

Settlers came from many countries to make farms and cities in the wilderness which belonged to the Indians. The word Pennsylvania means the woodlands of Penn. Read through this story about these times before completing the sentences with words from the Word Box.

The Walking Purchase

The hazy sky cleared as a happy threesome turned onto Market Street. "I see him, Rachel!" shouted Amanda, pointing to the _____ on top of City Hall.

"That's William Penn, _____ of Pennsylvania," announced Grampa clasping his granddaughters' hands as they crossed through a maze of taxis on their way to the _____ tower. Finally at the top they admired Philadelphia's skyline reaching far into the distance.

"This land was a gift to William Penn," explained Grampa, "but he paid the Indians with _____ and useful things. One land purchase was to go as far north as a man could walk in three days. Penn and the _____ walked for a day and a half stopping for _____ and cheese. After thirty miles Penn said that was enough land for now. The rest could be walked later.

"Did he walk out all this land?" asked Rachel.

"William Penn never walked the rest of that land purchase. Many years after Penn's _____ his son wanted land. The Indians _____, thinking it would be another _____ walk. Instead the son hired three runners who ran so fast that one soon quit, another died, while one ran sixty miles. This "Walking Purchase" _____ the Indians and ended many years of _____."

Down on Market Street again, the girls glanced up toward the bronze statue remembering that fairness is _____ than greed.

WORD BOX

observation	statue	biscuits	agreed
blankets	cheated	better	friendship
chiefs	founder	pleasant	death



We'll Make a Mint!

How'd you like to make some money? Philadelphia, home of one of the United States Mints, is the place to go! The Philadelphia Mint has been producing coins since the late 1700s. It's the largest mint in the world, and takes up a whole city block. The Mint has produced most of the Congressional Gold Medals awarded since 1776; bronze copies of the medals given to George Washington, John Wayne, Charles Lindbergh, and Joe Louis are still kept at the facility! Currently the Mint produces around 2 million quarters, 4.4 million dimes, 2.6 million nickels, and 20 million pennies each weekday!

For each of these money problems, figure out just how much money you have! Use the blank space to add it all up!

1. 10 quarters = _____ cents
2. 6 pennies = _____ cents
3. 2 dimes = _____ cents
4. 5 nickels = _____ cents
5. 4 dimes + 2 quarters = _____ cents
6. 3 pennies + 3 nickels + 3 dimes = _____ cents







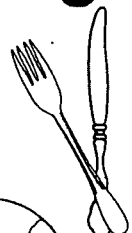
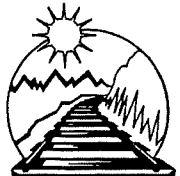
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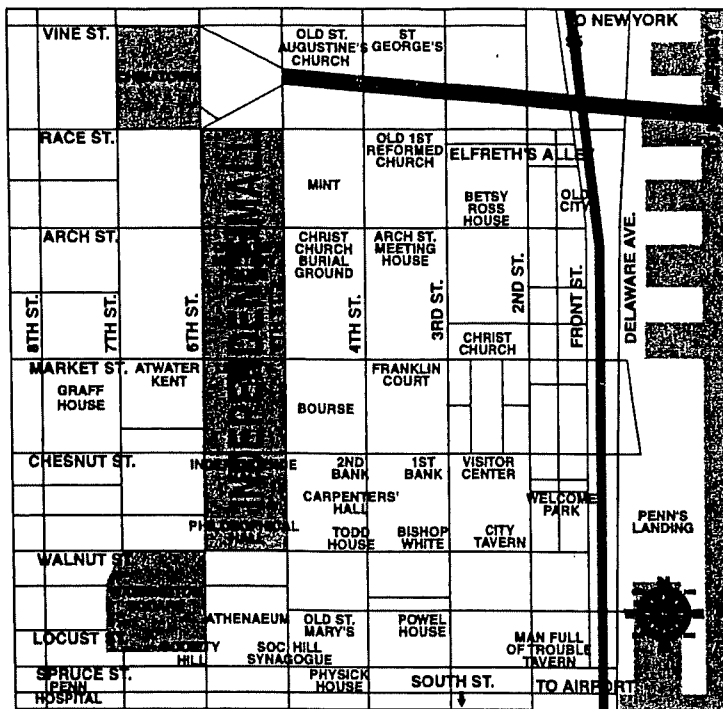
Steely Pennsylvania!

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, Andrew Carnegie founded Carnegie Steel and opened several steel plants in various cities around Pennsylvania. Steel is much stronger than plain iron and was used to make a wide range of machinery, tools, and other products. Carnegie Steel merged with several other companies to form the United States Steel Corporation in 1901, and Carnegie became incredibly wealthy. Steel production helped to make Pennsylvania prosperous until the Great Depression of the 1930s.

During the Great Depression, Pennsylvania industries (including steel) declined. Although steel production is not as high now as it was during the booming 1920s, Pennsylvania is still the top steel-producing state. Factories throughout the state manufacture a wide variety of metal products, including industrial machinery, farm implements, railroad cars, and automobile parts. Many of these products are made of steel!

Pennsylvania steel is used to make many different things. For each of these steel products, circle whether it was probably first made in the **1800s** or in the **1900s**.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|
|  | 1. airplane | 1800s | 1900s |
|  | 2. horse-drawn plow | 1800s | 1900s |
|  | 3. washing machine | 1800s | 1900s |
|  | 4. Jeep | 1800s | 1900s |
|  | 5. knife and fork | 1800s | 1900s |
|  | 6. railroad tracks | 1800s | 1900s |



The Historic Mile Virtual Tour!

In Philadelphia, there is a one square mile (2.6 square kilometer) area that is called "America's most historic square mile." There are over 20 historical sites packed into that little area. Let's take a walking tour of the area.

We'll start out at Old St. Augustine's Church, the first home of the Augustinian monks in the United States.

1. Let's go south on 5th Street for three blocks, and then go east two blocks. We are at _____, where Benjamin Franklin's house once stood.
2. Now, let's go south one block. We are at the _____ of the United States, which was founded in 1791.
3. From there, let's go west one block, and south a half a block. We're at _____ Hall, which is where the First Continental Congress was held in 1774!
4. We'll go half a block north, and then a block west, to find _____ Hall, where the U.S. Constitution and other important documents were signed.
5. Finally, to finish our brief tour, let's go north a block. Here we are, at the _____!

Digging for Profit!

Pennsylvania is rich in mineral wealth, and has always been a major mineral-producing state. Both major types of coal, anthracite and bituminous, are found in great quantity. In fact, a region of less than 500 square miles (1,300 square kilometers) near Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Hazelton, and Pottsville is the only place anthracite (hard) coal is found in the United States! Bituminous (soft) coal can be found all over western Pennsylvania. Other important minerals that are mined in Pennsylvania include natural gas, petroleum, and limestone. Clay, sandstone, sand, gravel, and slate are also mined there.

Put the names of these minerals found in Pennsylvania in alphabetical order by numbering them 1 to 10.

- _____ sandstone
- _____ limestone
- _____ anthracite
- _____ bituminous
- _____ sand
- _____ clay
- _____ gravel
- _____ slate
- _____ natural gas
- _____ petroleum



