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Geography  
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*Prepared for the Pennsylvania Editions of*

*"WARREN'S COMMON SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY" and "WARREN'S BRIEF COURSE IN GEOGRAPHY."*

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Cowperthwait & Co.  
Philadelphia

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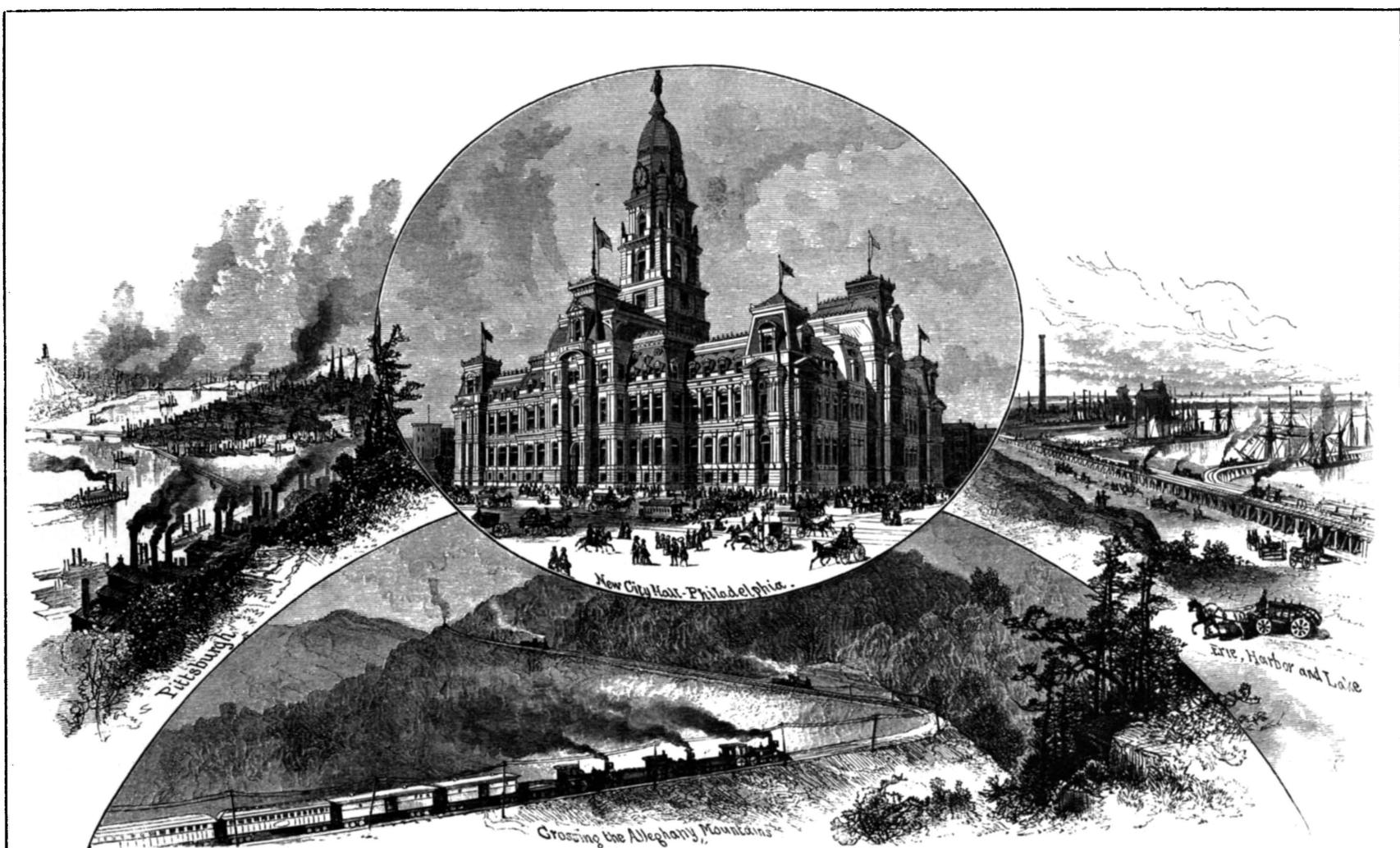
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## PENNSYLVANIA.

**P**ENNSYLVANIA; sometimes called the "Keystone State," has an area of about forty-six thousand square miles, and (by the census of 1870) a population of three and a half millions.

The middle stone at the top of an arch is called the keystone, because, from its shape and position, it binds or *locks* the others together. Among the original thirteen states of our country, Pennsylvania stood as the seventh or middle in the order from north to south, and is therefore called the Keystone State.

This state has a larger population than any other in the Union except New York. Its area is a little less than that of New York state.

**2. SURFACE.**—Pennsylvania is crossed by the Appalachian Mountain System, by which it is divided into three distinct sections: a broad undulating plain in the south-east; a middle belt of parallel mountain chains; and a hilly plateau in the west.

1. The first of these sections is about one hundred and fifty miles long, and, in the widest part, forty miles broad. It is a part of the Atlantic Slope of the United States, which lies between the Appalachian Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean.

2. The mountain region in the centre covers a belt of country about one hundred miles wide, and extends from north-east to south-west, embracing about one-fourth of the state. The mountains are generally clothed with forests, and lie in parallel chains, of which the most important are the Alleghany and the Blue Mountains.

**Questions.**—Why is Pennsylvania called the Keystone State? What is its area? Its population? Into what sections is the surface divided? What is the character of the surface between the mountains and the sea? What is the extent of this low land? To what slope does it belong?

Of what does the middle belt consist? What are the direction and extent of this region? What natural growth covers the mountains? What do you know about the scenery? Have you ever seen any of these beautiful places? Of what use are the water-gaps? How high is the highest range?

The scenery of this region is widely celebrated. The water-gates, or gaps, and many of the broad, peaceful valleys, present scenes of the most varied and exquisite beauty. They also afford natural passages for travel and commerce.

The Alleghany Mountains are the highest range in the state, though they seldom rise above two thousand feet.

