. Village, West Covington. Churches: Methodist, Adventist. Population, 764.

Deerfield—Organized 1814 from Delmar with original area of 150 square miles, has many fertile valleys highly cultivated. Fruit growing is also practiced on the more elevated slopes. Village, Academy Corners. Church, Baptist. Population, 610.

DELMAR—Organized 1807, has area of 85 square miles of very diversified country. The rougher portions used for grazing, dairying being prominent industry. Villages: Stony Fork, Stokesdale, Kennedy, Olmsville, Knapp, Delmar, Draper, Balsom. Churches: Baptist, Methodist. Population, 2147.

DUNCAN—Organized 1837 from Delmar, Charleston and Morris townships, one of the smaller divisions, having an area of 20 square miles. The surface is rugged, not well fitted to farming, but the sub-surface contains a great tonnage of semi-bituminous coal. This latter supplies the principal occupation of the township. Villages: Antrim (has important coal drifts), Summit, Brownlee. Churches: Episcopal, Catholic, Baptist, Lutheran, Evangelical. Population, 906.

ELK—Organized 1856 from Delmar and Morris, has area of 80 square miles. Is a series of mountains and ravines, with some swift streams. Agriculture, particularly dairying, the main industry. Villages: Leetonia, which has a large lumber concern and a tannery, Malone. Church, Methodist. Population, 562.

ELKLAND—Organized since 1910 when old Nelson was taken and named Elkland with an area of 10 square miles. Contains large amount of good farm land. Residents mostly farmers. Churches: Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist. Population, 404.

FARMINGTON—Organized 1830 with area of 36 square miles, taken from Elkland. While the surface is rugged there is a large amount of tillable land. Main industry is farming. Villages: Farmington, West Farmington, Elbridge, Odle Corners. Churches: Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist. Population, 582.

GAINES—Organized 1837 from Shippen, has area of 50 square miles. One of the most picturesque townships in the county, was originally heavily forested. Agriculture is the principal industry. Some coal is mined and packing box and glove factories. Villages: Gaines, Marshfield, Watrous, Manhattan, Phoenix. Churches: Methodist, Baptist. Population, 598.

HAMILTON—Organized 1871 from Bloss and Ward, has area of 15 square miles. Still some timber, and coal is mined. Many work at mining but agriculture principal employment. Village, Morris Run. Churches: Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, Catholic, Lutheran. Population, 1882.

JACKSON—Organized 1815, named in honor of Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, contains 45 square miles. Is a fairly fertile farm section. Villages: Daggetts, Millertown, Trowbridge, Jackson Summit, Maple Ridge. Churches: Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal. Popualtion, 218.

LAWRENCE—Organized 1816, has area of 34 square miles, the most of which is arable. Farming, particularly tobacco growing, the main industry. Villages: Horacetown, Lawrence, Tomkins, Lathrop. Churches: See Lawrenceville. Population, 673.

LIBERTY—Organized 1823 from Covington and Delmar, has area of as level land as can be found in the county. Interested in horticulture as well as agriculture. Villages: Liberty, Hartford, Sebrings, East Point, Nauvoo. Churches: Lutheran, Evangelical, Methodist. Population, 887.

MIDDLEBURY—Organized 1822 from Delmar and Elkland townships, area 48 square miles. Farming main industry, with some fruit growing. Villages: Holliday, Hammond, Niles, Keeneyville, Middlebury. Churches: Baptist, Methodist. Population, 1090.

MORRIS—Organized 1824 from Delmar, has an area of 65 square miles of mountainous country. Some of this rugged surface has been brought under cultivation and produces good crops of grains and grass. Churches: Methodist, Baptist. Villages: Loyd, Morris, Hoytville, Blackwells. Population, 802.

NELSON—Was organized as a borough in 1886, with the large area of 10 square miles. Is a rural district with many good farms. Since 1910 the borough form of government has been discarded. Churches: Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist. Population, 404.

PUTNAM—Is the name taken by Covington borough when it dis-incorporated in 1897. The original incorporation in 1831 enclosed a plot about one square mile. It has been an important business center, and still retains several manufacturing concerns. Churches: Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian. Population, 373.

RICHMOND—Organized 1824 from Covington, has an area of 55 square miles. Much of the land is tillable and fertile. Main industry is agriculture. Villages: Lambs Creek, Canoe Camp, Mardin. Churches: Methodist, Christian. Population, 1136.

RUTLAND—Organized 1828 from Sullivan and Jackson, is rather rougher than its neighbors, and less suited to cultivation. The industry of its farmers has brought it to the front as an agricultural district. Churches: See Roseville. Population, 569.

SHIPPEN—Organized 1823 from Delmar, has area of 45 square miles. Much of the land is mountainous. Much good land farmed in the valleys. Villages: Gaines, Watrous, Manhattan, Gurnee. Churches: Methodist, Baptist. Population, 483.

TIOGA—In 1797 erected as a township from Lycoming County, ogranized as the county Tioga in 1804, and later in the same year a greater part was made this separate township. After a number of reductions the area now remaining is 40 square miles. The cultivatable land is limited but supports a number of farmers. Villages: Mitchel's Creek, Brooklyn (Tioga), Painter Run. Church, Methodist. Population, 696.

UNION—Organized 1830 from Sullivan, has area of 60 square miles. Most of the district is upland plateau, formerly heavily wooded, having some of the highest elevations in the county. Farming the main industry. Villages: Penbryn, Newelltown, Roaring Branch, Ogdensburg, Union Center and Gleason. Churches: Baptist, Methodist, Catholic. Population, 1234.

WARD—Organized 1852 from Sullivan and Union, has area of high rocky land not well suited to agriculture. Coal seams underlie some of the land, are inadequately developed. Villages: See borough of Fall Brook. Church, Methodist. Population, 185.

WESTFIELD—Organized 1821 from Deerfield, has area of 24 square miles. Has much fine farm land and the principal occupation, farming and fruit-growing. Villages: Cowanesque, Potter Brook, Phillips Station. Churches: Methodist, Baptist. Population, 902.

BOROUGHS.

BLOSSBURG—Settled 1792, incorporated 1871, early name, Peters Camp. Is the center of the south county coal trade. Products: Coal, shirts, boxes. Newspaper, "Herald." Churches: Congregational (2), Catholic (2), Episcopal (2), Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist. Population, 2033.

ELKLAND—Laid out 1806, incorporated 1849, is the trading headquarters of a farming and dairying district. Has a large tannery, creamery and wood working establishment. Products: Sole leather, condensed milk, turned and carved woods. Newspaper, "Journal." Churches: Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist. Population, 1703.

KNOXVILLE—Planned 1835 by Thomas Procter, incorporated 1850. Is a well-located town connected by many good roads with the surrounding farms for which it is the natural center and shipping point. Products: Cigars and creamery products. Newspaper, "Courier." Churches: Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian. Population, 696.

LAWRENCEVILLE—Incorporated 1831, is located at the junction of two rivers. Was a great lumber town until the depletion of its forests. Is now a mercantile town with a few minor manufactures. Products: Cigars, boxes. Churches: Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Christian. Population, 508.

LIBERTY—Founded 1793, incorporated 1893, is a rural town, the shopping place of the nearby farmers. Has wood working establishment. Population, 194.

MANSFIELD—Settled 1797, incorporated 1857, has well-built modern business section catering to an agricultural community. A good sized furniture factory is the largest manufacturing concern. Newspaper, "Advertiser." Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Universalist. Is the seat of a State Normal School. Population, 609.

OSCEOLA—Incorporated 1882, is really a township, erected 1857, with a borough government, having an area of 7800 acres. It is almost entirely an agricultural district, specializing on dairying. Church, Methodist. Population, 568.

ROSEVILLE—Settled by William Rose, for whom it was named, 1806, incorporated 1876, dis-incorporated between 1900 and 1910 and joined with Rutland township, was re-incorporated in more recent years. It was made

a post office in 1828 under the name "Rutland" which title it still retains. Is a rural town. Church, Methodist. Population, 119.

TIOGA—Settled 1792, incorporated 1860, is farming center with a few factories. Products: Paint, building materials. Newspaper, "Argus." Churches: Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Catholic. Population, 368.

WESTFIELD—Laid out 1809, incorporated 1867, has an area of 670 acres. It is the business center of the prosperous township, Brookfield. Several factories produce: Leather, condensed milk, stone work. Newspaper, "Free Press." Churches: Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, Universalist. Population, 1303.

WELLSBORO—Platted 1805, incorporated 1830, is the county seat and metropolis. Is a busy, beautiful town with good mercantile establishments and a number of factories. It is the home of many retired farmers. Products: Coal, stoves, planing mill products, condensed milk, the latter being the most important. Newspapers: "Agitator," "Gazette." Churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist (2), Catholic. Population, 3452.

UNION COUNTY.

Union, formed 1813 from Northumberland, embraced Snyder township and New Berlin was the county seat. After division Derrstown, now Lewisburg, laid out by Lewis Derr, was chosen for that honor. Has the best of railroad facilities, mountain water, and coal nearby. With an area of 305 square miles, the county is one of the best in agriculture in the state. Fifty per cent of the land is in farms, and of the 1411, all but four are run by Americans. Manufacturing is carried on to a limited extent in the boroughs. Bucknell University is located at Lewisburg. Population, 15,850.

TOWNSHIPS.

BUFFALO—Population, 1487.
EAST BUFFALO—Population, 1074.
GREGG—Population, 775.
HARTLEY—Population, 1116.
KELLY—Population, 1212.
LEWIS—Population, 782.
LIMESTONE—Population, 639.
UNION—Population, 638.
WEST BUFFALO—Population, 760.
WHITE DEER—Population, 1789.

BOROUGHS.

HARTLETON—Is a truly rural town, the meeting place and trading point of the nearby farmers and dairymen. Population, 161.

LEWISBURG—The county seat, is the metropolis of the county. Its strategic position on the railroads and river has made of it an important mercantile and manufacturing center. Bucknell, one of the finest educational institutions in the state, is located here. It was founded as an Academy at New Berlin, moved to Lewisburg a College, and later became Bucknell University. Products: Furniture (largest industry), agricultural implements, wagons, chemicals, shirts, knit goods. Newspapers: "Journal," "Saturday News." Population, 3204.

MIFFLINBURG—The second largest town in the county. Besides being an important trading point, has a number of manufacturing concerns, the majority of which are engaged in wagon and carriage making. Products: Farm tools, wagons and their parts, planing mill products and silk and silk throwsters. Newspaper, "Telegraph." Population, 1744.