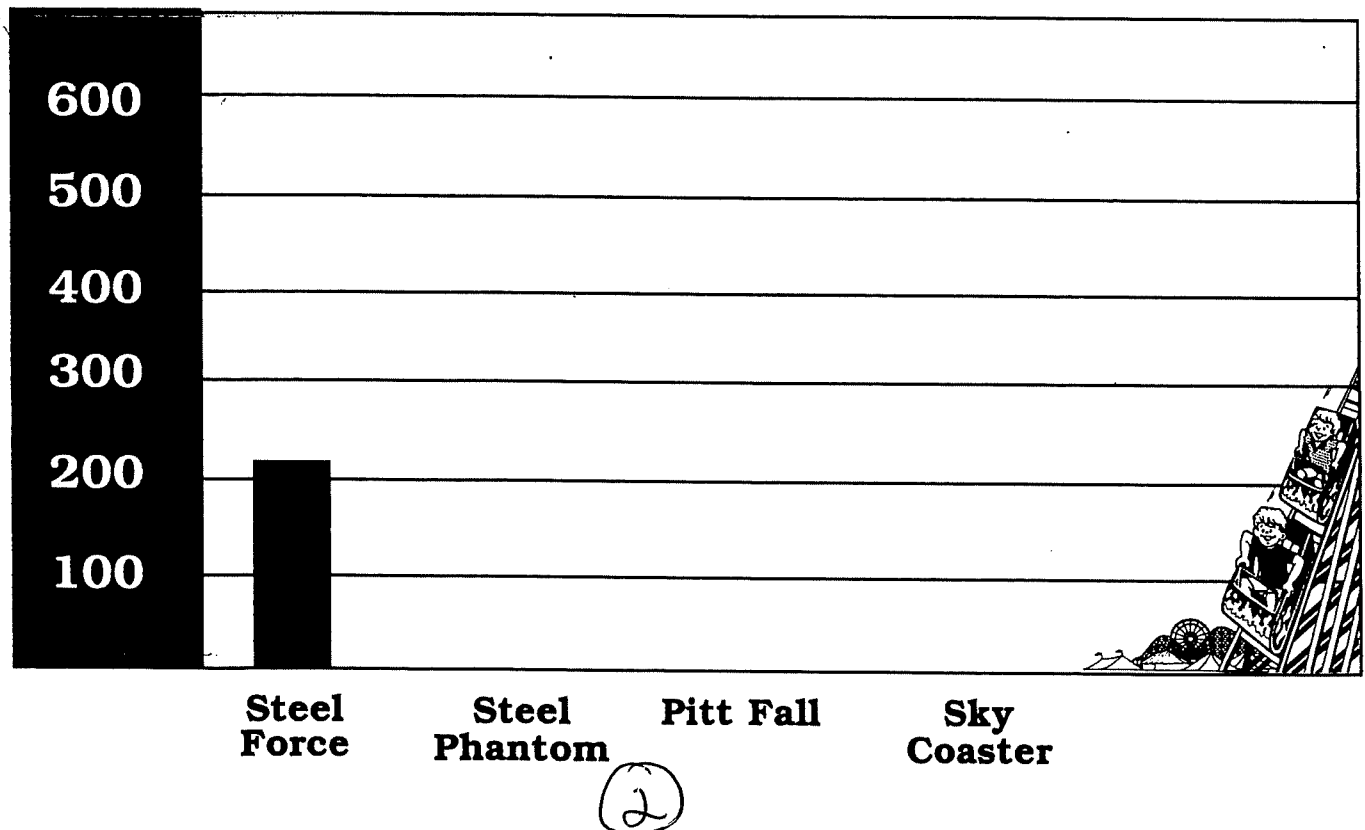
Pennsylvania's Party Parks

Not only is Pennsylvania crammed with history, it also has more amusement parks than any other state in the nation! Dorney Park and Wildwater Kingdom in Allentown houses the *Steel Force* rollercoaster, which plummets 205 feet (63 meters) and then speeds through tunnels and camelback humps!

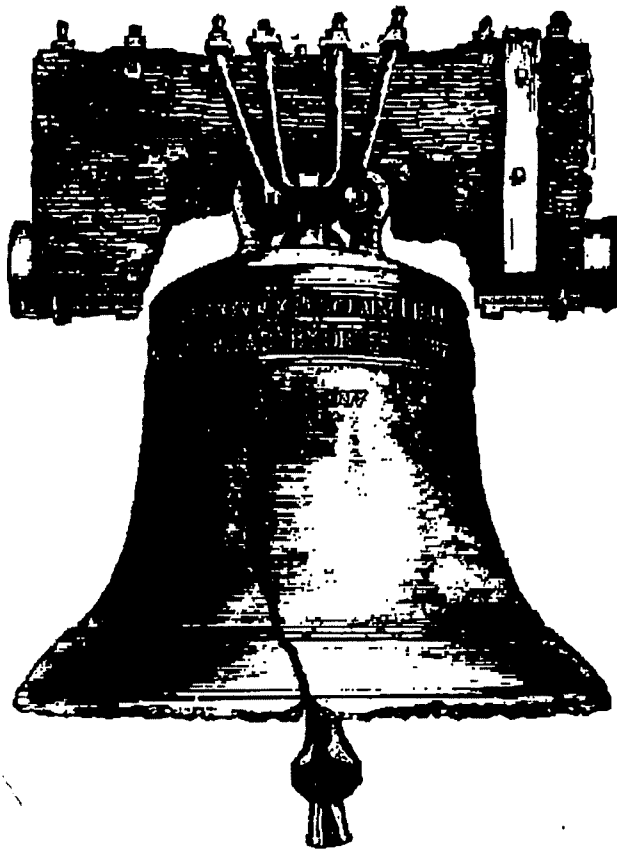
Pittsburgh is the home of Kennywood Park, one of the wildest parks in the state. Kennywood's *Steel Phantom* rollercoaster was the fastest coaster in the world when it opened in 1991. The stomach-wrenching ride cruises along at speeds up to 80 miles (129 kilometers) per hour, and drops its passengers a thrilling 225 feet (69 meters)!

Kennywood also is the home of the *Pitt Fall*, which is the tallest freefall ride in the world! This jaw-dropper plunges passengers from 251 feet (77 meters) in the air! Riders rip through the air at a screaming 100 feet (30 meters) per second! Kennywood's *Sky Coaster* hoists its riders 200 feet (60 meters) into the air, and then swings them between two tall towers! Yikes!

Using the information in the paragraphs above, graph the heights of the different Pennsylvania rides listed. The first one has been done for you.



The Liberty Bell



When you visit Philadelphia, make sure you see the Liberty Bell! This bell is **INSCRIBED** with the words "Proclaim Liberty throughout the Land unto all the **INHABITANTS** thereof." The bell was originally **CAST** in England, and hung in the State House steeple in 1753. It weighed 2,080 pounds (944 kilograms)!

The first time it was rung, a huge crack **MATERIALIZED** in its side. The assembly ordered another bell from England, but it didn't sound right. The original bell was left in the steeple. When the British came, the Liberty Bell was hidden under the **FLOORBOARDS** of an Allentown church. After the bell was rehung, it cracked twice more and never rang again.

See if you can figure out the meanings of these words from the story above.

1. inscribed: _____
2. inhabitants: _____
3. cast: _____
4. materialized: _____
5. floorboards: _____

Now check your answers in a dictionary. How close did you get to the real definitions?

Design your own Diamante on Pennsylvania!

A *diamante* is a cool diamond-shaped poem on any subject.

You can write your very own diamante poem on pennsylvania by following the simple line by line directions below. Give it a try!

Line 1: Write the name of your state.

Line 2: Write the names of two animals native to your state.

Line 3: Write the names of three of your state's important cities.

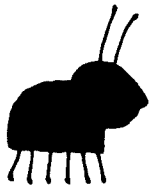
Line 4: Write the names of four of your state's important industries or agricultural products.

Line 5: Write the names of your state tree and state bird.

Line 6: Write the names of two of your state's landforms.

Line 7: Write the word that completes this sentence: Pennsylvania's nickname is the _____ State.

You're the poet.
Did you know it?



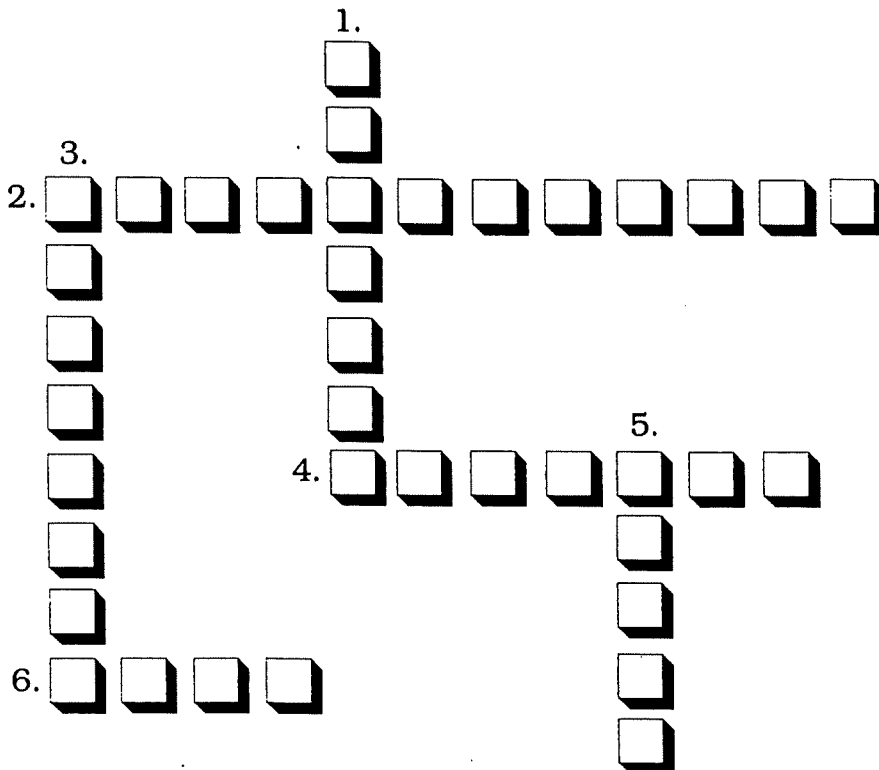
The Quakers of Pennsylvania

William Penn joined the Society of Friends (Quakers) when he was 23. The Quakers believed that worship should be simple and that violence was a sin. They also believed that all people are equal, and dressed plainly. Quakers were also abolitionists who opposed slavery.