3. The hilly plateau lies west of the mountains, and has a general slope toward the Ohio River. Yet a small part of the section inclines to the north, being drained by the Genesee, and a part to the east, directing the course of the Susquehanna West Branch to the Atlantic.

**3. LAKES.**—There are no lakes of importance within the borders of Pennsylvania. Lake Erie forms the north-western boundary of the state for about fifty miles, and presents, at the city of Erie, one of the best harbors on the Great Lakes.

**4. RIVERS.**—The rivers all rise in the Appalachian Mountains or in the hilly country at their base. Most of them pour their waters into the Atlantic Ocean or, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi, into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Genesee River flows into Lake Ontario; and there is an elevated field or plateau near its source, from different parts of which the rain or melting snow flows finally into the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, or the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

**Questions.**—What is the surface west of the mountains? In what direction does this district slope? What river with its affluents drains most of it? Where is the part that slopes northward? What river drains it? Where is the part that slopes in a general easterly direction? What river drains it?

In regard to lakes, how does Pennsylvania differ from New York and New England? What is the extent of the lake shore? What important harbor on the lake coast? Where do the rivers rise? Flow? What one belongs to the St. Lawrence Basin? What singular fact concerning the land at the source of the Genesee?

5. The principal rivers of the state are the *Delaware*, with its affluents, the *Lehigh* and *Schuylkill* (*skool'-kil*); the *Susquehanna*, formed by the union of the North Branch and West Branch, and receiving the beautiful *Juniata*; and the *Ohio*, formed by the junction of the *Alleghany* and *Monongahela*.

All these rivers are the channels of an extensive commerce, which is carried on either by vessels navigating their waters or by railroads and canals along their banks.

6. The *Delaware* is navigable for the largest ships to Philadelphia, and for steamboats to Trenton.

At the famous Water Gap, this river flows for about two miles through a narrow gorge, scarcely allowing space for a roadway. The forest-clad mountains rise abruptly from the clear, deep water to the height of ten or twelve hundred feet.

7. The *Lehigh* is the route for a great trade in iron, coal and lumber.

The Water-Gap on this river is hardly less celebrated than that of the Delaware.

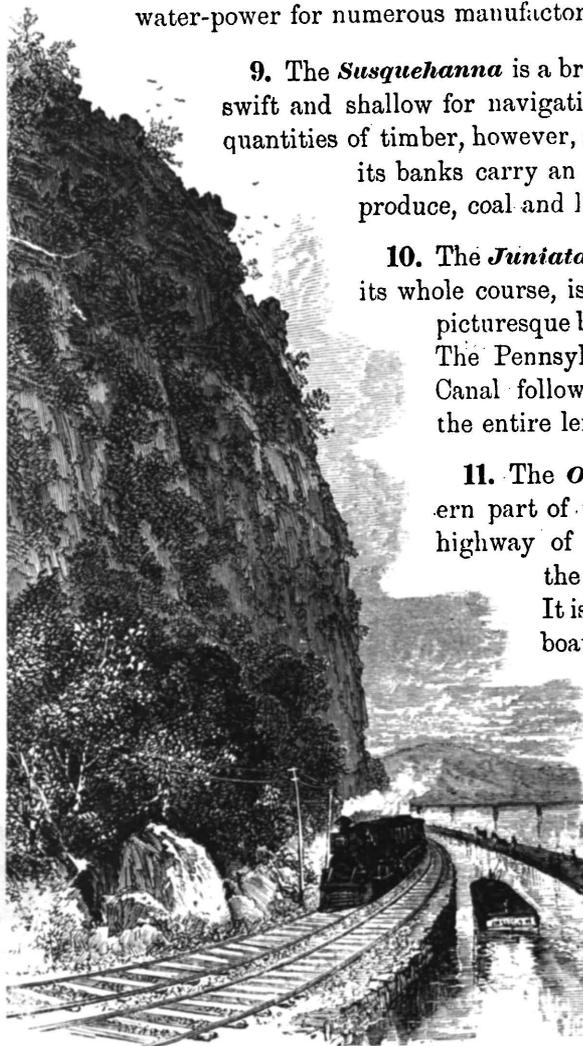
8. The *Schuylkill* furnishes water to Philadelphia and water-power for numerous manufactories.

9. The *Susquehanna* is a broad river, but is too swift and shallow for navigation. It floats great quantities of timber, however, and the canals along its banks carry an immense amount of produce, coal and lumber.

10. The *Juniata*, throughout nearly its whole course, is remarkable for the picturesque beauty of its scenery. The Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal follow the banks almost the entire length of the stream.

11. The *Ohio* drains the western part of the state, and is the highway of a great trade with the Mississippi Valley. It is navigable by steamboats to Pittsburgh.