NEW BERLIN—Is a pretty country town with many retired farmers as residents. Nearly all of the mercantile and business interests are agricultural. There is one shirt factory and a creamery among the industrial establishments. Population, 460.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Erected March 12, 1800, from parts of Allegheny and Lycoming counties. Name derived from the Indian title for French Creek "In-nan-ga-eh." Area, 671 square miles, half of which is farmed. Petroleum, iron ore and bituminous coal are among its natural products, but owes its development to petroleum. County seat, Franklin. Civil divisions: 23 townships, 7 boroughs, 2 cities. Banks, 12. Population, 59,184.

CITIES.

FRANKLIN—Seat of justice of Venango County, formerly the "old Indian town of Venango"; settled by the French as early as 1754. Laid out as a town April 18, 1795. Incorporated as a borough in 1828. Incorporated as a city April 14, 1868. City later adopted the commission form of government. Possesses large and varied industrial enterprises. Has developed modern municipal organization in all departments. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Baptist, United Evangelical, Roman Catholic. Banks, 3. Newspapers: "Advocate and Journal," "Evening News," "Venango Citizen Press," "Venango Herald." Population, 9970.

OIL CITY—Settled in 1796. Laid out as a town in 1859-60. Incorporated as a borough in 1862. Annexed Venango City April 11, 1871. Chartered as a city in 1881. Annexed Siverly and West End boroughs since 1910. Has had phenomenal growth owing to its mammoth oil interests. Products: Gas, oil, machinery, pottery, barrels, boilers. Has efficient police and fire departments, modern public services and improvements. Newspapers: "Oil City Derrick," "Blizzard." Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Lutheran, Baptist, United Presbyterian, Roman Catholic. Population, 21,274.

TOWNSHIPS.

ALLEGHENY—Erected in 1800. Reduced to form Oil Creek township and make addition to Forest County. Population, 241.

CANAL—Created November 28, 1833, from Sugar Creek township. Prominent as agricultural district. Population, 649.

CHERRYTREE—Organized in 1806. Consolidated with Plum township in 1817. Still contains paying oil wells. Population, 1018.

CLINTON—Organized in 1855 from parts of Scrubgrass and Irwin townships. Clintonville borough created within its borders. Rich in oil, gas and coal and deep fertility of its soil. Population, 827.

CORNPLANTER—Organized November 28, 1833. Here the production, transportation and manufacture of petroleum first took definite form. Siverly borough, later annexed to Oil City, created within its borders. Rouseville borough taken from its territory. Population, 1682.

Cranberry—Organized in 1830 from part of French Creek township. Moderate oil production furnishes chief industry. Towns: Salem City, Cranberry Postoffice, Hill City. Population, 2971.

French Creek—Organized in 1806 and named for creek of same designation. Seat of considerable agriculture and flour milling. Boroughs of Utica and Polk created within its borders. Population, 825.

Irwin—Originally of Allegheny County, brought into Venango County upon its erection in 1800. Reduced in area to form Clinton township. Villages: Mechanicsville, Barkeyville. Industries, grist and flour mills. Chief occupation, agriculture. Population, 1159.

Jackson—Formed in 1845 out of Plum, Oakland, Canal and Sugar Creek townships. Cooperstown borough created within its borders. Population, 507.

Mineral—Formally named October 24, 1870. Erected from parts of Sandy Creek and French Creek townships. Chief village, Raymilton. Seat of oil refining and coal business. Population, 434.

Oakland—Organized in 1841. Chiefly agricultural. Principal village, Dempseytown. Population, 770.

Oil Creek—Organized August 30, 1866, from parts of Cornplanter and Allegheny townships. Borough of Pleasantville created within its borders. Chief industries, oil and agriculture. Population, 451.

Pinegrove—Organized in 1824 from a part of Farmington and Toby's Creek townships. Seat of Dickinson College. Villages: Coal Hill, Centerville, Lineville. Agriculture has largely succeeded the vanishing oil and gas industry. Population, 1060.

Plum—Established in 1806, and separated in 1817 from Cherrytree township. Reduced to form Oakland and Jackson townships. Essentially agricultural. Sunville, erected into a borough in 1879, annexed to Plum township. Population, 752.

President—Erected April 3, 1850, from parts of Pinegrove, Cornplanter and Tionesta (Forest County). Lack of agricultural resources abundantly compensated for by oil and timber wealth. Population, 220.

Richland—Formed in 1806. Reduced to form Clarion County. Named for the fertility of its soil and wealth of agricultural resources. Population, 850.

Rockland—Authorized at the division of the county under the name of Rock. Probably organized as the township of Rockland in 1817. Once seat of considerable iron, coal and oil industries. Population, 1333.

Sandy Creek—Named in 1834, having been taken from French Creek township. Has excellent agricultural resources and fair oil production. Village, May's Mills. Population, 922.

Scrubgrass—Formed in 1806. Reduced in 1855 to form Clinton township. Industries: Dairy products, local coal mining, small oil production. Soil of good fertility and capable of development. Population, 698.

Sugar Creek—Founded October 6, 1800, from the original area in Crawford County. Chief villages: Reno, Rocky Grove. Occupation, chiefly agricultural. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 4390.

Victory—Erected September 6, 1876. Township progressing. Occupation, principally agricultural. Chief village, Springville. Population, 250.

BOROUGHS.

Clintonville—Incorporated as a borough January 28, 1878. Rich in oil, gas and coal, and has great wealth in agricultural resources. Chief villages: Summit City, Kennerdell, Beringer City, Dean City. Population, 329.

Emlenton—Incorporated January 27, 1859. One of most attractive towns in the county. Chief industry, oil. Newspaper, "The News." Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Roman Catholic. Population, 1025.

Pleasantville—Incorporated as a borough March 22, 1850. Chief industry, oil. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 652.

Polk—Originally known as Waterloo. Incorporated under present name August 23, 1886. Seat of State Institution for Feeble-Minded of Western Pennsylvania. Center of fine agricultural region. Population, 2262.

Rouseville—Named for H. R. Rouse, who drilled the first oil well there. Products: Oil and barrels. Incorporated as a borough in 1900. Chief industry, oil refining. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic. Population, 818.

Utica—Incorporated in November, 1863. In midst of fine agricultural region. Exports glass sand. Church, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 251.

WARREN COUNTY.

Warren County, formed from parts of Allegheny and Lycoming counties in 1800. Named for Joseph Warren who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill. It is a high broken plateau originally clothed with a dense forest growth, now covered with well cultivated farms. Has an area of 902 square miles. The natural resources are arable soil, oil and gas. Its fuel supply, other than gas, is secured from nearby counties. The principal industries are: Farming, production of gas and oil, the manufacture of iron, steel, cars, castings, automobile parts, furniture and other articles of commerce. Warren is the county seat. Civil divisions: 23 townships, 8 boroughs. Banks, 10. Population, 40,024.

CITY.

WARREN—Is the county seat and metropolis of this region, having more than one third of the population of the county. Since 1795 the name "Warren town" has been on the maps of Pennsylvania but was not incorporated until 1832. Naturally well located, both from the scenic and practical standpoint, is a city about which many manufacturing concerns have gathered. Products: Explosives, oils, castings, furniture, machinery, boilers, axles, gas, clothing, chemicals. Newspapers: "Mirror" and "Times." Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist, Baptist, Catholic, Episcopal, Evangelical Association. Population, 14,272.

TOWNSHIPS.

BROKENSTRAW—Organized by Crawford County in 1800, was the original township of Warren. In 1821 the county made twelve divisions of its territory, of which Brokenstraw was number four. Settled originally for its timber, since the depletion of the forests has turned to agriculture. Villages: Youngsville, Irvineton. Churches: Methodist, Catholic, Lutheran. Population, 1065.

CHERRY GROVE—Erected from Sheffield 1847, has experienced all the ups and downs of an oil well boom. The village of Garfield, now occupied by 25 people, was in 1883 a town of 6,000. Churches: Union, Catholic. Population, 119.

COLUMBUS—Erected 1821 and 1825, is an agricultural township. Village, (Columbus' Borough). Churches: In the borough and United Brethren. Population, 922.

CONEWANGO—Erected 1832, is an agricultural district whose proximity to Warren makes it attractive both to farmers and those seeking estates. Town, North Warren, near which is the State Hospital for the Insane. Churches: See Warren city. Population, 3444.

CORYDON—Erected 1846 from McKean County, has much farm land,

and still retains some timber. The principal industry is dairying. Has also a factory producing turned and carved wood. Corydon is the only village in the district. Church, Methodist. Population, 330.

Deerfield—Erected 1821, first known as "Number Eleven," was in the beginning a wooded wilderness. Clearing of the land did not reveal much suitable to agriculture. Oil was discovered, and while it lasted, made the township a hive of industry. Town, the borough of Tidioute. Churches: See above borough. Population, 411.

Eldred—Erected 1843, has a sandy loam soil which is well adapted for farming, particularly grazing. Is one of the principal dairying districts in the county. Towns: Eldred and Grand Valley. Churches: Outside of the borough, Grand Valley, there is a Methodist church. Population, 615.

Elk—Erected 1830, is one of the largest and most thinly settled townships in the county. Surface is rough and rocky. Agriculture is the main industry. Churches: Lutheran, Methodist, Evangelical and Catholic. Population, 423.

Farmington—Erected 1853 from Pine Grove, is, as the name implies, well adapted to agriculture. Towns: Jackson Run, Lander, Farmington. Churches: Methodist, Baptist, Congregational. Population, 769.

Freehold—Erected 1833, from Columbus and Sugar Grove, has an area of 35 square miles. The gravelly soil produces good crops, particularly fruits. Towns: Lottsville, Four Corners, Wrightsville. Churches: Methodist (2). Population, 976.

Glade—Erected 1844, since deforestation no use has been found for most of its surface. Farming is the main industry, carried on under difficulties. Proximity to Warren has made it unnecessary to have either post office or church. Population, 976.

Kinzua—Erected 1821, derives its name from the Indian for "fish." Is a good fruit and cereal district and many are engaged in dairying. Village, Kinzua. Church, Methodist. Population, 447.

Limestone—Erected 1829 from the provisional township of Tionesta, is a lumbering and farming district. At one period it yielded large quantities of oil. Church, Union. Population, 300.

Mead—Erected 1847 from Sheffield, Kinzua and Pleasant, has been turning its attention to agriculture since the waning of its oil wells. Farming the main industry but the refining of oil occupies the attention of many. Towns: Stoneham, Clarendon, North Clarendon, and Tiona. Church, Evangelical. Population, 1081.