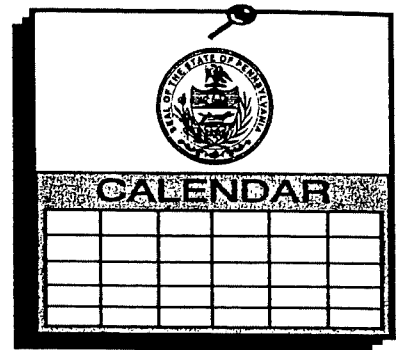
Unfortunately, Quakers were often persecuted for their beliefs in 17th century England. Penn wanted to find a safe, peaceful place for all Quakers to live. He finally was given a charter by King Charles II, and established his colony as a "Holy Experiment." He maintained peace with the Indians. He also named his new city after a word in Greek that means "City of Brotherly Love" – Philadelphia!

Use information from the story above to complete the crossword.

1. Penn was a member of the _____. (DOWN)
2. He founded the town of _____. (ACROSS)
3. They had a _____ relationship with the Indians. (DOWN)
4. Another name for Quakers is the _____ of Friends. (ACROSS)
5. Quakers believe that all people are _____. (DOWN)
6. "Philadelphia" means "City of Brotherly _____." (ACROSS)



Pennsylvania Through the Years!



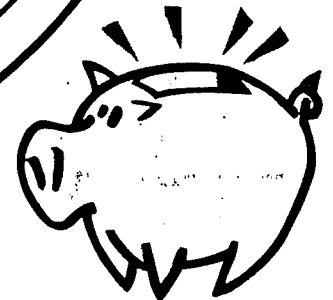
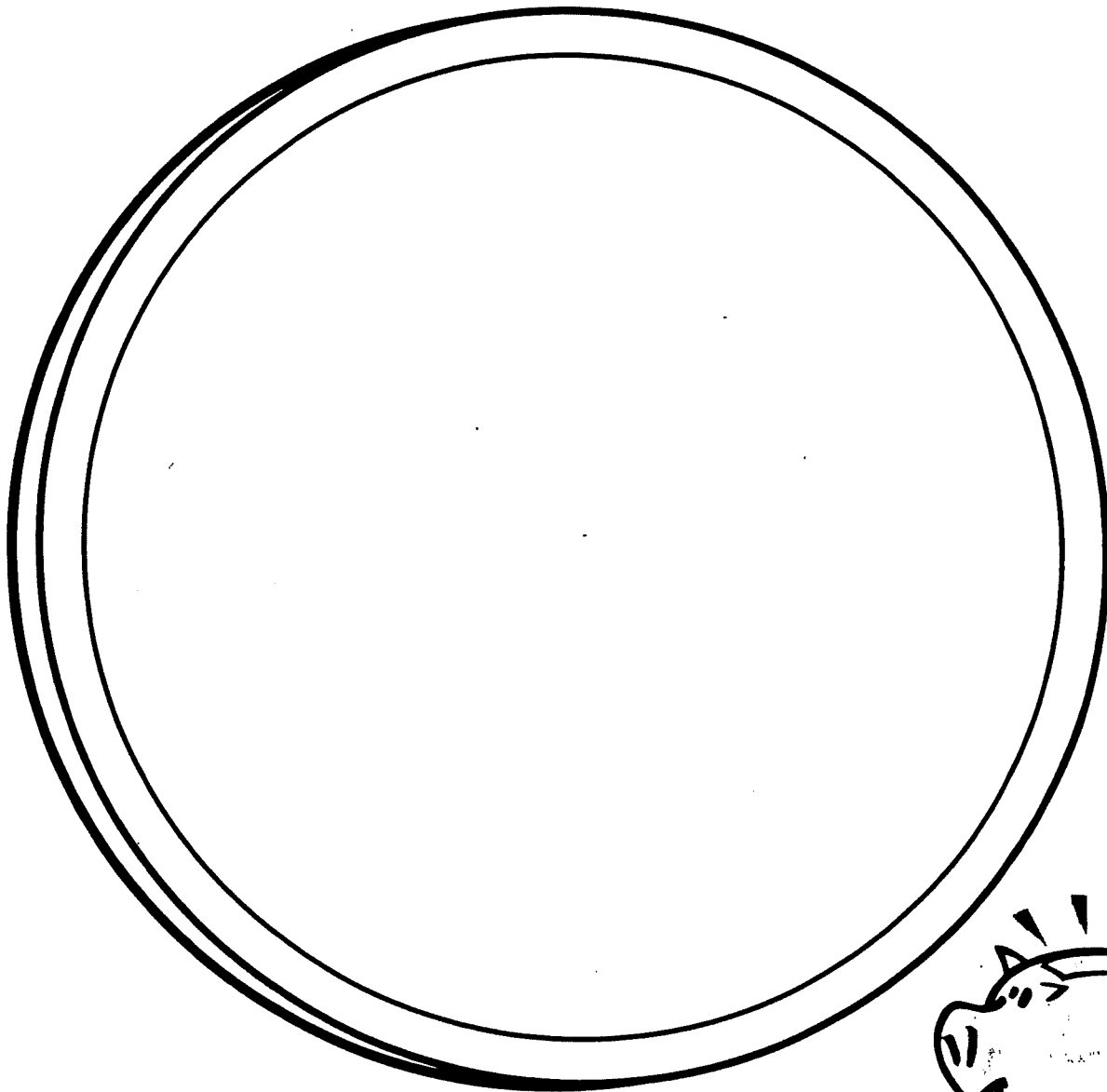
Many great things have happened in Pennsylvania throughout its history. Chronicle the following important Pennsylvania events by solving math problems to find out the years in which they happened.

1. French explorer Etienne Brulé follows the Susquehanna River to its mouth.
 $4 \div 4 =$ $2 \times 3 =$ $5 - 4 =$ $3 + 2 =$
2. New Sweden is established near Philadelphia.
 $3 - 2 =$ $4 + 2 =$ $6 \div 2 =$ $2 \times 4 =$
3. William Penn arrives at Pennsylvania.
 $6 - 5 =$ $2 + 4 =$ $5 + 3 =$ $4 - 2 =$
4. Benjamin Franklin moves to Philadelphia.
 $0 + 1 =$ $4 + 3 =$ $7 - 5 =$ $6 - 3 =$
5. Pennsylvania Assembly declares "no taxation without representation!"
 $6 - 5 =$ $6 + 1 =$ $4 + 2 =$ $7 + 1 =$
6. The Constitutional Convention is held in Philadelphia.
 $3 \div 3 =$ $9 - 2 =$ $2 \times 4 =$ $3 + 4 =$
7. The state capital is established at Harrisburg.
 $4 - 3 =$ $6 + 2 =$ $3 \div 3 =$ $3 - 1 =$
8. Oliver Hazard Perry defeats the British Navy in the Battle of Lake Erie.
 $6 \div 6 =$ $5 + 3 =$ $7 - 6 =$ $3 + 0 =$
9. The Battle of Gettysburg is fought from July 1 to July 3.
 $4 \div 4 =$ $4 + 4 =$ $5 + 1 =$ $6 - 3 =$
10. The first portion of the Pennsylvania Turnpike is opened.
 $4 - 3 =$ $2 + 7 =$ $2 \times 2 =$ $9 - 9 =$

Create Your Own State Quarter!