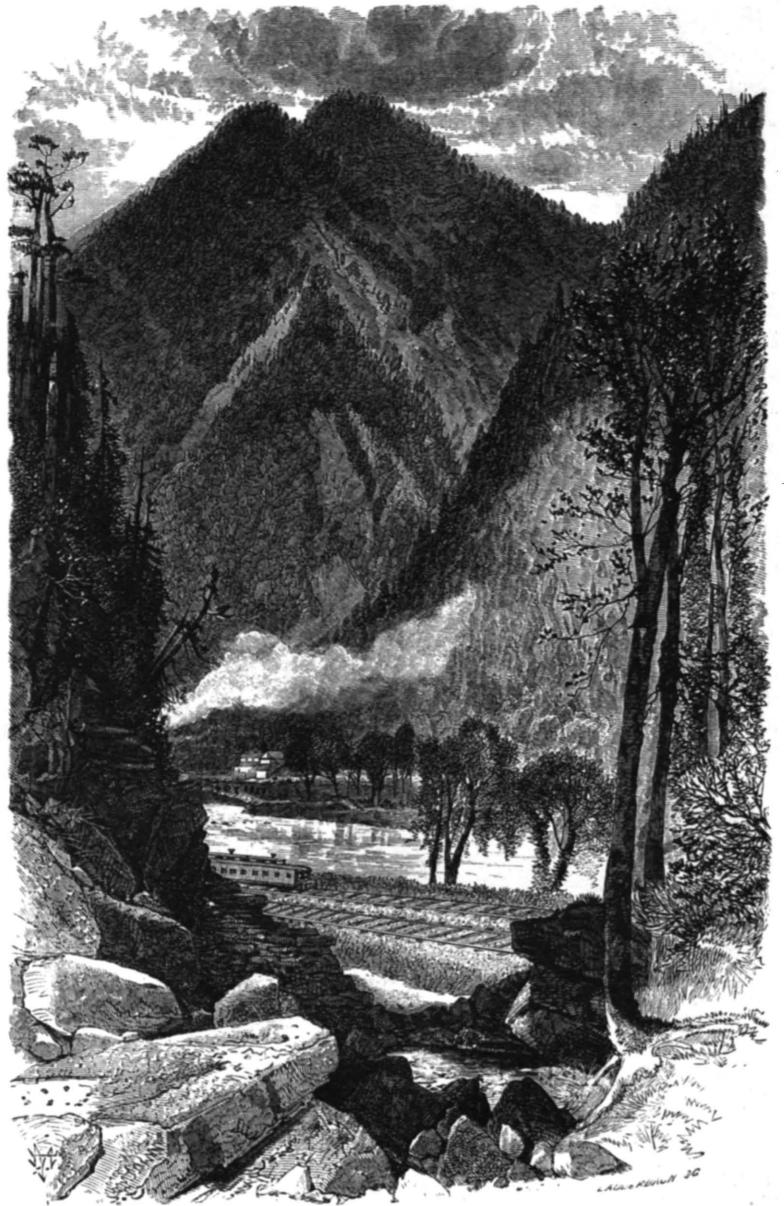
12. The *Alleghany* and *Monongahela*, flowing through the western coal-fields and petroleum region, are of great importance to the mines, manufactures and commerce of the state.



SCENE ON THE SUSQUEHANNA NEAR CHICQUES STATION, PENNA. R. R.

The Alleghany is navigable by small steamers during high water for nearly one hundred miles. The Monongahela is made navigable for about sixty miles, by a system of dams and locks, for steamboats and coal-boats of eight hundred tons burden. This is called slack-water navigation.

**Questions.**—Name the principal rivers, with their branches. How are they serviceable for commerce? How far is the Delaware navigable? Describe the Water-Gap. Describe the two principal branches. Why is the Susquehanna not navigable? How is it made useful for commerce? Describe its most famous affluent, the Juniata. What river, with its head-waters, drains the western part of the state? Into what great river do these three rivers flow? To what great valley, then, do they belong?



JACKS NARROWS, ON THE JUNIATA RIVER.

13. **CLIMATE.**—Taken as a whole, Pennsylvania has a remarkably fine climate—dry, clear and invigorating. It is somewhat warmer than New York.

14. As in the other Middle States and New England, there is a very great difference in temperature between the highlands and the lowlands, and between winter and summer.

The heat of summer is nearly tropical in the south-east and on the banks of the Ohio, while in the highlands at the north the winters are generally long and sometimes intensely cold.

15. **ANIMALS.**—The panther, wildcat, and black bear are still found among the mountains, and the common deer and wild turkey are abundant in some portions of the state.

There are very fine breeds of the ordinary domestic animals (horses, cows, sheep, swine, etc.), and the streams abound with many varieties of excellent food fishes.

**Questions.**—How would a merchant in Pittsburgh send coal to New Orleans? How far is the Alleghany navigable? The Monongahela? How is the latter made navigable? Describe the climate of Pennsylvania. What differences of temperature exist between different parts of the state? What other states does Pennsylvania resemble in this respect? Where are the summers in Pennsylvania the hottest? The winters coldest? What wild animals are still found in the state?

**16. SOIL.**—The soil is generally very fertile, except among the mountains, where it is cold and thin. But even here there are warm, deep alluvial lands in the valleys. The land of the southeastern counties and the bottom-lands along the river-banks are highly cultivated, and produce large crops. The mountain region and the hilly plateau in the west and north are best suited for grazing.

**17. PRODUCTIONS and OCCUPATIONS.**—Pennsylvania possesses very great resources—a fertile soil and fine climate, vast beds of iron and coal, a great oil-producing region, numerous rivers (affording water-power for manufactures, and highways for commerce) and extensive forests. But all these advantages would be of little value were it not for the energy and intelligence of her people.

**18.** The principal occupations have grown out of these natural advantages. They are *Mining, Manufacturing, Agriculture, Grazing, Lumbering* and *Commerce*.

**19. MINING.**—The principal minerals are iron, coal and petroleum. The state has the finest beds of iron and coal in the United States; and the total value of her mining products in 1870 was one-half the value of the mining products of the whole country.

Pennsylvania produces about one-half the iron, three-fourths of the coal, and nearly all of the petroleum, that is obtained in America.

**20.** The *Coal* is chiefly of three kinds, anthracite, bituminous, and semi-bituminous.

The *Anthracite* is found among the highlands in the eastern part of the state, between the Susquehanna and the Delaware. It is mined chiefly in the counties of Luzerne, Schuylkill, Carbon, Northumberland and Dauphin.

The fields of *Bituminous coal* lie west of the Alleghanies, and extend into Ohio and Kentucky. Nearly all the bituminous coal is produced in the five counties of Fayette, Greene, Washington, Westmoreland, and Alleghany.

**Questions.**—What is said of the soil among the mountains? Where is the land most highly cultivated? What portion of the state is best adapted for grazing? What are the resources of the state? The leading occupations? Why have the people devoted themselves to mining? Name the principal minerals. What was the comparative value in 1870 of the mining products of the state? What proportion of the iron mined in the United States was found in Pennsylvania? What proportion of coal? Of petroleum? What three principal kinds of coal in Pennsylvania? Where is the Anthracite coal found? The Bituminous? The Semi-bituminous? The Block coal?

The *Semi-bituminous coal*, which is used for steam and manufacturing purposes, is obtained along the western border of the anthracite region.

Besides these, there are, in Mercer and Lawrence counties, on the western border of the state, deposits of the most valuable coal in the United States. It is known as *Block coal*, and is specially adapted for smelting iron.