Pine Grove—Erected 1821, has many broad hills and flats well suited to agriculture which is the main occupation. Town, Russelburg. Church, Methodist. Population, 1077.

Pittsfield—Erected 1847 from Spring Creek and Brokenstraw, is an agricultural district having many dairies. Towns: Pittsfield, formerly "The

Corners"; Garland and Torpedo. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic. Population, 1071.

PLEASANT—Erected 1834, derives its name from the beauty of its location. Farming the main industry. Lying directly opposite Warren, the business and religious interests center in the county seat. Population, 490.

SHEFFIELD—Erected 1833 from Kinzua, while having land suitable to agriculture, has for its main industry manufacturing, the factories clustering around the town. The village Sheffield owes its origin to the coming of large tanneries, but other industries have followed. Products: Lumber, oils, cooperage, glass bottles, engines, artificial fuel. Newspaper, "Observer." Churches: Methodist, Evangelical, Lutheran, Catholic. Population, 3891.

SOUTHWEST—Erected 1838 from Deerfield, lies in the south-west corner of the county. Main industry farming. Town: Enterprise. Churches: Methodist and Baptist. Population, 566.

SPRING CREEK—Erected 1821 from the original Brokenstraw, has diversity of soil and agricultural products. Fruit growing, dairying and stock raising main pursuits. Towns: Spring Creek, West Spring Creek. Churches: Congregational, Methodist. Population, 772.

SUGAR GROVE—Erected 1831, is not surpassed by any other section of the county in its agricultural possibilities. Dairying, fruit growing, as well as general farming are the industries. Maple sugar is one of the products. Towns: Sugar Grove, Chandler's Valley. Churches: United Brethren, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, Lutheran. Population, 902.

TRIUMPH—Erected 1878, was for a time an oil section, but is now devoted principally to agriculture. Towns: Triumph, McGraws. Churches: Methodist, Union. Population, 389.

WATSON—Erected 1880 from Limestone, was named for Hon. L. F. Watson, former owner of large tracts of timber. Lumbering, the clearing of land and farming engage the attention of its residents. Population, 266.

CORNPLANTER INDIAN RESERVATION—Containing 1000 acres was set aside by the State of Pennsylvania as a gift to John Obeal, alias Cornplanter, for meritorious services during the Revolutionary War. There is now a school and Presbyterian church on the reservation. Population, 35.

BOROUGHS.

BEAR LAKE—Formerly Freehold, incorporated September 6, 1887, the result of railroad enterprise. It derives its name from a lake deep and clear, but without visible outlet. It is the shopping center of a rural district. Churches: United Brethren and Methodist. Population, 241.

CLARENDON—Incorporated 1882, rose with an oil boom and did not collapse as did so many of the towns which developed at this period in the county history. Products: Crude and refined oils, gas, sole leather. Churches: Methodist, Evangelical, Congregational, Presbyterian. Population, 928.

COLUMBUS—Incorporated 1853 at the height of the trade in lumber, is

now the center of an agricultural region. Churches: Methodist, Universalist. Population, 312.

GRAND VALLEY—Was located along a new railroad about 1840, was important as a lumber town. Since the disappearance of the woods the main business of the town is catering to the wants of the rural population. Church, Methodist. Population, 221.

SUGAR GROVE—Is the mercantile and social center of a farming district in one of the best agricultural townships in the county. Churches: United Brethren, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist. Population, 371.

TIDIOUTE—Incorporated 1862, became a city in a night with the opening of a great oil field in this region. It has branched out in Manufacturing, which in a measure has replaced the diminishing oil wells. Products: Cutlery, lumber, oil, furniture. Newspaper, "Press." Churches: Methodist, Congregational. Population, 1063.

YOUNGSVILLE—Named after its first permanent settler, incorporated 1849, is the second largest town in the county. Its main industry is the making of furniture, which is turned out in large quantities. The town is the mercantile center of a rich farm section. Products: Furniture, mirrors, leather goods and grist mill products. Newspaper, "Enterprise." Churches: Methodist, Presbyterian. Population, 1611.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Washington County, one of the first civil divisions to be named after "The Father of his Country," was formed in the year 1781, from the county of Westmoreland. It lies about ten miles south of Pittsburgh, area 862 square miles, and is on a par with the other parts of this district in natural resources. Bituminous coal is plentiful, gas found in abundance, and there are thousands of acres of farming lands. Climate is salubrious, water good, transportation, whether rail or highway, of the best. Among the products of the county are: Coal, gas, pottery and brick, chemicals, glass, iron, steel and tin plate. Civil divisions: 30 townships, 32 boroughs, 1 city. Banks, 40. Population, 188,992.

CITY.

WASHINGTON—So named permanently 1784, was chartered 1810, having been a part of South Strabane township. Its borough rights were improved in 1852, and in the years following expanded its territory 12 times until it now covers an area of three and a half square miles. The county seat, almost exactly in the center of the county, is both a residential and business city of prominence. Surrounded by such natural resources as coal, gas, oil, is the home of many factories. Products: Glass and glass ware, brick, pottery, fire clay products, tin and tin plate, sheet steel and iron, machinery, electrical supplies, pipes and tubing and quantities of coal, gas and oil. There are two newspapers: "The Observer" and the "Reporter." Washington Seminary for girls, Washington and Jefferson Academy for boys and the oldest college west of the Alleghany mountains, Washington and Jefferson. Twenty-six churches: Presbyterian (7), Baptist (3), Methodist (7), Episcopal (2), Catholic (2), Christian (2), Lutheran, Scientist, Jewish, Salvation Army, Young Men's Christian Association. Population, 21,448.

TOWNSHIPS.

ALLEN—Erected from East Pike Run 1852, has been reduced in the making of 6 boroughs. Is underlaid with a rich vein of coal. Mining the chief industry. Towns: Allenport, Vesta and Dunlevy. Churches: Methodist, United Brethren (2). Population, 1062.

AMWELL—Erected 1781, one of the original townships of Washington, is a farming district. Towns: Amity, Ten Mile (or Clarkson), Lone Pine (or Pleasant Valley, also Pin Hook). Churches: Presbyterian (2), Baptist (2), Methodist Protestant (2), Methodist Episcopal, Disciple. Population, 1667.

BLAINE—Named for James G. Blaine, erected 1894 from Donegal, is an agricultural region. Has also producing oil and gas wells. Town, Taylorsville. Churches: Presbyterian, Disciples. Population, 549.

Buffalo—Erected 1799, is a farming township, and among the most productive of the gas and oil well districts. Towns: North, South and East Buffalo, Crothers. Churches: Presbyterian (3). Population, 828.

Canton—Erected 1791 from parts of Morris, Hopewell, Strabane and Chartiers, has a fertile soil and is underlaid with coal, oil and gas. Farming the principal industry. Towns: Wolftown, Oak Grove, Woodel. Population, 3731.

Carroll—Erected 1834 from Nottingham and Fallowfield, has a notably fertile soil, and is underlaid with the Pittsburgh vein of coal. Mining and farming are principal occupations. Towns: Frye, Hazel Kirk, Riverview, Black Diamond, Eldora, Baird, Baidland. Churches: Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Disciples. See also Monongahela. Population, 3295.

Cecil—Erected 1781, the third of the original townships, is richly underlaid with coal, is one of the pioneers in oil and gas wells. George Washington disposed of his large holdings in the township in 1796. Dairying is carried on extensively. Towns: Bishop, Cecil, Venice, Morgana, VanEman, Greer, Hills. Churches: Presbyterian (2), Reformed, Methodist. Population, 5843.

Chartiers—Erected 1790, was very large but has been reduced in the making of other townships. The raising of stock and general crops the occupation of many. Coal is mined by a number of companies. Towns: Arden, Meadowlands with its large mine, M'Govern, Shingiss, M'Connels Mills and Gretna. Churches: Presbyterian (2), Reformed, Methodist, Catholic. Population, 5763.

Cross Creek—Erected 1789 from Hopewell, lies in the oil, gas and coal fields, all of which give occupation to a large population. Towns: Cross Creek, Woodrow, Patterson's Mill. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 2111.

Donegal—Erected 1781, one of the original townships, was formerly a noted sheep and cattle section. Still raises some stock, and general farming is carried on. Coal, oil and gas are found. Towns: Vienna (P. O. Coon Island), Dunsfort, Donley and Budaville. Churches: Christian, United Brethren. Population, 1744.

East Bethlehem—Erected 1831, one of the original 13 townships, has many fine farms and coal is found in many parts in mining grade. Towns: Millsborough, a borough from 1840 until 1878, since then a part of the township; Fredericktown, the oldest village in this part of the county, a coal town, (The "Chronicle" is published here); Riverville, Besco, Racine. Churches: Methodist (3), Presbyterian, Baptist. Population, 4969.

East Finley—Erected 1828, a part of Finley, has arable soil, gas and oil. Stock raising, particularly sheep, is a specialty of the district. Towns: Pleasant Grove, East Finley, Gale. Churches: Friends, Methodist (2), Presbyterian, Baptist. Population, 953.

East Pike Run—Erected 1792 from Fallowfield, has been for years a mining district, has also many good farms. Towns: Wilna, Phillipsburg, Daisytown, Blainesburg. Church, Christian. Population, 5344.

Fallowfield—Erected 1781, has plenty of fertile soil which is used for general crops and grazing. Coal is mined and coked. Towns: Ginger Hill, Johnstown, Lover. Churches: Methodist (2), Baptist. Population, 2468.

Hanover—Erected 1786 from Smith, raises grain, hogs and wool as its agricultural specialties. Oil and coal underlay the surface in parts. Towns: Paris, Florence, Murdocksville, Five Points. Churches: Presbyterian (2), Methodist. Population, 1215.

Hopewell—Erected 1781, divided to make Cross Creek 1789, is well suited to farming and stock raising, has many well improved farms and partly developed coal, oil and gas fields. Towns: West Middletown and Buffalo. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 652.

Independence—Erected 1856 from Hopewell, has been the seat of many farmsteads from early times. There are large coal mines in operation in some parts of the township. Towns: Independence and Avella, the latter the center of large coal district. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist, Disciples. Population, 2313.

Jefferson—Erected 1853 from Hopewell, has a number of gas wells and some coal is mined. Towns: Eldersville, formerly Wardsville, Hanlins. Churches: Methodist (3). Population, 1674.

Morris—Erected 1788, gives considerable attention to the raising of stock and sheep. Towns: Sparta, Prosperity, Lindley's Mills, Dunns. Churches: Presbyterian (2), Methodist. Population, 806.