Look at the change in your pocket. You might notice that one of the coins has changed. The United States is minting new quarters, one for each of the fifty states. Each quarter has a design on it that says something special about one particular state. Pennsylvania's quarter was minted in 1999, and may even be in your pocket right now!

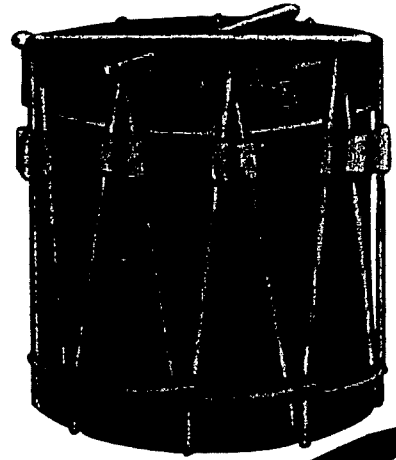
What if you had designed the Pennsylvania quarter? Draw a picture of how you would like the Pennsylvania quarter to look. Make sure you include things that are special about Pennsylvania.



15

Pennsylvania's State Song!

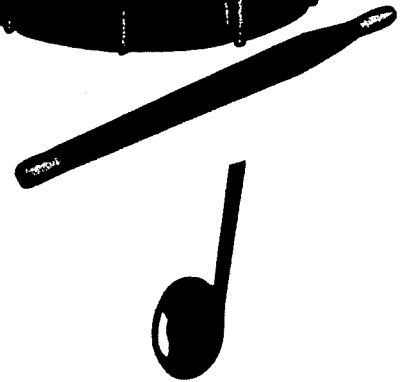
"Pennsylvania" was adopted as the state song in 1990. The music was written by Ronnie Bonner, and the words were written by Eddie Khourey.



"Pennsylvania"

*Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania,
Mighty is your name,
Steeped in glory and tradition,
Object of acclaim.*

*Where brave men fought the foe of freedom,
Tyranny decried,
'Til the bell of independence filled the countryside.*

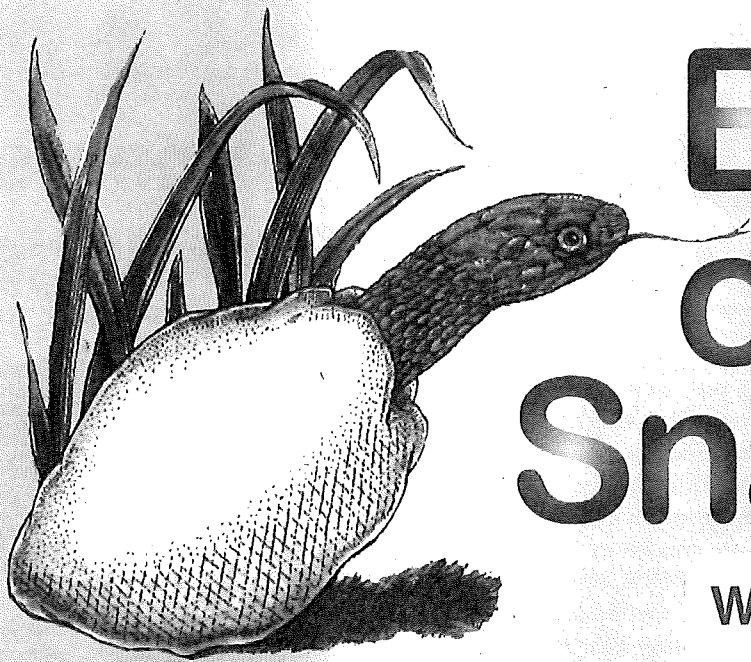


Chorus:

*Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania,
May your future be,
filled with honor everlasting
as your history.*



1. What is mighty?
2. What do you think the word "steeped" means in the third line?
3. Whom did the brave men fight?
4. What bell do you think the song is talking about?
5. What should Pennsylvania's future be filled with?



Birth of a Snake

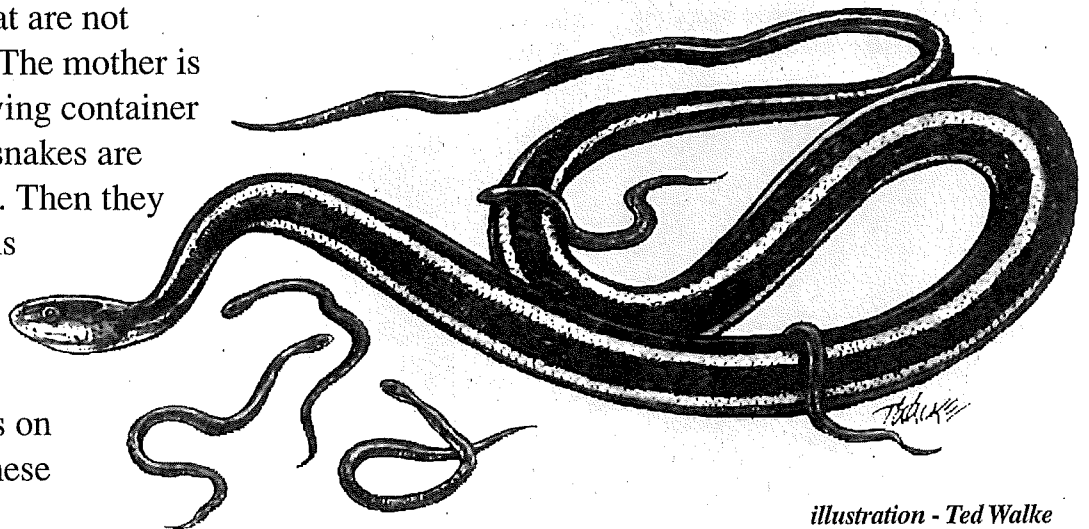
Word Bank

1. oviparous-o (long o)-vip'-er-es
2. ovoviviparous-o (long o)-vo (long o)-vi (long i)-vip'-er-es
3. viviparous-vi (long i)-vip'-er-es

Snakes may enter the world in several different ways, depending on their species. It all starts with a mature female getting pregnant from a male of the same species. Once pregnant, there are three basic ways snakes are born. The first is for an egg to develop inside the mother. Then the egg is deposited, usually in a group, in a specific habitat to hatch. Unlike bird eggs, snake eggs are not hard. They are soft, like leather. Some snakes stay with their eggs. Others leave them to fend for themselves. We call this kind of birth **oviparous**. Some snakes give birth to live young. This can happen in two different ways. A mother nourishes the baby snake inside her until it is born. This is called **viviparous**. Some snakes have eggs that develop inside of them that are not nourished by the mother. The mother is more of a protective carrying container for the eggs. These baby snakes are hatched inside the mother. Then they are born alive. We call this **ovoviviparous**.

Snakes are born in groups, or clutches. The number of babies depends on the species. Once born, these

clutches are most often left to fend for themselves. A unique trait of snake breeding is that a female snake may breed only once with a male, but she may have up to three clutches. This is possible because many female snakes are capable of storing the male's sperm inside them until they are ready for another clutch. It is amazing that evolution has figured out these unique births to meet the needs of each species.



Snakes in Basements and Buildings

by Andrew L. Shiels and Kelly L. Bryan

Ever since St. Patrick drove the snakes from Ireland, people have been trying to rid their homes of snakes. Most of the time, people and snakes do not meet. However, snakes occasionally frequent buildings in search of food and shelter. When people come into contact with snakes, often their first instinct is to harm or kill the unsuspecting creature. Although there is usually a certain degree of fear associated with such an encounter, there shouldn't be. That's because the majority of snakes encountered by people are nonvenomous, harmless and beneficial. For example, the species most commonly found in or around buildings are the eastern rat snake, eastern milk snake, and the northern ringneck snake. Still, it is understandable that when a snake is discovered near or in a dwelling, people seek a quick way to remove it.

Many people wonder, after years without seeing a snake, why one suddenly appears in or around a building. The most obvious answer is that the snake has located a food source, usually small mammals. Also, shelter and reproductive areas, such as mulch piles, could be available, thus attracting snakes to dwellings.