**21. Iron Ore** is found in nearly all parts of the state, but the mines that are most worked are in the region of the coal-beds.

The iron mines that are in operation generally lie in nearly parallel lines, and most of them extend in the same direction as the mountain chains.

**22.** The *Petroleum* region is in the north-west. This oil is chiefly produced in Butler, Venango, and Clarion counties.

Petroleum (rock-oil) is a thick, dark fluid obtained by drilling artesian wells. It is widely distributed through many different counties, and is supposed to be formed by the decay of animal and vegetable matter. There is no necessary connection between petroleum and coal, for that which is obtained in Pennsylvania is entirely outside of the coal-fields.

**23.** Many different articles, called *petroleum products*, are distilled from this fluid. Among these are kerosene and lubricating oil, naphtha, paraffine and gasolene.

Some of these products are used for giving light, others for oiling machinery. Solid paraffine is manufactured into candles, and looks like pure white wax.

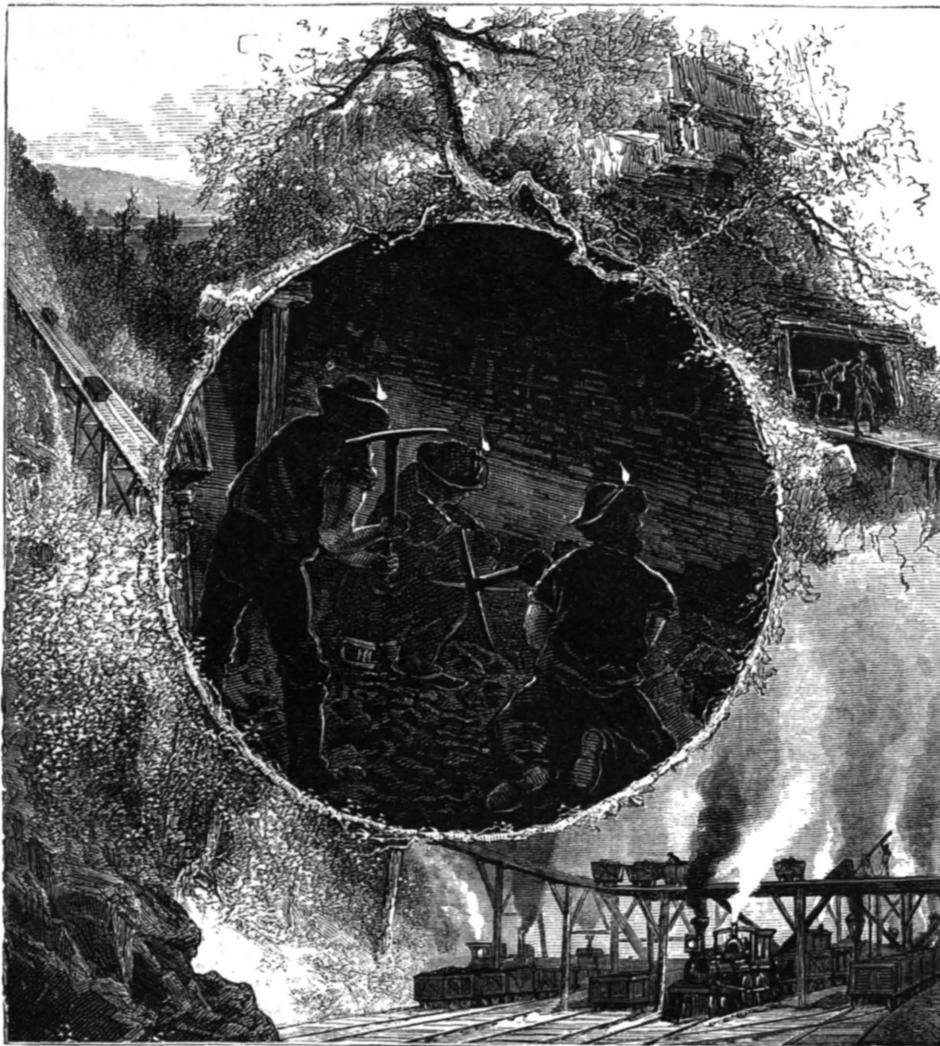
**24.** Copper, zinc, plumbago, and lead, are obtained in considerable quantities. Near Kinzer's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, are the most important nickel mines worked in America.

Plumbago is used for crucibles, lead-pencils, etc. It is popularly called *black-lead*, but there is really no lead in it; it is carbon.

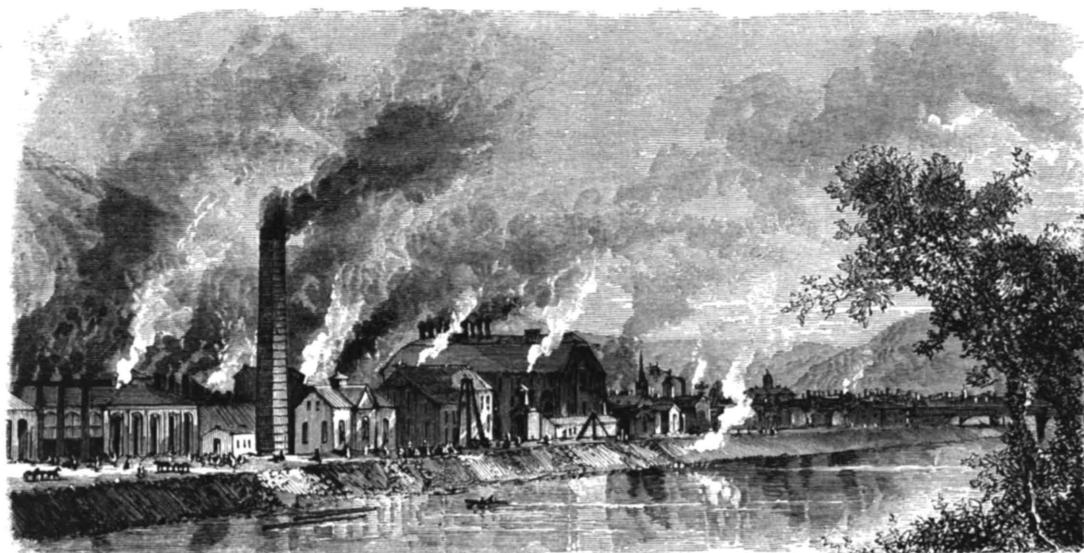
**25.** Salt is manufactured quite extensively in the region of bituminous coal. By means of artesian wells, salt water is obtained, from which salt is produced by evaporation.