Mount Pleasant—Erected 1806 from Cecil, Hopewell and Smith, is the dome of Washington County, many streams having their source here. Farming, sheep raising and dairying are the main industries. Coal is mined in quantity at Primrose, one of the villages. Has some heavy flowing gas wells. Towns: Hickory, Westland and Primrose. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran. Population, 3835.

North Franklin—Erected 1855 from Canton and Morris, is rather a small township, mostly agricultural in its interest. Oil and coal have been found. There are no towns or churches within the township. Population, 1616.

North Strabane—Erected 1781 as Strabane but divided 1831 into North and South. Is underlaid with coal and oil. The surface is rolling but used for farming. Towns: Wyland, Linden and Thomas. Church, Presbyterian. Population, 2830.

Nottingham—Erected 1781, is an agricultural township. Towns: Munntown (or Thomas), Venetia. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist. Population, 941.

Peters—1781, has been the source of many townships and boroughs. Farming and dairying the main industries. The Pittsburgh coal vein is exposed and mined. Towns: Thompsonville, McMurray, Bower Hill, Andersonville, Venitia and Hackett. Churches: Presbyterian (2), Disciples, Baptist. Population, 1660.

Robinson—Erected 1781, is rich in oil gas and coal. Farming is largely engaged in, particularly dairying. Towns: North Star, Cherry Valley and Candor. Churches: Presbyterian (2). Population, 2380.

Smith—Erected 1781, the last of the original townships, is underlaid with coal, oil and gas. Farming, dairying and coal mining are the principal industries. Towns: Bavington, Dinsmore, Bulger, Raccoon and Cherry Valley. Churches: Reformed, Presbyterian (2). Population, 9334.

Somerset—Erected 1782 from Fallowfield, Nottingham, Strabane and Bethlehem townships, is a district that answers well to the intelligent cultivation of the soil. Has gas wells and good veins of coal. Towns: Vanceville, Bentleyville, Ellsworth and Copeburg. Churches: Presbyterian (2), Baptist, Lutheran. Population, 1448.

South Franklin—Erected 1892 after a division of Franklin, is rich in coal, gas, oil, and has many successful farms. Towns: Van Kirk, Vanburen. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist. Population, 555.

South Strabane—Erected 1831 by a division of Strabane, lies close to the borough of Washington. Has most of its business, social and religious affiliations in that city. Is a good township, agriculturally, and has fine veins of coal. Towns: Laboratory, Pancake, Clokeyville and Manifold. Churches: Mostly in Washington City. Population, 2797.

Union—Erected 1836 from Peters and Nottingham, has some fertile bottom lands along the Monongahela River, and coal is taken in many places from drift mines. Towns: Elrama, Shire Oaks, Coal Bluff, Houston Run, Courtney, Gastonville. Churches: Presbyterian (2), Methodist (3), Baptist. Population, 3661.

West Bethlehem—Erected 1790, the largest township in the county. The soil is not well suited to agriculture. The principal industries are those connected with mining, oil and gas production. Towns: Scenery Hill (formerly Hillsborough), Zollarsville and Marianna. Churches: Lutheran (2), Methodist (3), Disciples, United Brethren (2), Dunkard. Population, 2507.

West Finley—Erected 1828, is a hilly rocky region suited to raising of sheep and other stock rather than to general farming. Coal mining is a main industry. Towns: Burnsville, Good Intent, Beham, Elvilla. Churches: Methodist, Baptist, Disciples, Presbyterian. Population, 1200.

West Pike Run—Erected 1853, named from the stream which drains part of the territory. Farming and mining the main occupations. Town, Clover Hill. Churches: Methodist (2), Episcopal, Friends. Population, 2662.

BOROUGHS.

BEALLSVILLE—Settled 1774, incorporated 1852, includes considerable farm land. There is coal and gas; one of the largest gas fields being near the village. Churches: Methodist, Presbyterian (2). Population, 446.

BENTLEYVILLE—Platted as a town 1816, incorporated 1868, is the business center of a large coal and farming district. Has a few minor factories. Newspaper, "Banner." Churches: Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist. Population, 3697.

BURGETTSTOWN—Laid out 1795 for George Burgett, incorporated 1881, is one of the pioneer coal and oil districts of the county. Coal is the principal product of the town. Newspaper, "Enterprise." Churches: Presbyterian (3), Baptist. Population, 1990.

CALIFORNIA—Laid out 1849, incorporated 1863, has excellent location on a bend of the Monongahela, fifty miles from Pittsburgh. Is near some very large coal mines, which supplies the main occupation of the residents. Newspaper, "Sentinel." Churches: Methodist, Presbyterian, Disciples, Baptist. Population, 2480.

CANONSBURG—Named for John Canon who settled here 1780, incorporated 1802, but has made many additions in recent years. It is an attractive residential city with many mercantile establishments, and has become a manufacturing center. Products: Coal, roofers supplies, pottery and fire clay products, tin ware, structural iron and steel. Newspaper: "Canonsburg Notes." Churches: Presbyterian (2), Methodist (2), Baptist (2), Disciples, Catholic, Lutheran. Population, 10,632.

CENTERVILLE—Incorporated 1895 and added to in 1903, includes within its boundaries some farms and water front. It is a township in size with a borough government. Manufacturing has come to the front in recent years. There are good coal veins and gas. Villages: Centerville, Chewtown, Bendeau. Churches: Friends, Presbyterian. Population, 4793.

CHARLEROI—Incorporated 1892, is a busy beautiful prosperous town. All the natural resources found in the county may be had near Charleroi. The main industry is the manufacture of glass articles. Products: Glass bottles, cut glass, structural steel and iron, lamps and chimneys, decorative glass, coal, brick. Newspapers: "Mirror" and "Mail." Churches: Methodist (2), Baptist, Catholic (4). Population, 11,515.

CLAYSVILLE—Settled 1801, incorporated 1832, is the center of a rich farm and stock raising district. Much wool is shipped from this point. Churches: Presbyterian (2), Methodist, Baptist, Disciples, Catholic. Population, 1009.

COAL CENTER—Incorporated 1834, was, as the name implies, an important coal district, but has been distanced by towns with more favorable locations. Churches: Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic. Population, 724.

COKEBURG—Incorporated 1906, the 32d borough of the county, is a

coking town, and the outcome of the opening of the collieries in this district. Church, Catholic. Population, 1691.

DEEMSTON—Incorporated 1894, includes enough arable land as to make it larger than some townships. The surface is underlaid with coal and gas. Churches: Methodist and Baptist. Population, 499.

DONORA—Incorporated 1901, named in honor of its founder W. H. Donner, is one of the important industrial towns in the county, the second largest in population. Metal industries are the sources of its growth and prosperity. Products: Iron billets, wire products, ferro-alloys. Newspapers: "American," "Herald." Churches: Methodist (2), Baptist, Presbyterian (2), Catholic (5), Lutheran. Population, 14,131.

DUNLEVY—Incorporated 1912 from part of Allen township, is a mining town owing its birth to the discovery of coal. Church, United Brethren. Population, 576.

EAST WASHINGTON—Incorporated February 8, 1892. Population, 1561.

ELCO—Incorporated 1894 from Allen township, a mining town, the surface being underlaid with bituminous coal. Was formerly named Woods Run. Population, 808.

ELLSWORTH—Incorporated 1900, is the seat of the well known collieries of that name. Church, Catholic. Population, 2828.

FINLEYVILLE—Laid out 1788, incorporated 1896, was a mining town, but since the depletion of the veins, has become the trading center for the surrounding region. Churches: Presbyterian, Catholic, Baptist. Population, 609.

HOUSTON—Laid out 1871, incorporated 1901, is advantageously located in the angle of two highly cultivated valleys, coal is also mined. Newspaper, "Bulletin-Advertiser." Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist. Population, 1389.

LONG BRANCH—Incorporated 1893, is underlaid with coal, the mining of which is the principal industry. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist, Friends. Population, 345.

MCDONALD—Incorporated 1889, founded by John McDonald in 1775. The townsite, laid out 1865, had the post office name, Havelock. The discovery of oil gave an impetus to growth. Products: Oil, oil well supplies, glass bottles. Newspapers: "Record" and "Outlook." Churches: Presbyterian (2), Methodist, Lutheran, Catholic, Baptist. Population, 2751.

MARIANNA—Incorporated 1901, one of the best of the coal towns, with an area of nearly a thousand acres. Churches: Methodist and Disciples. Population, 1124.

MIDWAY—Incorporated 1903, is the center of a district where farming is the main occupation. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist. Population, 886.

MONONGAHELA CITY—Settled 1770, incorporated 1833, has many

diversified industries. Its location is central, has the best of transportation facilities, and many factories and mercantile establishments. Products: Pottery and terra cotta, machinery, axles, brick, chemicals, plate glass, iron and steel bars, coal. Newspaper, "Republican." Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, Catholic, Lutheran, Baptist, Disciples. Population, 8688.

New Eagle—Incorporated from Carroll township, September 9, 1912, started as a mining town, has now one of the largest plate glass factories in western Pennsylvania. Newspaper, "News." Population, 572.

North Charleroi—Incorporated 1894, is a great shipping point for coal. It is continuous with Charleroi, so that the social and religious life has its meeting places in the latter mentioned city. Population, 1931.

Roscoe—Incorporated 1892, was known as Lucyville. It is a hustling town whose main industry is the mining of coal. Newspaper, "Ledger." Churches: Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Lutheran, Jewish. Population, 1480.

Speers—Settled 1785, incorporated 1894, is a coal town, also supplies glass sand and manufactures wall plaster. Church, Methodist. Population, 435.

Stockdale—Incorporated 1894, is a mining town whose residents are mostly of foreign birth. Church, Slavish Protestant. Population, 830.

Twilight—Incorporated 1894, from Allen township, is a mining town. Population, 266.

West Alexander—Platted 1796, incorporated 1873, is the shopping center for a large rural region. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist. Population, 416.

West Brownsville—Incorporated 1849, is dependent on coal for its prosperity. Small factories make forgings, boilers and lumber. Churches: Episcopal, Evangelical. Population, 1900.

West Middletown—Laid out in Hopewell township, incorporated 1823, is a rural town, the home of many retired farmers and business men. Churches: Disciples, Presbyterian. Population, 226.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Wayne County, named after "Mad Anthony Wayne," was organized from Northampton County with much more than its present 739 square miles in 1798. The county is slightly mountainous, dotted with some 76 lakes and ponds, with the Lackawaxen River and its affluents bordering and draining it. It has great potential water power, and the character of its terrain has made it quite a summer resort. The anthracite coal basin is near, sand suitable for glass making is present, which is drawing manufacturers. The principal industry is farming and orcharding, three quarters of the county being under cultivation. The civil divisions embrace 22 townships and 6 boroughs. Population, 27,435.