To get snakes out of your building, you usually have to remove them physically or wait until they leave on their own. Unfortunately, there is no magic potion that prevents a snake from entering a building. But there are preventive measures that may be used to lessen the chances of

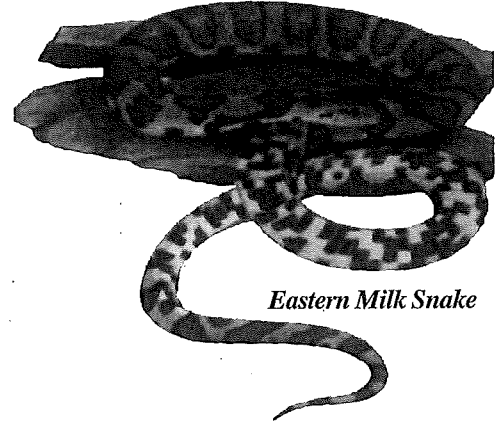
snakes entering your home. A review of the Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission pamphlet *Snakes in Pennsylvania* can help you distinguish between venomous and nonvenomous species. If you are uncomfortable with removing a snake yourself, contact a local animal removal specialist. Remember the following when dealing with snakes in the home:

- Most snakes are poor climbers and do not routinely scale vertical surfaces, so seal all openings and cracks, especially at ground level.
- There is no known effective snake repellent that can be used safely without danger to humans and pets.

Northern Ringneck Snake



- A few simple housecleaning measures usually keep snakes away from buildings and reduce the likelihood of a snake entering your home. These include a) Place piles of firewood, stone, and rubbish far away from the building foundation; b) maintain a zone of mowed lawn around



Eastern Milk Snake

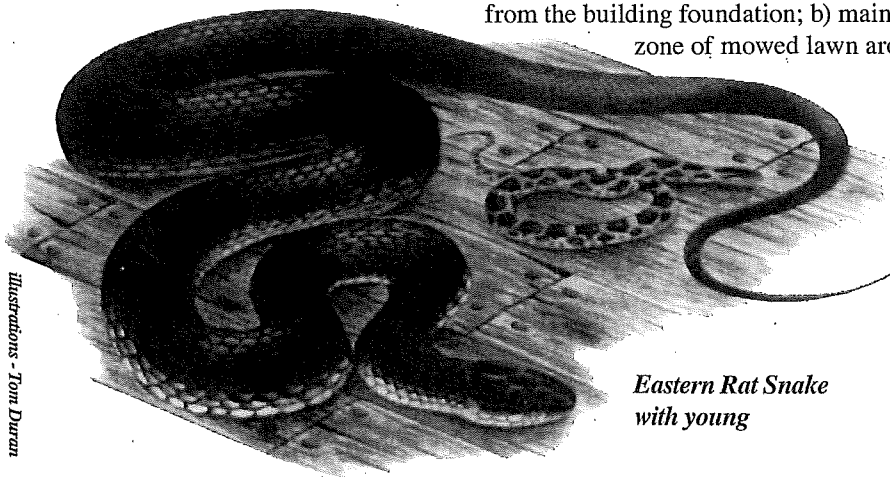
and up to the foundation; c) remove dense ground cover plantings from the foundation area; and d) eliminate potential food sources such as mice, rats, flying squirrels, and voles from the building.

When removing snakes, try using non-lethal methods. Snakes are an essential component of Pennsylvania's wildlife resources. They eat mice, rats, and even other snakes. Snakes have their place in our environment—just not in your basement.

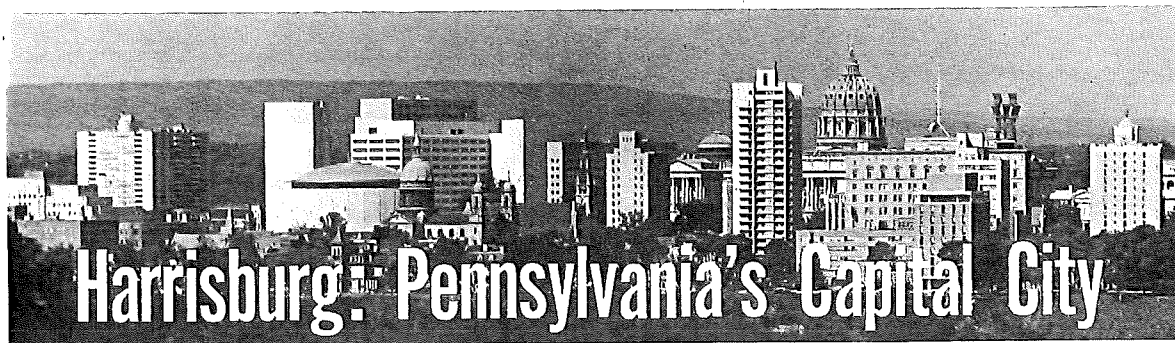
More information

The Commission's pamphlet *Snakes in Pennsylvania* is available by sending a business-sized self-addressed, stamped envelope to: Media Production Services, PA Fish & Boat Commission, P.O. Box 67000, Harrisburg, PA 17106-7000. This publication provides an overview of snakes in the Commonwealth.

Another excellent resource on snakes and Pennsylvania's other reptiles and amphibians is the Commission's book, *Pennsylvania Amphibians & Reptiles*, by Larry L. Shaffer. This 161-page full-color book details information on the characteristics, identification, range, habitat, reproduction, and food of Pennsylvania's salamanders, frogs, toads, turtles, lizards, and snakes. The book sells for \$9.43 + \$.57 Pennsylvania state sales tax and \$2.00 for shipping and handling (total of \$12 for books sent to PA addresses). Contact the Commission's Media Production Services Section at the address above.



Eastern Rat Snake with young



AS AMERICAN communities go, Harrisburg, the capital of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is an old community.

The Indians, using the Susquehanna River and the natural trails along it, settled the area long before the white man came. As early as 1690 William Penn, to advertise his Province, offered a settlement "upon the river of Susquehannagh." White traders came soon afterwards.

Just before 1700 John Harris, born in Yorkshire, England, probably about 1673, and a brewer by occupation, landed in Philadelphia. In 1705 he secured a license to obtain land, and sometime between then and 1718 he arrived in the wilderness of what was to become Harrisburg. He prospered as a trader, farmer, and ferryboat operator, and he was highly respected by both white settlers and Indians. In 1720 he married Esther Say, a native of Yorkshire, in Philadelphia.

Harris died in December of 1748, and together with his Negro slave Hercules and a Harris daughter is buried in River Park in front of the John Harris Mansion, Front and Washington streets, built by his son in 1766.

The second John Harris, one of four Harris children, was born in October, 1726, and is known as the founder of Harrisburg. He planned the city with his son-in-law, William Maclay, member from Pennsylvania of the first United States Senate, and laid out the lots on April 14, 1785. Harris married twice and had at least five children. He died July 29, 1791, and is buried in Paxton Church Cemetery in suburban Paxtang.

For a short time Harrisburg was known as "Louisburg," after King Louis XVI of France, but the second John Harris insisted it be named in memory

of his father. The second Harris helped to organize Dauphin County, which was created from part of Lancaster County on March 4, 1785, and named for the French dauphin, the king's eldest son, who died in 1789. Harrisburg from the beginning was the county seat and was incorporated as a borough, with fewer than 500 people, on April 13, 1791. It received its charter as a city on March 19, 1860, when it had a population of about 13,000.

The second Harris by deed conveyed "4 acres and 13 perches to be held in trust until the Legislature see fit to use it" as the site for the capitol. The legislature moved from Philadelphia to Lancaster in 1799, and then in February of 1810 selected Harrisburg to be the capital.

The General Assembly moved to Harrisburg in October, 1812, four months after America declared war against Great Britain. Simon Snyder, of Selinsgrove, was governor and the State had a budget of \$336,189.15. Temporary quarters were used, and in 1819 Governor William Findlay, of Cumberland County, laid the cornerstone of the first Capitol. This two-story brick building lasted until February 2, 1897, when it was gutted by a noontime blaze.

The new Capitol was expected to cost between \$5 and \$10 million, but by the time it opened in 1906 it had cost \$12.5 million, about a third of which went for graft. Five persons, including the architect and the chief contractor, received prison sentences in the famous 1908 Capitol graft trial held in the Commonwealth Court in Harrisburg; however \$4 million of graft, including the \$850 spent for a \$150 flagpole atop the building, was never recovered.