The state is supplied with extensive quarries of limestone, sandstone, slate, and other building stones. The slate quarries in the Lehigh valley and in the southern part of York and Lancaster counties are among the most important in the country.

**Questions.**—Where is iron ore principally obtained? What is said of the position and direction of these mines? Where is the petroleum region in Pennsylvania? In what counties is it chiefly produced? What is petroleum? How is it supposed to be formed? Is it formed within or outside of the coal-fields of the state? Name some of the petroleum products. Do you know for what they are used? What other minerals are found in the state? Where are the nickel mines? What is plumbago? For what is it used? Where is salt manufactured? How is the salt-water obtained? What building stones are abundant? Where are the principal slate quarries?



COAL-MINING.



IRON-WORKS AT JOHNSTOWN.

**26. MANUFACTURING.**—The great abundance of iron, coal and wood, and the numerous rivers, affording water-power and water-roads, have naturally encouraged the people to engage largely in manufacturing.

**27.** The manufactured products are of the highest importance, and surpass in value those of any other state in the Union except New York. In the amount of capital invested, and in the number of establishments, Pennsylvania is the first manufacturing state in the Union. The leading articles are made from iron, wood, wool and cotton.

**28.** The most important goods are iron and steel, and the things that are made from them; textiles (that is, cloths and other woven goods); building materials; flour, molasses, and refined sugar; clothing; leather; drugs and chemicals; paper; brass and brass-ware. The state ranks first in the production of nearly all these goods.

Among the principal Pennsylvania products that are made from iron, are locomotives and stationary steam-engines and other heavy machinery; steamboats; farming and other tools; cutlery; stoves, etc.

**29.** Shipbuilding is an important interest. Many coasting vessels are built every year, and the construction of iron steamships has been brought to such perfection on the Delaware River that it is sometimes called "The Clyde of America."

The ocean steamers running between Philadelphia and Liverpool were built in Philadelphia. Pittsburgh builds many steamboats for the Southern and Western rivers.

**Questions.**—Why have the people of Pennsylvania engaged so largely in manufacturing? What are the principal materials used? Which of these substances are mineral? Animal? Vegetable? What rank does the state hold in the value of manufactured productions? In the number of factories? In the capital employed? Name the leading articles made. Which of these are used for clothing? Name the articles which are called building materials. Name some of the smaller articles made of iron. What are the principal Pennsylvania manufactures that are made wholly or partly of iron? Where are iron steamships built?

**30. AGRICULTURE.**—Although mining and manufacturing are the leading interests in Pennsylvania, the state holds a high rank in agriculture; and this could hardly fail to be true, for the land is good, the climate favorable (vegetation averaging about a week earlier than in New York), and the people are industrious.

**31.** The neighborhood of so many great cities stimulates agriculture. There is such a demand for all kinds of food in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York, Baltimore, and many other large towns, that there is a ready sale for everything the farmer can produce.

It is quite as important that the farmer should find a good sale for what he can raise as it is that he should be able to produce large crops. A small farm near a great city may be more profitable than a much larger one far away from a good market.

**32.** The agricultural products of the state, given in the order of their money-value, are hay, wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, rye, tobacco, and buckwheat.

Besides these, there are the orchard products, vegetables, and small fruits. The

country around Philadelphia is a part of that extensive fruit-producing district which supplies the markets of the great Atlantic cities.



FARM SCENE, LANCASTER COUNTY.

**Questions.**—What are the leading occupations in Pennsylvania? Why does the state rank high in agriculture? What stimulates farming in Pennsylvania? Which would be likely to pay best, a small farm near a great city, or a large farm that was very remote from a good market? Why? Name the agricultural products in the order of their value. What other products are mentioned? Name the grains. Which is the most valuable crop, wheat or corn? What fruits are raised near Philadelphia? Where are they sent? Name some of the orchard fruits. The berries and small fruits. The vegetables.

**33. GRAZING.**—As grass grows luxuriantly in nearly all parts of the state, the raising of live-stock is a leading business. Pennsylvania ranks next to New York in the production of butter and cheese.

**34. LUMBERING.**—The northern and northern central parts of the state derive great wealth from the vast forests of white pine. An extensive forest of hemlock covers Clearfield, Cambria, and parts of Somerset, Fayette, and Indiana counties. The country in the vicinity of the Upper Lehigh is clothed with forests of beech trees that still bear the name, "Shades of Death."

The oak, cherry, chestnut, and black walnut exist in extensive groves. The sugar-maple is abundant, and maple-sugar is made in large quantities. Other kinds of maple are common on the mountains.

**35.** The logs into which the forest trees are cut are floated down the rivers to the booms and saw-mills, where they are sawed into joists, boards and plank, shingles, laths, pickets, and various other kinds of lumber.

**36. COMMERCE.**—Though Pennsylvania has no sea-coast, it has peculiar facilities for commerce. It is the only state in the Union immediately connected with the three great systems of water transit—the Great Lakes, the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Ocean.

**37.** The state exports a large amount of her own productions, and to a considerable extent, those of the West. Her commerce, both foreign and domestic, is therefore very extensive.

The rivers, railroads, and canals penetrate nearly every part of the commonwealth, and render this traffic swift and easy. Pittsburgh and Erie at one extremity of the state, and Philadelphia at the other, are the natural outlets and inlets of this brisk and rapidly increasing trade.

**38. RAILROADS.**—Pennsylvania is among the leading states of the Union in the extent and perfection of her railroads and canals. The three great rivers, Delaware, Susquehanna, and Ohio, with most of their branches, are followed, throughout nearly their whole courses, by lines of railway, and are also united with each other by connecting roads. There are now within the borders of the state about 4500 miles of completed railroads.