COUNTY SEAT.

HONESDALE—Settled in 1803, incorporated in 1831, was made the county seat in succession to Bethany in 1841. Named after Philip Hone who had large interests in this region, and who was a liberal patron of the Hudson canal which was made in 1812, the place soon became the trading center for a wide territory and made good growth. The factories of Honesdale produce: Elevators and hoists, cut glass in large quantities, hosiery and knit goods, tobacco products, boots and shoes, furniture, silks, axes, machinery, chemicals, condensed milk. Newspaper, "Independent." Population, 2756.

TOWNSHIPS.

BERLIN—Erected in 1826, diminished in 1846 by the excision of Oregon, is a good farming district with red shale soil and fertile bottoms. Population, 894.

BUCKINGHAM—One of the original townships established in 1798, included Scott, Manchester and part of Preston and now extends for a distance of 14 miles on the Delaware and has an average width of six miles. The first settlement was at Stockport in 1790 by Samuel Preston. Villages: Stockport, Kingsbury, Sunshine and Equinunk. Population, 702.

CANAAN—Erected in 1798, then included Salem, Clinton, South Canaan and the boroughs of Waymart and Promton. The general elevation of the district averages 1450 feet, culminating at Far View at 2740 feet. Stock raising and farming, principal occupations. Villages: Canaan Corners and Fermoy. Population, 845.

CHERRY RIDGE—Settled 1781, erected 1844, has for its main industry, farming. Villages: Clarks Corners, Middle Valley. Population, 572.

CLINTON—Formed from parts of Canaan, Mount Pleasant and Dyberry in 1825. Farming and lumbering are the main industries. Villages: Aldenville and Forest City. Population, 1573.

THE ALLEN HOUSE, HONESDALE
(Built in 1857 by Samuel Allen, it was the first concrete building constructed in the State)

Damascus—The largest of the townships, erected in 1798, included originally, Lebanon, Oregon and parts of Dyberry and Berlin. The land is rolling, arable, with soil of good quality; the working of which is the main industry. Towns: Damascus, Galilee, Tyler Hill, Darbytown, Boyds Mill, Eldred and Branningville. Population, 2077.

Dreher—Separated from Sterling in 1877 and Lehigh was taken from it in 1883. Contains a fine fertile valley, part of which is known as "Newfoundland," which supplies the main industry of the residents. Population, 519.

Dyberry—Erected probably in 1804, taken from Damascus, Palmyra and Canaan, was settled in 1794 by pioneers attracted by its fertility of soil, which to-day supplies the principal occupation of the inhabitants. Village, Tanners Falls. Population, 666.

Lake—Settled in 1803, erected in 1877 out of Salem and Canaan, was, until recent years, a densely forested section containing several lakes. Villages: Ariel, Chapmantown, Forest Mills and Tresslersville. Population, 1268.

Lebanon—Erected 1818, contains 37 square miles. Farming and cattle feeding are the main industries. Villages: Shieldsboro, Rileysville. Population, 364.

Lehigh—Taken from Dreher in 1883, settled in 1856. Industry, farming. Villages: Sand Cut, Marsh, Gouldsboro. Population, 536.

Manchester—Originally a part of Buckingham, was created in 1826. It extends along the Delaware River for 14 miles. An abortive attempt was made in 1793 to settle the land by the "Union Sugar Company" with the purpose of making sugar from the maples. Is quite a vacation center. Hamlets: Priceville, Bramans, Equinunk. Population, 729.

Mount Pleasant—Settled in 1790, erected in 1798, is scenically remarkable, with some of the highest hills and most attractive lakes in this district. Farming is the main industry, although there is a large plant making wood products in one section. Villages: Rock Lake, Pleasant Mount, Stevenson Mills, Whites Valley and Belmont. Population, 1334.

Oregon—Erected in 1847, is one of the smallest townships. Since lumbering and their accompaning tanneries have ceased operations, farming has been the main industry. Villages: Girdland and Carley Brook. Population, 393.

Palmyra—Erected in 1798, lost most of its importance and historic interest when Pike County separated from Wayne in 1814, taking the larger and more settled section of this township. The borough, Hawley, is the one town and the center of the industries of this area. Population, 552.

Paupack—Settled in 1783, did not have a separate existence until 1850. Lumbering, grist mills, and farming engage the attention of the township. Villages: Wilsonville, Purdytown, Hemlock Hills. Population, 427.

PRESTON—Taken from parts of Scott and Mount Pleasant, was erected in 1828. Its lakes and streams have much potential water power, some of which is utilized by grist mills. These latter, together with agriculture, make up the backbone of the industrial life. Villages: Preston and Lake Como. Population, 1208.

SALEM—("land of peace") was set off from Canaan and Delaware in 1808. It contains much bottom land of good fertility which is used for farming and dairying, both of which are on a solid basis. Villages: Hollisterville, Hamlinton, Arlington and Ledgedale. Population, 1111.

SCOTT—Settled in 1812, set off from Buckingham in 1821, embraced part of what is now Preston, but is still the fourth largest in area and one of the sparsest populated. Villages: Scott and New Baltimore. Population, 625.

SOUTH CANAAN—Settled in 1804, erected from Canaan in 1851, contains the original settlement of this section. It is a fair agricultural territory. Villages: Canaan and South Canaan. Population, 975.

STERLING—Set off from Salem in 1815, is a good grazing section and dairying is the main industry. Villages: Sterling, Nobleville, Howes Valley. Population, 515.

TEXAS—Erected in 1837 from Dyberry, was settled in 1765 in an endeavor to replace the Indians, who used what was known as "Indian Orchard" as a meeting place. Farming and the making and cutting of glass are the main industries. Villages: Seelyville, the seat of a large cotton goods plant, Traceyville, outside of Honesdale, Leonardville, White Mills and Clarks Corners. Population, 3625.

BOROUGHS.

BETHANY—Formerly the county seat, settled in 1799, incorporated in 1805, seemed destined in the early days, to become the business and legal center of the county. But with the change of the county seat in 1841, its growth was seriously retarded. It is now the trading place for the farmers of the outlying districts. Population, 106.

HAWLEY—Settled 1803, had the foundations of its prosperity laid in 1826 when the engineers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal started operations, and was greatly helped by the building of a gravity coal road a few years later. Incorporated in 1884, the town has made steady progress. Manufacturing interests produce: Glass (cut and bottles), silks, hosiery, timber, clothing and boxes. Newspaper, "Times." Population, 2756.

PROMPTON—Incorporated in 1845 and enlarged and reorganized in 1850, had its first dwelling in 1818. Of its industries the making of cut glass is the largest. Population, 220.

STARRUCCA—Incorporated in 1853, is located at the head of Starrucca Valley, one of the most beautiful and fertile in the county. A hundred years ago was the first grist mill erected, and of the various industries which have

been established here, this is the only survivor. The prosperity of the town comes from its importance as a shopping center to the farmers of the valley. Population, 397.

WAYMART—Organized from Canaan township in 1851, is the central market point for a large farming territory and does an extensive mercantile business. Population, 507.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Erected February 26, 1773, from part of Bedford county and in 1785, part of the purchase of 1784 was added thereto. Area, 1039 square miles, 73 per cent in farms. Large deposits of coal have made this one of the great counties of the state. Aluminum products a principal manufacture. Capital, Greensburg. Civil divisions comprise 62 townships, 39 boroughs. Banks, 55. Population, 273,568.

CITY.

MONESSEN—Annexed McMahon borough and part of Rostraver township. Chartered as a city September 3, 1898. Known as the strongest town on the Monongahela River and the largest town in Westmoreland County. Seat of large steel, pipe and one of the great plants of the American Tin Plate Company; also iron works and wire fence factory. A genuine hive of industry. Newspapers: "Friday Evening Call," "Independent" and "News." Churches: Lutheran, Christian, Greek Catholic, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, United Brethren, Protestant Episcopal, Baptist, African Methodist, Swedish Lutheran. Population, including annexation, 18,179.

TOWNSHIPS.

ALLEGHENY—Organized in 1796 and named for river on its northwestern boundary. Large part of territory underlaid with coal deposits. Contains numerous fine farms. Churches: Presbyterian, Reformed, United Presbyterian. Population, 2962.

BELL—Organized in 1853 from parts of Loyalhanna and Salem townships. Chief industry, coal mining. Has large deposits of fire clay. Churches: Reformed and Lutheran, United. Population, 1997.

COOK—Formed by a division of Donegal township. Named for David Cook, a judge of the county bench. Chief occupations, agriculture, lumbering Chief village, Stahlstown. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, United Presbyterian, Reformed. Population, 989.

DERRY—Organized in 1775, first of the townships erected after those incorporated into the county at its erection. Area reduced to help form Latrobe, New Alexandria, Livermore and Derry boroughs. Annexed Cokeville borough. One of largest and most important townships in the county. Is a heavy coal producer. Population, 13,419.

DONEGAL—One of original townships of the county. Borough of Donegal created within its borders. Is a good grain and grazing section. Population, 1260.

EAST HUNTINGDON—Formed in 1798 by a division of the original Huntingdon township. Almost all of territory underlaid with rich and productive

seams of bituminous coal. Mount Pleasant borough created within its borders. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 8336.

FAIRFIELD—One of the original townships included within the county at its erection in 1773. Bolivar borough created within its borders. Coal mining the principal industry. Population, 2334.

FRANKLIN—Organized in January, 1786. Chief occupation, farming. Export borough created within its borders. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Presbyterian. Population, 3219.

HEMPFIELD—One of the original eleven townships of the county, organized in 1773. Parts of township annexed to Greensburg and Jeannette boroughs. A coal district. Population, 18,598.

LIGONIER—Founded in 1817 and named for celebrated English general, Sir John Ligonier. Township erected in 1722. Chief industry, coal mining. Farming also a principal occupation in interior. Borough of Ligonier created within its borders. Population, 4345.

LOWER BURRELL—Organized in 1879 from a division of Burrell township into two parts. Has many good farms. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 4118.

LOYALHANNA—Organized in 1833 from parts of Salem, Derry and Washington townships. Almost entire township is underlaid with coal, and its surface is well adapted to agriculture. Population, 1140.

MOUNT PLEASANT—One of the original townships of the county, 1773. Mount Pleasant borough created within its borders. Has coal and glass sand. Population, 12,583.