The present Capitol was dedicated October 4, 1906, by President Theodore Roosevelt, who said it was a handsome structure. Governor Samuel W.



Harrisburgers gather in a snowstorm on the afternoon of February 2, 1897, to watch the State Capitol burn. The present Capitol stands where the old one stood.

Pennypacker, under whose administration it was built, contended it was a masterpiece, but Owen Wister, the novelist from Philadelphia, at the time wrote: "The Capitol is not a good work. Outside it looks as much like all other capitols as any banana looks like the rest of the bunch. Inside it is a monstrous botch of bad arrangement, bad lighting, bad ventilation, and the most bloated bad tastes."

The most impressive features of the Capitol today are the twenty-seven Barnard figures in two groups at each side of its entrance. These were done by George Grey Barnard in Paris, brought to Harrisburg in eighteen railroad cars and unveiled October 4, 1911. Barnard, a native of Bellefonte, Centre County, and the originator of New York's Cloisters, a museum of medieval art and architecture, died in 1938 and requested he be buried in Harrisburg, near his most famous work; indeed, he was.

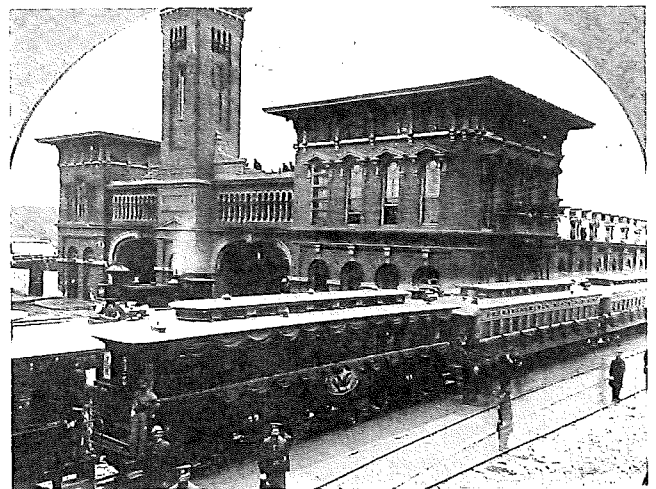
The two most distinguished buildings of the Capitol complex are the State Education Building and Forum and the William Penn Memorial Museum and Archives Building.

The Education Building and Forum, costing \$5.5 million, was dedicated by Governor Gifford Pinchot on November 4, 1931. On October 2, 1930, just before construction was completed, it suffered a \$1 million fire, one of the most serious in Harrisburg

history. Chinese wood oil on the ceiling canvas, which depicts the constellations of the northern sky, caught fire and almost destroyed the building. When it was eventually completed, the Forum, seating 1,833, was praised by critics. Its seven great historical maps, each thirty-five by twenty-one feet, tell world history to World War I.

The \$10 million State museum was built in the administration of Governor David L. Lawrence and was dedicated by Governor William W. Scranton. One of its principal features is an eighteen-foot-high, 3,800-pound modern statue of William Penn, by Janet deCoux, of Pittsburgh. Another show-place, decorated with period furnishings, is the Governor's Residence, of Georgian design, occupied first by Governor Raymond P. Shafer and his family in 1968. It is located at Maclay and Front streets.

Each January hundreds of thousands visit the Pennsylvania Farm Show, a major agricultural exhibition in Harrisburg. The Farm Show buildings, the first of which was dedicated by the Commonwealth in 1931, are located at Maclay and Cameron streets.



President Lincoln's funeral train in the Pennsylvania Railroad station, Harrisburg, on the morning of April 22, 1865, as seen from Market Street. In the foreground is the presidential car, which carried Lincoln's remains to Illinois for burial. While the President's body was taken in procession to the Capitol to be viewed, that of his son Willie, who died in 1862, remained in this car. The present passenger station was opened on the site of this one in 1887.

Historically, Harrisburg has been important not only because of its Capitol, but also because it has long been a transportation center.

On March 27, 1824, during the first term of Governor John Andrew Shulze, the Pennsylvania Canal system was authorized. Ground was broken for the canal July 4, 1826, just to the east of the Capitol. The canal system was exciting, but because of the railroad it was short-lived. Between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh it was in use in its entirety only between 1834 and 1857, the Pennsylvania Railroad having extended its service between the cities in 1852.

What was to become a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a rail line from Lancaster, was extended to Harrisburg in 1837. The third and present railroad station, now of the Penn Central, was opened downtown in 1887. Through the city passed the funeral trains of Presidents Lincoln and McKinley. The most important railroad event in Harrisburg occurred January 15, 1938, with the arrival of the first electric train. Prior to then, coal-burners chugged the length of Harrisburg, enveloping the city in soot and smoke.

Because of its proximity to Washington, Harrisburg in December of 1839 was the convention city of the Whig Party. Harrisburg is the smallest city to have been the site of a national political convention. The Whigs met at the newly built Zion Lutheran Church, on Fourth Street south of Market, and nominated William Henry Harrison, who was elected president.

Harrisburg was a target of General Robert E. Lee's 1863 Confederate invasion, not because it was the State capital but because it was a transportation hub. The city also had Camp Curtin, a recruiting and hospitalization area for Union troops. During the Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, and succeeding conflicts, the Harrisburg area served as a recruiting and debarking center for the military.

The Pennsylvania Turnpike, the nation's first long-distance toll road, was authorized during the administration of Governor George H. Earle. The roadway, complete from Middlesex in Cumberland County west to Irwin, was opened October 1, 1940. In the late 1940's and early 1950's, before the national Interstate highway program, Harrisburg was



Market Square, Harrisburg, 1880, looking north, showing the market houses, which were razed in 1889 to relieve congestion; the hotel building to the right, which still stands; and the horse car tracks.

one of the three cities in the nation to have access to as many as five major highways. The Appalachian Trail, a 2,000-mile hikers' path from Maine to Georgia, crosses the Susquehanna River just north of Harrisburg.

Bridges have been important to Harrisburg. Old Camelback, an undulating covered bridge, was built by Theodore Burr in 1816. Charles Dickens crossed it in 1842 and described it in his *American Notes*. Two columns of the old Capitol stand at the Harrisburg entrance of the covered bridge's present successor, the Market Street Bridge.

President George Washington passed through Harrisburg in 1794 on his way west to quell the Whiskey Rebellion. He spent the night at the Harris Mansion or at a hotel on the southeast corner of Market Square. Abraham Lincoln, as president-elect, went to the same site but never got a chance to sleep. With rumors that he faced assassination, he was hustled out of Market Square and taken to a darkened train headed for Washington. That afternoon of February 22, 1861, Lincoln had addressed the legislature. He returned to Harrisburg for a last time on April 21, 1865, then to lie in state in the House of Representatives as the martyr of the Civil War.

With 1,100 acres of park, Harrisburg once had more parks per square mile than any other city in the nation, the most notable now being River Park, which extends several miles along the Susquehanna. The Harris and Cameron families, among others, contributed to the park system. Under the administration of Vance McCormick, who became mayor in 1902 at age 29, the park system, as well as an outstanding water system supplied by reservoirs, was established. McCormick, who died in 1946, was the publisher of the *Harrisburg Patriot* for 42 years, and founded the *Evening News* in 1917.

Many of the pioneers of the Harrisburg area were Scotch-Irish and English, one reason why Presbyterianism is still deeply rooted in the community. Pennsylvania Germans also moved into the area. Seventeen of Harrisburg's twenty-nine mayors since it became a city in 1860 have been of German ancestry. Chicken corn soup remains a popular dish. The Irish came to Harrisburg to build the canal and the railroad, and they were joined by many Central Europeans, a large number of whom settled in nearby Steelton. Although Negroes have lived in Harrisburg since its earliest days, many of them came the first thirty years of the twentieth century to work in steel mills. With fair-employment practices in State government, Negro employment has increased greatly since the mid-1950's. The growth of State government, the city's largest industry, has attracted thousands of people from all parts of the State, and from other parts of the country.