**Questions.**—Why is grazing an important business in Pennsylvania? How does the state rank in the production of butter and cheese? Where are the white pine forests? The hemlock? The beech woods? What other trees are found? What are the emporiums of the white pine lumber? Describe the making of lumber from the forests. What peculiar facilities for commerce does Pennsylvania enjoy? Why is her foreign and domestic commerce extensive? By what means is this traffic carried on within the state? What cities in the western part of the state forward these productions to Philadelphia?

There are two reasons why the railroads run near the streams: first, because in all countries the towns generally first grow up along the rivers; second, because there is usually, even in mountainous regions, a strip of level land by the margin of these waters, which affords facilities for railroad construction.

**39.** The wonderful growth of Pennsylvania during the last fifty years has been promoted more rapidly by these routes of travel than by any other means. Her stores of iron and coal would have been little worked, and all her industries—mining, manufacturing, and farming,—must have been very slowly developed but for these artificial highways.

**40.** The principal railroads in the state are the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company owns the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and operates that from Sunbury to Erie, with branches extending in various directions.

Besides these lines within the state, this Company either owns or controls lines passing through other states, which connect the cities of the Atlantic with those of the Mississippi Valley, and the Great Lakes, and which form together the greatest highway in the world.

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, at the east, are thus united with Pittsburgh and Erie, Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, and other distant points, by the lines of this great company, while every portion of the Union is directly or indirectly benefited by its enterprise.

**41.** The Reading Railroad is the greatest anthracite "coal road" in the country. It has its own shipyard for building and repairing a large fleet of steamers which carry coal from Philadelphia to the New England states.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad, the Lehigh and Susquehanna, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads are important outlets of the coal and iron

regions of North-eastern Pennsylvania.

**42. CANALS.**—The canals also have been of very great service in developing the resources of Pennsylvania, though they are chiefly used for conveying coal. There are now over 700 miles of canal within the state, and they follow the banks of nearly all the principal rivers.

Canals are artificial water-courses usually constructed along the banks of rivers that are not navigable. Sometimes a canal passes from one river to another, thus connecting their waters. Canal navigation, being cheaper than railway transit, is used for heavy or bulky goods, but is too slow for traveling.

**Questions.**—Where are the railway lines located? Why do they follow the courses of rivers? What has been the effect of these roads? What are the principal railroad companies in the state? Which is the principal road to the West? The greatest coal road? What is said of the canals? How many miles are there within the state? For what are they chiefly used? Why do they generally follow the rivers? How are the rivers sometimes connected? Why would a traveler prefer to travel by railroad rather than by canal? Why are heavy goods generally transported by canal?



VIEW ON THE PENNA. R. R. AT MILL CREEK.

**43. HISTORY.**—In 1638 a company of Swedes sailed up the Delaware River and established a colony upon its banks. Their settlements extended northward along the river, in the territory which is now embraced by the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania. The first permanent settlement in Pennsylvania was made by the Swedes, at Upland, now called Chester, in 1643.

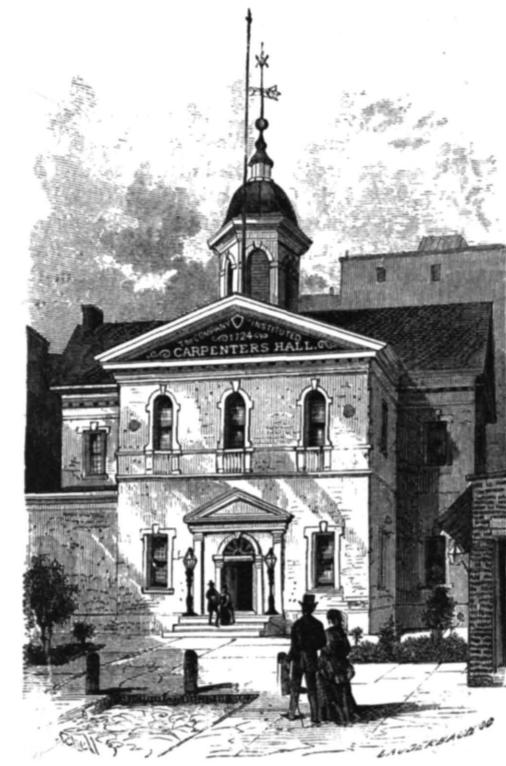
The strangers entered into friendly relations with the Indians, and grew rapidly in numbers, strength and influence. But the Dutch colony at Manhattan became jealous of their growing power. In 1655 they sent an armed force against New Sweden (as the colony had been named), captured the forts and established their own authority.

**44.** In 1664 the country was conquered by the English, and Charles the Second, king of England, granted to William Penn the territory that now forms Pennsylvania. Penn belonged to the Society of Friends, or Quakers, as they were generally called. The country then received the name of Pennsylvania, which means "Penn's Woods."

Governor Penn, with a party of emigrants, arrived in his new possessions in 1682. He established at once the most friendly terms with the white settlers and with the Indians. The Swedes had always treated the natives with kindness and justice, and Penn promising to continue this policy, gained their confidence. A treaty was made with the Indians, which was faithfully observed on both sides for more than fifty years.

So, while the other colonies in America were harassed by bloody wars with the savages, Pennsylvania enjoyed an unbroken peace for about a century from its first settlement. This fact, together with religious toleration and the wise and just laws which Penn secured, attracted great numbers of emigrants of the highest character. Within a hundred years from the arrival of the Swedes, the Province possessed the finest city on the continent, and was (after Virginia) the most populous of all the American colonies. It was a seat of learning and refinement long before the Revolution.

**45.** The Swedes were the first settlers. Then came the English with William Penn. The next important immigration was of Germans and Swiss, who came over in large numbers and settled in the counties



*CARPENTERS' HALL, in Philadelphia. The building in which the Continental Congress first met in 1774.*

around Philadelphia. They founded the village of Germantown. Then came the Scotch-Irish, descendants of Scotchmen who lived in the north of Ireland. They spread themselves over nearly the whole of the state.