NORTH HUNTINGDON—Organized in 1773 as one of the county's original townships. Irwin and North Irwin boroughs created within its borders. Has large agricultural interests. Population, 8360.

PENN—Organized February 23, 1855, from parts of Hempfield, Franklin, Salem and North Huntingdon townships. Rich in coal and agricultural resources. Penn borough created within its borders. Population, 8212.

ROSTRAVER—Founded April 6, 1773, as one of the original townships of the county. Abundance of coal, limestone, building stone. Dairying an important occupation. Part of area annexed to Monessen borough (since chartered as a city). Part of North Bellevernon borough created within its borders, the other part being in Fayette County. Population, 10,434.

ST. CLAIR—Formed in 1856 from part of Fairfield township. Named in honor of the patron saint of Westmoreland County, General Arthur St. Clair. Borough of New Florence created within its borders. Population, 495.

SALEM—Organized as early as 1788. Almost wholly underlaid with the Pittsburgh seam of coal. New Salem borough created within its borders. Churches: Presbyterian, Reformed, Lutheran. Population, 5639.

Sewickley—Erected in 1835, named for Sewickley Creek. Suterville borough created within its borders. Churches: Baptist, Friends, United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Population, 7567.

South Huntingdon—Part of one of the county's original townships organized in 1773. Formerly included in Huntingdon township, divided in January, 1790, into North and South Huntingdon townships. Contains vast deposits of bituminous coal. Chief industry, coal-mining. Population, 7094.

Unity—Formed in 1789 from part of Mount Pleasant township. A very large, a very strong and a very wealthy township. Agriculture is a considerable occupation. Connellsville seam of coal underlies greater part of surface. Chief industry, coal mining. Youngstown borough created within its borders. Population, 12,269.

Upper Burrell—Organized in 1879 by the division of Burrell township. Original township named in honor of Judge Jeremiah M. Burrell. Almost all of surface underlaid with coal. Boroughs of Parnassus, New Kensington and Arnold created within its borders. Population, 426.

Washington—Organized in 1789 from part of Salem township. Extensive coal veins in central and southern parts are being mined. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Reformed. Population, 1985.

BOROUGHS.

Adamsburg—Incorporated as a borough March 5, 1841, out of Hempfield township. A coal center. Population, 246.

Arnold—Incorporated November 16, 1895. Seat of immense window glass works, which furnish chief employment to inhabitants. Population, 6120.

Arona—Incorporated November 11, 1895. Population, 549.

Avonmore—Incorporated March 4, 1893. Two large foundries specialize in iron castings. Population, 1242.

Bolivar—Incorporated November 25, 1863. Chief industry, coal mining. Has deposits of fire-clay. Newspaper, "Bolivar News." Churches: United Brethren, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian. Population, 766.

Derry—Incorporated October 22, 1881. A modern railroad town. Settled largely by railroad employes. Products: coal, glass, electrical supplies, tungston. Population, 2889.

Donegal—Incorporated August 20, 1867, out of part of Donegal township. At that time the smallest borough in the county. Population, 132.

East Vandergrift—Incorporated December 18, 1901, out of Vandergrift borough. A residential town. Population, 1969.

Export—Incorporated November 11, 1911, from part of Franklin township. A coal center. Population, 2596.

Greensburg—Capital of the county, incorporated as a town in 1799 out of Hempfield township. Selected officially as the new county seat on

December 10, 1785. This capital was removed from Hannastown, which had been destroyed by Indians. New county seat originally called Newtown, but name changed to Greensburg in 1786 in honor of the Rhode Island Quaker, Major General Nathanael Greene. Contains one of the finest court buildings for a rural town in the United States. East Greensburg, Southeast Greensburg and Ludwig boroughs annexed to the borough of Greensburg. Is a coal and manufacturing center. Products: Coke, aluminum ware, bottles, castings, chemicals. Newspapers: "Argus," "Press," "Record," "Review," "Stella d'Italia," "Tribune," "Democrat." Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren. Population, with annexations, 15,033.

Hyde Park—Incorporated September 3, 1898. Is a residential district. Population, 743.

Irwin—Named in honor of the founder, John Irwin. Incorporated as a borough November 14, 1864. Principal industry, coal mining. Has many small factories. Newspaper, "Republican-Standard." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Reformed, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, Primitive Methodist. Population, 3235.

Jeannette—Incorporated June 7, 1889, noted as "Glass City," the first large manufacturing town in the county. Seat of the largest window-glass plant in the world. Has great factories producing rubber tires, lighting fixtures and plumbers supplies. Named for the wife, Jeannette, of one of the founders of the town, H. Sellers McKee. Town was built up in readiness for people to move in. Laid out in April, 1888, and in April, 1889, the population was 4000. Newspaper, "News-Dispatch." Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical, Baptist, Free Methodist, Protestant Episcopal. Annexed part of Hempfield township. Population, 10,627.

Latrobe—Incorporated May 24, 1854. Named in honor of Benjamin F. Latrobe, civil engineer. Seat of Pennsylvania Car Works. Industries also include roofing paper mill, steel and iron works, collieries, coke ovens, terra cotta works, textile factories. Newspaper, "Bulletin." Churches: Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, Protestant Episcopal, United Presbyterian. Population, 9484.

Ligonier—Laid out as a town in 1817. Named after General John Ligonier, an eminent British officer. Incorporated as a borough April 10, 1834. Territory is rich in agricultural and mineral resources. Coal mining and coke making are principal industries. Newspaper, "Echo." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, and a number of other representative orthodox denominations. Population, 1807.

Livermore—Incorporated February 13, 1865. Laid out as a town in 1827 by John Livermore, who named it after himself. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren. Population, 95.

MADISON—Incorporated October 3, 1876. A place of homes with few industries. Population, 354.

MANOR—Laid out as a town in 1873; incorporated as a borough in 1884. bank, 1. Products: Coal, talking machines, paints. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Reformed. Population, 1077.

MOUNT PLEASANT—Incorporated February 7, 1828. Industries: Glass factories, automobiles and parts, agricultural tools. Newspaper, "Journal." Churches: United Brethren, Presbyterian, Church of God, Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran. Population, 5862.

NEW ALEXANDRIA—Incorporated April 10, 1834, at the same time that Ligonier was raised to a borough. Formerly known as Denniston's Town. Inhabitants chiefly occupied in coal mining. Population, 587.

NEW FLORENCE—Incorporated May 27, 1865. Pleasantly situated. Has modern water-works. Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian. Population, 730.

NEW KENSINGTON—Incorporated November 26, 1892. Industries: An immense aluminum factory employing 4000, also sheet iron company, electrical supply works, railroad supplies, spring and box factories. Newspapers: "Index," "Dispatch." Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic. Population, 11,987.

NEW SALEM—Incorporated in 1833. Chief industry, coal. Churches: Methodist Episcopal. Population, 671.

NORTH BELLEVERNON—Incorporated February 26, 1876, partly from Rostraver township and partly from Fayette County. Formerly seat of whiskey distilleries. Population, 2605.

NORTH IRWIN—Incorporated December 29, 1894. The home of many employed in Irwin. Population, 908.

PARNASSUS—Incorporated April 9, 1872. Named after a church on the Logan Homestead. Products: Coal, paints and varnishes. Population, 3816.

PENN—Incorporated in 1865. Chief industry, coal mining. Manufactures mine cars and plumbers supplies. Population, 1019.

SCOTTADLE—Incorporated in February, 1874. Has large iron works making sheet iron, machinery, pig iron and pipe. Newspapers: "Independent," "Observer." Churches: Presbyterian, Reformed, United Brethren, Baptist, United Presbyterian. Population, 5768.

SEWARD—Incorporated January 23, 1904. Collieries and an important building concern supply the main occupations. Population, 657.

SMITHTON—Incorporated February 2, 1901. Produces much coal and coke. Population, 790.

SOUTH GREENSBURG—Incorporated January 10, 1891. Is an important suburban residential section. Population, 2188.

SOUTHWEST GREENSBURG—A favorite home town for those employed in Greensburg. Population, 2538.

SUTERVILLE—Incorporated in 1902. Coal mining principal industry. Population, 914.

TRAFFORD—Incorporated August 29, 1904. Located in Westmoreland and Allegheny Counties. Production of cast iron main industry. Makes also chemicals and condensed milk. Population for Westmoreland part of borough, 2727.

VANDERGRIFT—Incorporated in 1896. Called "The Workingman's Paradise." Named for Captain J. J. Vandergrift, head of great iron and steel works that gave early industrial life to the town. Annexed Vandergrift Heights borough. Chief industry, plant of American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Many employed in iron foundries. Newspaper, "News." Churches: Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Reformed, Roman Catholic, Baptist. Population, 9531.

WEST NEWTON—Incorporated in 1842. For many years called "Robbstown," after the founder, Isaac Robb, but name was changed to West Newton in 1835. In the center of a valley which is a hive of industry. Products: Coal, radiators, car parts, greases. Chief industry, United States Radiator Company's works. Newspaper, "Times-Sun." Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Church of God, United Presbyterian, Baptist, Roman Catholic. Population, 2645.

YOUNGSTOWN—Incorporated April 2, 1831, and one of oldest boroughs in the county. Named for Alexander Young, one of the first land holders. Coal industry is main commercial support. Agriculture also figures prominently. Churches: Reformed, Presbyterian and other representative orthodox denominations. Population, 426.

YOUNGWOOD—Incorporated November 10, 1902. The Pennsylvania System repair shops and numerous coal mining companies supply the principal occupations. Population, 2275.

WYOMING COUNTY.

Wyoming is one of the small counties in the state having an area of only 397 square miles taken from Luzerne County in 1842. It commemorates the historic valley of the same name. The Delaware and Lackawanna railroad supplies transportation and where it crosses the Tunkhannock Valley, has the longest concrete bridge in the world, which is 2,375 feet long and 243 feet high, requiring four years in the building. The terrain is very broken with a fair soil and occasional alluvial flats which are rich. Dairying is the principal pursuit, and about sixty-five per cent of the county is in farms. The total value of all products in 1920 was $5,612,480. Population, 14,101.

COUNTY SEAT.

TUNKHANNOCK—The county seat and principal town, was organized as a borough in 1841. The main source of prosperity has been from agriculture as it is the natural trading center for a wide country-side. Among its industries are: Making of sole leather, planing and grist mill products, iron-castings and knit goods. Newspapers: "Republican and New Age" and "Wyoming Democrat." Population, 1746.

TOWNSHIPS.