The city has had numerous famous personages. The family of Simon Cameron made Harrisburg its home. For 127 years until 1968, the Cameron Estates had property within the city. Some of its land is now used by the Harrisburg Area Community College, founded in 1964 and established in Wildwood Park in 1967. General Simon Cameron (he was State adjutant general at one time) served ten months as secretary of war under President Lincoln. This long-time boss of the Pennsylvania Republican party lived in the Harris Mansion from 1863 until his death, at age 90, in June, 1889. Grandchildren of Cameron gave the home to the Historical Society

of Dauphin County in 1941. The mansion is now an excellent museum, having letters of Lincoln, the Camerons, the Marquis de Lafayette, and others.

James Buchanan and Thaddeus Stevens, as well as later figures like Senators Matthew S. Quay and Boies Penrose, came to Harrisburg as State legislators.

John O'Hara, a native of Pottsville, lived in Harrisburg briefly to write his novel about the city,



Members of the Harrisburg Wheel Club pose in Market Square in 1888. The camera faces west down Market Street to the Market Street covered bridge. Long bicycle excursions were popular with Harrisburgers in the years before and after the turn of the century.

A Rage to Live, published in 1949. Harrisburg, disguised as Fort Penn, appears also in other O'Hara novels. Conrad Richter, a native of Pine Grove, lived for a time in Clarks Valley and used the Harrisburg region as a setting for part of his *The Light in the Forest* in 1953. James Boyd, a resident of Front Street, wrote a novel about the city in 1935, *Roll River*.

As the capital of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg has a history and a character that reflects more than just the lives and achievements of its own citizens. It has had a larger role as the focal point for much of the history of the whole State.

Published by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, 1969. Text by Paul B. Beers; edited by Donald H. Kent and William A. Hunter. The Historic Pennsylvania Leaflets are sold for five cents a copy; in quantities of ten or more the price is three cents each.



Agriculture in Pennsylvania

Agriculture is Pennsylvania's number one industry. Although Pennsylvania is often recognized for its mining, steel, and manufacturing industries, Pennsylvania has always been a leader in agriculture.

The first farmers in what is now Pennsylvania were Native Americans. The Delaware or Lenape Indians of the Delaware Valley region planted corn while the Monongahela Indians of the Upper Ohio Valley region in western Pennsylvania grew corn, beans, and squash. On Native American sites, archaeologists have found storage pits for preserving dried corn and other foods.

Pennsylvanian's pioneers brought their own farming traditions with them. In the rich farmlands of Lancaster and York Counties, German immigrants took up farming and created the Pennsylva-

nia style barn, now a familiar landmark on the Pennsylvania landscape. Pennsylvania barns are of two main types: Holstein and Swiss. The Holstein barn originated in northern Germany and is constructed of wood and stone with a wide front roof. The Swiss barn is also built of stone and wood except but has no basement and the building is smaller. Pennsylvania German farmers also brought innovations to farming when they introduced crop rotation, sowing a different crop—corn, oats, wheat, and clover—on each field over a four-year period. It was not uncommon for townspeople to keep a cow or two and tend a garden to raise vegetables. Farmers also owned mills and worked at iron furnaces on occasion.

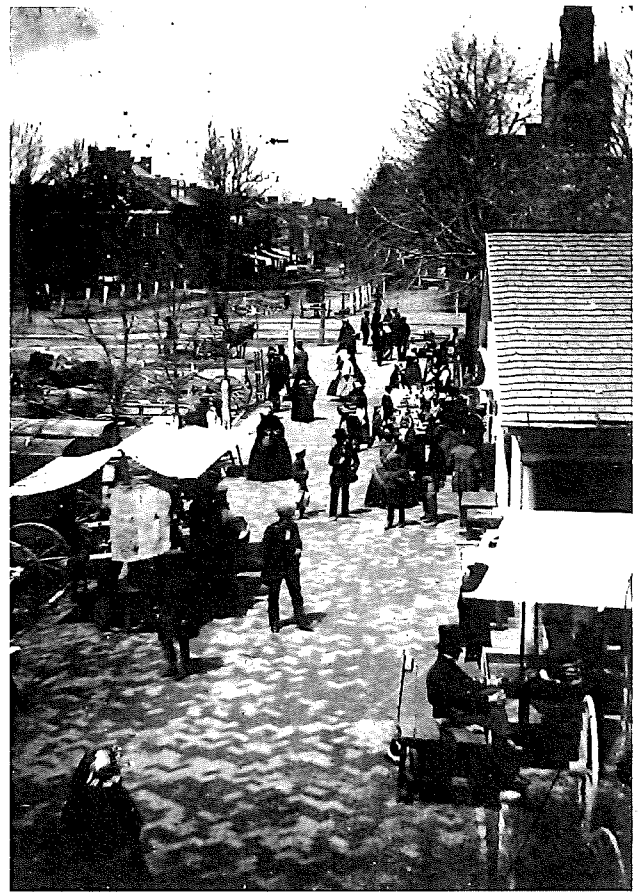
During the pioneer era of Pennsylvania agriculture, over half of all Pennsylvanians lived on farms.

Farm families doubled as farm workers, including children. There were few hired laborers during colonial times but apprentices and indentured laborers were common. Indentured laborers worked usually to pay off a debt such as the cost of their passage to Pennsylvania from their home country such as England, Scotland, Ireland, or Germany. Apprenticeship was looked upon as not merely labor but a form of education. In 1682 William Penn wrote in his *Frame of Government* "all children within this province of the age of twelve shall be taught some useful skill or trade."

Only about 10 percent of all African American slaves in Pennsylvania worked on colonial farms; the majority of slaves worked in urban households as domestic workers. Within certain farming regions, however, blacks were employed on farms. Samuel Hart of Bucks County said that in 1785 "I could stand on a corner of my farmer's farm . . . and count sixteen farm houses, and in every house were slaves."

Pennsylvania farmers sold their fresh vegetables, fruits and meat to townspeople at farmers' markets from within the market shed as well as from wagons at the curbs. The chief crops produced during the pioneer era of Pennsylvania farming were wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, fruit, and hay. Agents hired drovers to ride through the countryside on horseback. They would buy flocks and herds from farmers to take to the town farmers' market to be sold. William Schell of Bedford County recalled that "the horse drover would generally have about thirty horses; sometimes these were tied to a long cable, on each side, but mostly six horses were abreast, tied to each other, with a rider on one of them. I have often seen two droves of horses passing through Bedford in a single day." When drovers reached their destination, the market was often crude and primitive. Philadelphia's first marketplace (1693) was a shed on the corner of First and Market Streets. Chester, Germantown, and New Castle had their own markets by 1698. In Harrisburg, the first farmers' markets were built soon after the town was laid out in 1785.

In 1765 America's oldest agricultural fair started when the Penn family permitted York County farmers to exhibit their produce. The char-



Carlisle square on market day, c. 1865. (Cumberland County Historical Society, Line Collection)

ter signed by Thomas Penn, son of Pennsylvania founder William Penn granted York the privilege of "forever hereafter" holding two fairs a year, one in spring and one in the fall. Although temporarily discontinued after 1815, the York Fair was revived in 1853 and has been held annually at the York Fairgrounds ever since.

During the Revolutionary War era official groups were formed in the Commonwealth to advocate farming and horticulture. The first American organization dedicated to agricultural reform, the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, was started in 1785. Through publications and public forums this organization informed farmers, providing practical advice about problems such as insect control and the latest farm equipment. In 1809 the Pennsylvania Society for Improving the Breed of Cattle was organized, and in 1827 the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was formed.



Peffer Threshing Machine at the Myers farm, August 14, 1913. (CCHS, Line Collection)

During the period 1820-1920, the application of science to farming led to a revolution in farming equipment. Early in the nineteenth century Joseph and Robert Smith of Berks County invented a practical cast iron plow that was an immediate success with farmers and a thresher that cleaned and threshed grain in a single operation (patented by Andrew Ralston in 1842) was produced in the factory of Robert McClure in Washington County. By 1850 farming implements like mechanical mowers, McCormick's reaper, and steam tractors were in general use in farming communities.

As farm equipment became more complex, more educational resources were made available to the farmer. In 1857, Frederick Watts built a 116-acre model farm in Cumberland County to promote his ideas about farm efficiency. Commenting on the steam tractor in 1879, Watts observed: "This power is generally owned by individuals who go from farm to farm and thresh the grain for an agreed price, varying from three cents to five cents per bushel for wheat and oats." An influential agricultural reformer, Watts was the first president of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, founded in 1851.