**Questions.**—When and by whom were the first European settlements made in Pennsylvania and Delaware? What first permanent settlement was made in Pennsylvania by the Swedes? How did they treat the Indians? Why did the Dutch colony at Manhattan take possession of New Sweden? When? Who next took possession? When? What territory was granted to William Penn? By whom? When did Penn come to the Province? What did he do upon his arrival? How long did Pennsylvania remain at peace? Why was it undisturbed by the Indians? What encouraged immigration from Europe? What great city grew up in Pennsylvania? Who were the first settlers? The next? Next? After them?

The long-continued peace of the Province was at last broken by the great "French and Indian War." England and France were contending for the mastery in America, and the colonists were drawn into the struggle.

Some of the Indian tribes upon the frontier were stirred up to hostilities by the French, and committed the usual atrocities of savage warfare, murdering women and children, burning dwellings and destroying crops. The Colonies were kept in a state of constant alarm throughout the war, which lasted from 1746 to 1760.

Pennsylvania was freed from the enemy in 1758, when the capture of Fort Duquesne (built by the French where Pittsburgh now stands) restored peace to the Province.

In 1763 the savages renewed hostilities upon the frontier. But a powerful force was sent against them, and they were punished so severely that they did not disturb the inhabitants again until during the Revolutionary War, when the British incited them to the massacre of Wyoming.

**46.** Pennsylvania took a prominent and heroic part in the contest for independence. The first Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, and here the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed on the Fourth of July, 1776.

Some of the most famous events in the war of the Revolution, occurred in this state. The battles of Brandywine and Germantown, the Massacre at Paoli, the Camp at Valley Forge, and the defence of Philadelphia, are among the most interesting incidents of the struggle.

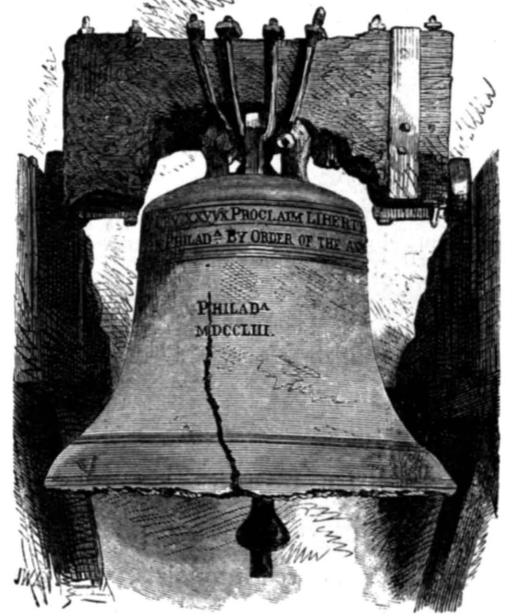
**47.** Soon after the Declaration of Independence, the Province, which had been owned by the heirs of William Penn, became an independent state.

During the late civil war Pennsylvania was invaded three times by the southern troops. The second of these invasions was by a powerful army under General Lee. They were met at Gettysburg by the national troops under General Meade, and after a desperate battle, which lasted three days, were defeated and forced to retreat across the state of Maryland into Virginia. This was one of the severest and most important engagements of the war. The number of killed, wounded and missing, on both sides, was over sixty-three thousand.

Pennsylvania contributed to the national armies, during this war, nearly three hundred and ninety thousand men.

**48.** Not only in war, but also in the higher and nobler arts of peace, the state has a most honorable record. No other commonwealth in the Union has surpassed her in the construction of great public highways, in the encouragement of science, manufactures, education, and all the other interests that make a great and prosperous state.

**Questions.**—How was the long-continued peace broken? What was the cause of this war? How long did it last? What caused the Indians to become hostile? When and how was the Province freed from the enemy? What other Indian hostilities occurred? Where did the first Congress meet? In what hall? What events in the Revolutionary War occurred in Pennsylvania? When was the Province made an independent state? Who owned it before? How many times was Pennsylvania invaded during the late civil war? What great battle occurred at Gettysburg? With what result? How many were killed and wounded? How many men went to the war from Pennsylvania? What peaceful triumphs has Pennsylvania achieved?



*THE OLD LIBERTY BELL, which first rang out the tidings of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.*

**49. EDUCATION.**—With the first settlement of the country by the Swedes and Dutch, a few schools were established; and when the territory passed under the authority of William Penn, it was enacted in the original “frame of government” that “schools should be established for the education of the young.”

No general system of public education was, however, undertaken until the beginning of the present century, and the schools were not well attended until the organization of the existing system.

**50.** In 1834 an act was passed by the Legislature, establishing the Common School System of Pennsylvania. By this law the schools are maintained at the public expense, and tuition is *free* to all.

By the previous laws, those who were able were required to pay for the education of their children, while the tuition of the poor was at the expense of the county.

Thus an unpleasant distinction was made between the rich and the poor. The schools were contemptuously called “pauper schools.” The children were classed as “pay scholars” and “pauper scholars,” and the schools were avoided alike by the rich and the poor. Since, by the present system, none are allowed to pay, the schools have become very popular, and enrolled in 1875 nearly 900,000 pupils.

**51.** In 1857 a law was passed providing for the organization of Normal Schools—schools for the education of teachers. The state is divided into twelve Normal School districts, and each district is at liberty to establish a Normal School.

These schools have accordingly already been established in Millersville, West Chester, Kutztown, Mansfield, Edinboro', Bloomsburg, Shippensburg, California, and Indiana. There is also an excellent Normal School for girls in the city of Philadelphia, which, however, does not come under the provisions of the state law.

In Pennsylvania, women may be elected to any school office.

**52.** In the “Soldiers’ Orphan Schools” Pennsylvania provides for the children of her soldiers who fell in the service of their country during the great civil war.

These schools are opened in various parts of the state. The children of Pennsylvania soldiers who gave their lives to the cause of the nation, are educated, clothed, and boarded. Besides the usual teaching of the common schools, the pupils are trained to work, and thus acquire habits of industry. When sixteen years old, the boys and girls alike are provided with opportunities of learning a trade, or some other way of earning an honest living.



MODEL DISTRICT SCHOOL-HOUSE.