BRAINTRIM—Supposed to have been named from Braintree in Connecticut was settled before the Revolution, given a post office in 1822. Village, Skinners Eddy. Population, 322.

CLINTON—Settled in 1800 near Factoryville. Population, 397.

EATON—After General Eaton, the hero of Tripoli, erected in 1817, is a well watered hilly section much sought by summer visitors. Population, 702.

EXETER—One of the original townships, named after Exeter, Rhode Island. Population, 111.

FALLS—Formed from Tunkhannock in 1824, was formerly a timber district, now farming. Mill City is the principal town. Churches: Baptist and Methodist. Population, 1154.

FORKSTON—Taken from Windham township in 1844, has been an agricultural region since its erection. Villages: Forkston and Bella Sylvia. Population, 424.

LEMON—Formed from Nicholson and named after Judge Lemon of the county. Was formerly a great center for the quarrying of flag stones, there being at one time nineteen quarries. Population, 370.

MEHOOPANY—Erected in 1844 from Windham, settled in 1775. The principal village is Mehoopany. Population, 382.

MONROE—Named after the President of the United States, was set up in 1832 from North Moreland. Has been a lumber country. Population, 829.

MESHOPPEN—Formed in 1854 from Braintrim and Washington. The Indian word means "Place of Beads." Most of the business and social life centered in the borough of the same name. Population, 382.

NICHOLSON—Whose heavy pine forests drew settlers as early as 1760, is to-day a source of its income. Formed in 1843 from parts of Abington and Tunkhannock. Villages: West Nicholson, Pierceville. Population, 630.

NORTH BRANCH—Taken from Folkston in 1850. Village, Lovelton. Population, 191.

NORTHMORELAND—Erected in 1842. Villages: Center Moreland and Vernon. Population, 759.

NOXEN—Is the home of a large tannery making sole leather, sand glass is also exported. Population, 929.

OVERFIELD—Settled in 1805 and organized November 26, 1859. Population, 396.

TUNKHANNOCK—Was formerly Putnam, but the name was changed to its present title in 1786. Post offices in the township: La Grange, Duxon and Bardwell. Population, 761.

WASHINGTON—Erected in 1832, first settled in 1787. Villages: Russel Hill, Keyserville, Visbyrgh and Carney. Population, 460.

WINDHAM—Named after Windham, Connecticut, was originally a timber section. Villages: Jenningsville, Windham. Population, 459.

BOROUGHS.

FACTORYVILLE—Settled in 1808, derives its name from the founding of a cotton factory in about 1820. Made a post office in 1828 and was incorporated November 12, 1883. In 1859 established one of the best educational institutions in the state—Keystone Academy. Industries: Flour and grist mills. Churches: Baptist, Methodist. Population, 628.

LACEYVILLE—Settled in 1809, known as Braintrim until a post office was established. Industries: Creameries, flour and grist mills, lumber products. Church, Baptist. Population, 466.

MESHOPPEN—Incorporated in 1879. Farming is the principal industry. Newspaper, "The Enterprise." Population, 608.

NICHOLSON—Early identical with Baconville which is now included in the town limits. Chartered in 1875. Industries: Cutlery, lumber, pottery and fire clay products, stone and grist mills. Newspapers: "Examiner," "Record." Population, 842.

YORK COUNTY.

York County, established in 1749, from a part of the county of Lancaster, covers an area of 921 square miles bordering on Maryland and extending northward almost to Harrisburg. Its greatest natural resource is a fertile soil, although it abounds in limestone building rock, clay. Ample railroad facilities, trolley lines and bus routes have encouraged manufacturing and the county produces: Automobiles, cigars, boots and shoes, machinery, cars, engines, besides a hundred minor articles of commerce. The greater percentage of the lands in the county are under cultivation and York ranks among the leaders in the value of its products. York City is the county seat and center of population, having a third of the total number of inhabitants of the county. Population, 144,521.

CITY.

York—The first town laid out west of the Susquehanna River, was platted in 1741. Made a county seat 1749, it was for time, 1777, the National capital; incorporated as a borough 1787, it received its city charter in 1887. The original area, 102 acres, of York has been added to until there is within the city limits more than 2,250 acres. Manufacturing is to the fore in the city with more than 500 factories. In the wide diversity and aggregate amount of shipments, York ranks fourth in the state. Products: Cigars, agricultural implements, lime, automobiles, knit goods, silks, teeth, leather articles, brick, castings, machinery, wagons and parts, wire, bolts, textiles, glass, pianos, wall paper, clothing, safes and vaults. Newspapers: "Dispatch," "Gazette," "Labor Advocate" and "Labor News." Churches: Lutheran (10), Reformed (10), Moravian (2), Friends (1), Episcopal (3), Presbyterian (5), Catholic (2), Methodist (5), United Brethren (5), Evangelical (7), Baptist (2), Church of God (1), Mennonite, Jewish (2), Young Men's Association. Population, 47,512.

TOWNSHIPS.

Carroll—Formed 1831 from Franklin and Monaghan, is a fertile farming district. Some magnetic iron ore has been found and developed. Hamlets: Beavertown, Stoney Run. Churches: Evangelical, United Brethren, Baptist. Population, 745.

Chanceford—Formed 1747 two years before the founding of York County, is rocky in the north but the soil of the southern end is very productive. Hamlets: Brogueville, New Bridgeville, Lockport, Grahamville and Collinsville. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist, Evangelical. Population, 2602.

Codorus—Formed 1747, has most of its land under cultivation, and grain growing is the principal industry. Hamlets: Glenville, Green Ridge, Neiman,

Larue and Seitzville. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed (2), Catholic. Population, 1824.

CONEWAGO—Formed 1818 out of Newberry and Dover, derives its name from the Indian for "At the rapids." The main industry is farming. Hamlets: Strinestown, Zions View. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Evangelical. Population, 1396.

DOVER—Formed 1747 by Lancaster County, is in the agricultural belt. Fruits and berries are a specialty and there are many large peach orchards. Hamlets: Davidsburg, Weiglestown, Admire, Emig's Mill. Churches: Lutheran (2), Mennonite (2), Baptist, United Brethren. Population, 2209.

EAST HOPEWELL—Formed from Hopewell, which was erected 1767, was organized in 1883 and 1885. It is almost entirely an agricultural township. Hamlets: Hopewell Center, Meadestown. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Reformed. Population, 824.

EAST MANCHESTER—Formed 1887 from a division of Manchester, which was established 1742, is one of the most productive of the agricultural townships in the county, having practically no waste land. Hamlets: New Holland, Wago, Eib's Landing, Emigsville, Round Town, Mt. Wolf. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, United Brethren, Presbyterian. Population, 1262.

FAIRVIEW—Settled as early as 1734, formed 1751, has a soil fitted for general farming, and dairying is one of the main industries. Hamlet, New Market. Churches: Friends, United Brethren, Lutheran, Reformed, Evangelical. Population, 2019.

FAWN—Formed 1815, formerly included Peach Bottom. For more than a century the soil has been noted for its yields of staple crops. Tobacco, in more recent times has been much planted. Hamlets: Gatchelville, New Parke. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist. Population, 1456.

FRANKLIN—Formed 1809 from Monaghan, contains much arable land. Farming, particularly fruit and berry growing, is the main occupation. Hamlet, Clear Spring. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Church of God, Baptist. Population, 718.

HEIDELBERG—Formed 1750, derives its name, not from the famous city in Europe, but from the fact that huckleberries were plentiful in this district In 1880 the township lost its identity, but after a division of its territory, one part took the old title. Hamlets: Menges, Penns Grove, Smith's Station, Porters, Moulstown. Churches: Reformed, Evangelical, Mennonite. Population, 982.

HELLAM—Settled before 1739, was not named a township until that year. It lies in the limestone belt and much of the land is very fertile. Mining the banks of iron ore was the important early industry. Hamlets: Kreutz Creek, Codorus, Accomac and Glen Orchard. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Evangelical, Mennonite, United Brethren. Population, 1520.

Hopewell—Formed originally 1767 from Shrewsbury township, lost most of its territory in a division made 1885. The region has a mixed soil, with woodland and farm interspersed. Farming is the main industry. Hamlets: Zion, Gemmil, Leib. Churches: Presbyterian, Lutheran and Reformed. Population, 1266.

Jackson—Formed 1857 from Paradise township, has many red shale and limestone farms under cultivation. Tobacco is raised and cigar making is an industry. Iron mining was one of the early occupations. Hamlets: Nashville, Thomasville, La Bott. Churches: Reformed, Lutheran, Baptist. Population, 1702.

Lower Chanceford—Formed 1806 from a division of Chanceford, is an agricultural township, with tobacco as the specialty. Cigar making is one of the main industries in the villages. Hamlets: Airville, Centerville, Muddy Creek, Woodbine, Orson's Glen, Sunnyburn. Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist, United Presbyterian. Population, 1830.

Lower Windsor—Formed 1838 by a division of Windsor, has more woodland than most townships, the fertile land lying in the valley. Much tobacco is raised. Hamlets: Craleyville, Bittersville, Delroy. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Presbyterian, United Evangelical. Population, 2380.

Manchester—Laid out 1742, divided 1748, is one of the best agricultural townships in the county. Hamlets: Emigsville, Round Town and Foustown. Churches: Lutheran, Mennonite. Population, 1547.

Manheim—Laid out 1747, or two years before York County, was depleted 1858 to form West Manheim. The main industry is farming. Hamlets: Marburg, Black Rock. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Evangelical, Baptist. Population, 1336.

Monaghan—Laid out 1745, has been so often divided in the making of other townships as to leave it one of the smallest. It is the banner town in York County for growing peach and apple trees. Small fruits and berries do well. Hamlets: Siddonsburg, Andersontown. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Church of God, Methodist. Population, 770.

Newberry—The first tract laid out beyond the Susquehanna, 1722, gave the name to the present township erected 1742. It has from earliest times been an agricultural district. Hamlets: Newberry town, Yocumville, Middletown, Bald Hills, Falls.

North Codorus—Formed 1838, is one of the fertile townships in the south-western part of the county. Farming is the main industry. Hamlets: Stoverstown, Wiots, Hanover Junction, Glatfelters. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Baptist. Population, 2380.

North Hopewell—Formed from a division of Hopewell in 1883, is a farming section. Hamlets: Hildebrand, Glossick. Church, Lutheran. Population, 930.

Paradise—Laid out 1747 by Lancaster County, was settled by Germans,

who are responsible for its title. Brick has been one of the exports of the district, but farming is the main occupation. Hamlets: Bigmount, Baughmansville. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Catholic, Baptist. Population, 1110.