Transportation of produce to market was a challenge in a state as geographically diverse as Pennsylvania. Wagons, canal boats, and railroads were all means of transporting farm products in the nineteenth century. Many of the goods from Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania farms moved by boat and barge down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to markets in the growing towns of Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans, while produce from central and eastern Pennsylvania made their way to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

In 1862, the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, now Pennsylvania State University, was founded with Evan Pugh (1828-1864) as the first president. Under Pugh's leadership Penn State led the movement toward public education in the scientific methodology in agriculture.

In 1870, the State Grange, founded by Oliver Hudson Kelly, became a vital force in educating farmers about new technology and farming techniques throughout the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania formed a Board of Agriculture in 1876 to oversee the proper use of scientific methods in farming. State legislation quickly followed, enlarging the work the board had to do: the Commercial Fertilizer Law, 1879; Butter and Cheese Act, 1883; and the Animal Disease Control Law, 1887. The 1895 legislation that created the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture transferred to it the three basic functions the board had held: law enforcement, education, and prevention of plant and animal disease. The department established agricultural extension stations throughout the Commonwealth so that farmers could learn more profitable methods of raising crops and produce. For example, as a result of extension station education, turkey production in Pennsylvania increased from 150,000 in 1920 to more than 500,000 in 1940.

Changing trends in Pennsylvanians' eating habits caused a change in the nature of Pennsylvania's farms. In 1914 the Pennsylvania Department



African American and other migrant workers have increasingly replaced family labor on farms. (Pennsylvania State Archives)

of Agriculture noted that “the past few years have seen a great change in the dairy business of this State—that is, instead of producing butter and cheese, we furnish now much more whole milk for city consumption. On the farm, instead of the raising of pigs and young cattle, you find only cows.”

New developments in farming appeared at the first Farm Show, held in Harrisburg in January 1917. It quickly grew into one of the world’s largest indoor agriculture shows. In 1931 a new main exhibition building for the show opened and in 1939 another exhibit arena was added. Today, the Farm Show continues to be a popular venue for both farmers and the public. Unlike many state fairs, it is held each year in January. The original committee that instituted the Farm Show thought that “farmers at that time of year wanted to look ahead to the coming season, especially in buying implements, seed, fertilizer, and other supplies.”

The modern era of agriculture in Pennsylvania saw dramatic changes in farm labor,

technology, and the size of farms. Concern about the neglect of the education of youth led to the passage of child labor laws in 1915 and 1935. These laws restricted the number of hours that children could work on a farm during school hours. When refrigerated trucks were developed, truck farming grew as a means to supply fruits and vegetables for city markets. Louise Brown, an African American woman from Scranton ran the G. W. Brown Trucking Company that carried farm products to A & P supermarkets in the 1930s and 1940s. Refrigerated trucks helped the dairy industry in Pennsylvania boom and the state’s cream cheese and ice creams became national household staples.

Developing technology continued to improve the life of Pennsylvania farmers. After 1930, the introduction of electricity in rural areas and the availability of electrical household conveniences lessened the burden of the farm family. The evolution of tractor-drawn machinery resulted in less dependence upon horses and other animals for cultivating farmland. The introduction of radios and telephones made farming communities less socially isolated.

Innovation continued to be a hallmark of Pennsylvania agriculture. In 1939, a seven-hundred-acre watershed was established to divert water for irrigating farmland was built at Honey Hollow Creek in Bucks County. This watershed was the first in the nation to demonstrate that, with federal dollars and cooperative action, soil, water, wildlife conservation, and flood prevention could be achieved.

Like other Pennsylvanians during the Great Depression, farmers searched for ways to survive. Many Pennsylvania farmers opposed the federal Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 that restricted the freedom of the farmer to raise crops and livestock. Only 5 percent of the Commonwealth’s wheat farmers signed contracts to reduce wheat production in 1934. However, many farmers were receptive to other New Deal programs for agriculture, including the farm credit program, the tenant-



purchase loan plan, and the federal government's offer to buy surplus crops.

Following World War II, agriculture became less attractive as a livelihood as the cost of labor and equipment increased. Many farm youngsters migrated to urban areas. In response to this labor shortage, the Pennsylvania State Employment Service recruited migrant farm workers, especially African Americans and Puerto Ricans. Migrant farm labor continues to be utilized today while the number of farmers has declined. Between 1960 and 1970 over 300,000 people left the rural regions of Pennsylvania when small farms were no longer profitable. Agricultural companies or suburban housing developers bought out many small farms and the expansion of the interstate highway system depleted farmland even more.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has worked to address the changing Pennsylvania farm so that farmers will be more productive with less labor and less land. Since the 1970s a number of laws were passed by the Pennsylvania General Assembly to aid the farmer.

Today, the Keystone State has the one of the largest rural populations in the nation with a total of 59,000 farms. According to the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau, 2 million Pennsylvanians were directly employed in farm work in

1999. In the twenty-first century, the best farming areas are located in the counties of southeastern Pennsylvania, especially Berks, Lancaster and York Counties.

Dairying is Pennsylvania's number one agricultural industry; the state is the fourth largest milk producing state and fourth in the country in the production of ice cream. Dairy farming is centered in the northeast and southwest. Erie County is noted for its fruits and vegetables. Other farm regions supply specialized crops such as mushrooms near Avondale and Kennett Square, cigar-leaf tobacco around York and Lancaster and maple sugar and Christmas trees within the Allegheny Plateaus. Livestock sales account for 68 percent of Pennsylvania's farm income.

Pennsylvania is America's fourth largest producer of food products. While nearly every county has some type of food plant, Philadelphia, Dauphin, Allegheny, Berks, York, Lancaster, and Montgomery Counties employ the most food workers. Philadelphia is known for its bakery products, its ice creams, and its candies. Hershey in Dauphin County is the home of Hershey Foods while York County is home to Hanover Foods. There are fruit canneries in Adams County and vegetable canneries in Northumberland County. Since 1869 when Henry J. Heinz began bottling horserad-

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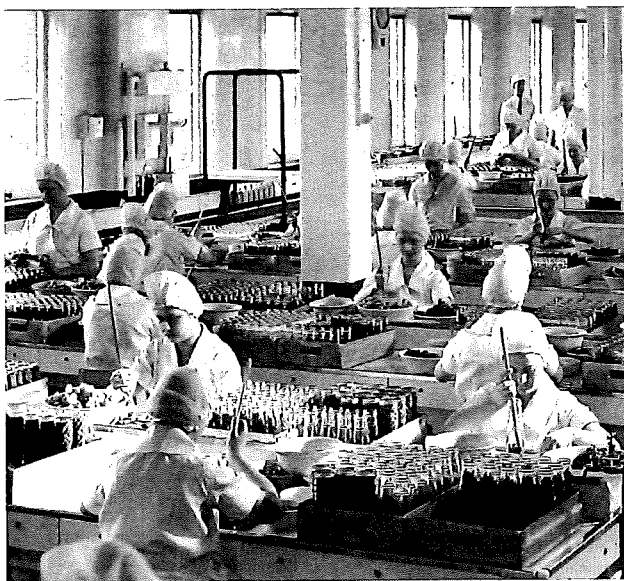
A Lehigh Valley farm with all its outbuildings. (PHMC)



ish and ketchup, Pittsburgh has been world-famous as the home of Heinz products.

Today the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture continues its original mission and conducts scientific studies and publishes bulletins on many agricultural subjects. The department helps monitor animal health and plant diseases, encourage the marketing of Pennsylvania agricultural products, and administers an active farmland preservation program. It monitors Pennsylvania laws that apply to farmers and provides protection for the public through its regulatory programs for farm produce, milk sanitation, canned foods, food employee service certification, and other food-related issues. The department administers the Pennsylvania Farm show that highlights the contributions of the thousands of Pennsylvania farm families.

Agriculture in Pennsylvania has a long and rich history and it is an industry that promises to keep on growing and changing over time.



Food production is an important part of Pennsylvania agriculture. H.J. Heinz bottling plant in Pittsburgh, c. 1940. (Pennsylvania State Archives)

Text by Eric Ledell Smith, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

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