Peach Bottom—Formed 1815 from Fawn, has a fair soil naturally, but the intelligent cultivation of it by the farmers has made it to be of the most productive. In former years much slate was quarried. Hamlets: Bryansville, Slate Ridge, Peach Bottom, Delta, West Bangor. Churches: Evangelical, Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian. Population, 1614.

Penn—Formed 1880 from Heidelberg, is one of the most densely populated, and contains some of the most fertile lands in the county. Many parts of large boroughs are within its boundaries. Hamlets: Pennville, New Baltimore, Grangeville, Mimma's Mill, Blooming Grove. Churches: Evangelical Lutheran, Baptist. Population, 3910.

Shrewsbury—Laid out 1742, one of the early townships west of the Susquehanna, has been the mother of several townships and boroughs. It is an agricultural district with a large number of skilled farmers. Hamlets: Hametown, Seitzland. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Evangelical, Methodist, Baptist. Population, 1778.

Springetsbury—Is a part of the manor land laid out by the heirs of William Penn in 1722, but was not erected until 1891. Has valuable tobacco lands and its nearness to York gives it many advantages. Hamlets: Springet Glades, Stony Brook. Churches: Reformed and Lutheran, Mennonite, Evangelical. Population, 1801.

Springfield—For 90 years a part of Shrewsbury, was erected as a separate township in 1835. It is a very rolling country with well cared for farms. Hamlet, Jacobus (New Paradise). Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Reformed, Baptist, Evangelical. Population, 1608.

Spring Garden—Lying east of York city, was erected 1822 from Hellam and York. Because of its proximity to York, it has grown rapidly, and is one of the garden spots of the county. Truck gardening a specialty of the residents. Hamlets: Grantley, Brockie, Springwood, Springdale, Hillcroft, Deihl's Hill, Webb's Hill, White Oak Plains. Churches: Mainly in York, Evangelical, Mennonite, Lutheran. Population, 2776.

Warrington—Settled 1735, laid out 1744, is a region of high hills and fertile valleys. Farming has, from earliest times, been the main occupation. Hamlets: Rossville, Alpine, Kaytown, Mount Top. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Evangelical, United Brethren, Methodist. Population, 1340.

Washington—Formed 1803, has under improved methods become a good farming section. Hamlets: Mulberry, Hall. Churches: Baptist, Lutheran and Reformed, Evangelical. Population, 1110.

West Manchester—Erected 1799, since the incorporation of Smyertown, Bottstown and Elberon into boroughs has no large villages. It is a

garden district, with much fruit grown. Churches: Lutheran, Lutheran and Reformed. Population, 3218.

West Manheim—Formed 1858 from Manheim, was thought in the early days to be unsuited to agriculture. A part, known as the "Barrens," is now one of the most productive sections. Fruit growing is much practiced. Hamlets: Pleasant Hill, Bandanna. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Evangelical, United Brethren. Population, 1218.

Windsor—Formed 1753 from Hellam, like many others, had its iron industry in the older times. It is now one of the better farm townships. Hamlets: Frysville, Locust Grove, Windsor. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, United Brethren, Methodist. Population, 2053.

York—Formed 1753 from Hellam, was one of the first to use the iron ore which underlaid much of the county. Farming is now the principal industry. Hamlets: Spry, Longstown, Adamsville, Brillhart. Churches: Evangelical, United Brethren, Lutheran and Reformed. Population, 2881.

BOROUGHS.

Cross Roads—Is a rural center of a large farming district. Church: Methodist. Population, 144.

Dallastown—Incorporated 1867, is one of the industrial centers of the county. It is beautifully located on an elevated plain overlooking the Codorus valley. Cigar making is the main employment. Products: Cigars, Canned goods, boxes. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, United Brethren, Catholic. Population, 2124.

Delta—On land purchased 1744, incorporated 1880, is the headquarters of the farmers of the fertile Peach Bottom section. Canning and preserving fruits and vegetables, and the making of slate roofing are the main industries. Newspapers: "Herald" and "Times." Churches: Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, Congregational. Population, 858.

Dillsburg—Laid out 1800, incorporated 1833, lies near the center of Carroll township and is the mercantile headquarters of a rich section. Has several small factories. Products: Leather goods, textiles, wagons and their parts. Newspaper, "Bulletin." Churches: Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran. Population, 924.

Dover—Incorporated 1864, one hundred years after it was laid out, is as it was, a farmers' town with a few minor manufactories. Products: Cigars, knit goods. Churches: United Brethren, Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 535.

East Prospect—Incorporated 1874, lies in Lower Windsor, eleven miles from York. It serves a densely populated fertile valley. Cigar making the main industry. Church, Evangelical. Population, 327.

Fawn Grove—Settled as early as 1763, incorporated 1881, is located in a farming district. The canning of agricultural products is the main industry. Churches: Friends, Methodist. Population, 1456.

FRANKLINTOWN—Laid out 1813, incorporated 1869. The hopes of being the metropolis of the section were never realized and it is a pleasant quiet country town. Churches: United Brethren and Lutheran. Population, 187.

GLEN ROCK—Is surrounded by a good farming country, has water power, and several manufacturing concerns. Products: Furniture, planing mill products, cigars, leather, textiles, shirts and cordage. Newspaper, "Item." Churches: Evangelical, Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist. Population, 1232.

GOLDSBORO—Settled 1738, incorporated 1873, quarried a fine grade of sandstone as early as 1810. It is now a mercantile town with factories making shirts and cigars. Churches: Methodist, Lutheran, Church of God. Population, 477.

HANOVER—Planned 1763, incorporated 1815, rests upon a high level plain noted for its loveliness. Is the second largest city in the county, an important industrial center, and a residential section much sought by retired business men and farmers. Products: Automobiles, leather, cigars, silks, furniture, cordage, castings, machinery, boots and shoes, wire products, dyestuffs. Newspapers: "Record," "Record-Herald" and "Sun." Churches: Lutheran (3), Reformed (3), Methodist, Catholic (2), Mennonite, Baptist, Episcopal and Evangelical. Population, 8664.

HELLAM—Lies in the heart of the Kreutz Creek Valley, one of the best agricultural sections of the county. Much tobacco leaf is shipped through Hellam, or made into cigars, cigar making being the main industry. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, Evangelical. Population, 492.

JEFFERSON—Platted 1812, incorporated 1866, is a carefully laid out prosperous rural town. Is a mercantile rather than a manufacturing locality. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, United Brethren. Population, 514.

LEWISBERRY—Settled 1734, incorporated 1832, lies in the Redland Valley, a rich agricultural section. Churches: Methodist, Lutheran and Reformed, United Brethren. Population, 197.

LOGANVILLE—Incorporated 1852, is the mercantile center of a rural population. Some cigars are made. Churches: Evangelical, Lutheran. Population, 284.

MANCHESTER—Purchased 1740, platted 1816, incorporated 1869, is pleasant rural town with a few concerns making cigars. Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Evangelical, United Brethren, Mennonite. Population, 716.

MOUNT WOLF—Incorporated since 1910, lies close to the borough of Manchester. A large wire fabric factory and another making furniture are the two largest industrial companies. Churches: United Brethren and Lutheran. Population, 688.

NEW FREEDOM—Incorporated 1879, is the shopping and religious center for the district. There is a plant making electrical supplies. Churches: Catholic, Evangelical, Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist. Population, 906.

NEW SALEM—Is a rural center. Population, 276.

North York—Incorporated 1899, formerly known as Mayersville, is becoming practically a suburb of York. Most of the mercantile and religious interest centers in the larger city. Population, 2239.

Railroad—Incorporated 1871, is an agricultural town, with several factories producing: Furniture, trunks, boxes and machinery. Church, Lutheran. Population, 310.

Red Lion—Incorporated 1880, has the most elevated location of the boroughs of York. The cigar industry is one of the larger factors in the prosperity of the place although there are several manufacturing concerns. Products: Cigars, furniture, canned goods. Newspaper, "News." Churches: Reformed, United Brethren, Evangelical, Lutheran. Population, 3198.

Seven Valley—Incorporated 1892, derives its name probably from the German for seven "day" rather than valley. It is a rural town but makes cigars and knit goods. Churches: United Brethren, Lutheran. Population, 348.

Shrewsbury—Incorporated 1834, has factories making: Furniture, womens clothing, machinery. Churches: Evangelical, Methodist, Lutheran, Reformed. Population, 568.

Spring Grove—Laid out 1747, incorporated 1882, has the noted Glatfelter paper mill, located here 1851. Other industries have grown around the town but the making of paper still remains the main occupation. Churches: Lutheran, Reformed, United Brethren, Catholic and the Young Mens Christian Association. Population, 1115.

Stewartstown—Incorporated 1851, one of the most attractive boroughs in the county, was first named Guilford. There are several concerns having plants in the town. Products: Canned goods, cigars, wearing apparel, furniture. Newspaper, "News." Churches: Lutheran and Reformed, Presbyterian, Methodist. Population, 718.

Wellsville—Purchased 1737, incorporated 1892, derived its name from that of a whip factory which located here in 1843. Products beside whips: Leather goods, boots and shoes, creamery products. Churches: Methodist, Evangelical. Population, 258.

West York—Originally Elberton, incorporated 1905, covers some 321 acres which will eventually become a part of the city of York. Has a number of industries, see under York. Population, 3320.

Windsor—Incorporated 1905, previously known as Windsorville. Principal industry is the making of cigars. Churches: United Brethren, Evangelical. Population, 854.

Winterstown—Laid out in 1830, incorporated 1871, is the center of an agricultural section. Churches: Evangelical, United Brethren. Population, 222.

Wrightsville—Settled 1730, laid out 1811, incorporated 1834, is the mercantile center for a rich farming region. Manufactures main crop of

which is tobacco. Products: Cigars and tobacco products, lime, curtains, castings, hardware specialties. Newspaper, "Star." Churches: Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Evangelical. Population, 1943.

YOE—Incorporated 1893, is dependent on cigar making for its growth and prosperity. Churches: United Brethren, Evangelical. Population, 535.

YORKANNA—Incorporated 1913, lying in a fertile section of Lower Windsor township, is the mercantile and tobacco center for this region. Cigar making is the main occupation. Churches: Evangelical, Lutheran. Population, 179.

YORK HAVEN—Laid out in 1814, incorporated 1892, came into existence with the erection of a paper mill. Products: Paper goods, hosiery and knit goods, hydro-electric power and light. Church, United Brethren. Population, 779.

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