**Questions.**—When and by whom were the first schools started? When was the present system of common schools established? What is one difference between the present system and the former one? What bad effect did the former have upon the schools? How many pupils now attend the common schools? What are Normal Schools? How many are authorized by the state? How many are actually established? For what purpose were the Soldiers’ Orphan Asylums established? Are they state or private schools? What advantages do the pupils enjoy, in addition to those of the common schools?



THADDEUS STEVENS SCHOOL, PHILADELPHIA.

**53.** Besides the common schools and private seminaries, the higher education of the people receives ample attention in the numerous colleges and universities, and schools of law, theology, and medicine. These higher institutions are not maintained by the state.

**54.** The ten medical schools of the state are all in Philadelphia. They are regarded as among the best in the Union, and attract large numbers of students from all parts of the country.

Two dental colleges and a college of pharmacy are included in the number. The college of pharmacy is for the training of apothecaries.

**55. GOVERNMENT.**—The *Law-Making* powers of the state are given to a General Assembly, which consists of a senate of fifty members, and a house of representatives numbering two hundred and one.

The sessions are biennial, beginning on the first Tuesday of January.

**56.** The *Executive Officers* are the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General, Auditor-General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

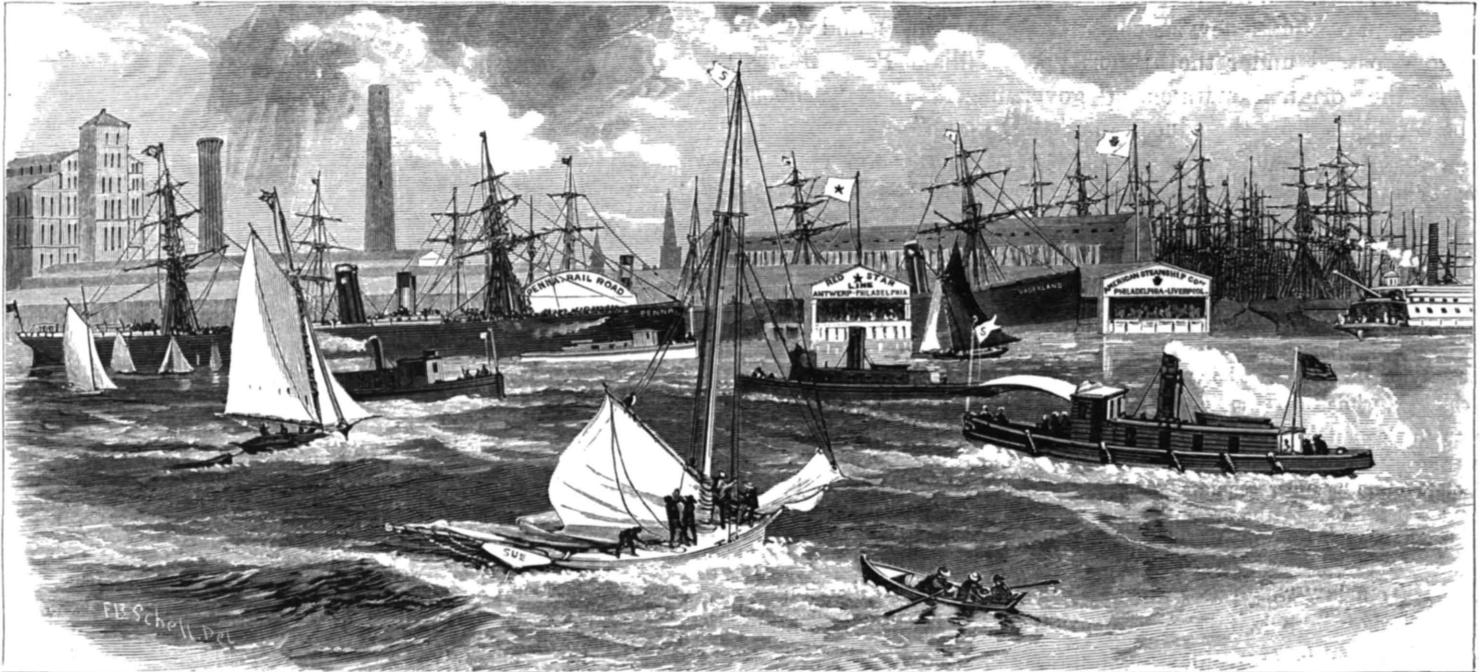
The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor hold office for four years. The Governor is ineligible for re-election for four years after his term expires.

**57.** The *Judicial* Department is administered by a supreme court of seven judges, elected for twenty-one years, and by various minor courts.

**58. POLITICAL DIVISIONS.**—The state is divided into sixty-six counties, which are subdivided into townships.

Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester counties were established when the province of Pennsylvania was first settled. The other counties have been formed from these and from territory subsequently acquired.

**Questions.**—How is the higher education cared for? Is this done at the expense of the state? Where are the medical schools? How many are there? How do they rank? What is a dental college? A college of pharmacy? Who make the laws? How many senators are there? How many representatives? When does the General Assembly meet? Who are the executive officers? How long do the judges of the supreme court hold office? How many counties are there in the state? Into what are they subdivided? Give the names of the three original counties. In what county do you live?



STEAMSHIP DOCKS ON THE DELAWARE RIVER AT PHILADELPHIA.

**59. TOWNS.**—It may be said, in general, of the cities and large towns of Pennsylvania, that they owe their existence and prosperity chiefly to the iron, coal and petroleum by which they are surrounded, and to the rivers, railroads and canals which connect them with the sea-board and other parts of the country.

**60. Philadelphia,** the metropolis of the state, ranks among the great cities of the world. It now contains (1876) about eight hundred thousand inhabitants, and in population is the second city on the American continent.

The city has an area of one hundred and thirty square miles, although only a part of this surface is closely built. In extent of territory it is the largest city in the world except London.

**61. Philadelphia** is the first manufacturing town in America, and the second in the world, owing its supremacy mainly to the great stores of iron and coal so near at hand.

The leading articles manufactured are woolen and cotton goods, carpets, clothing, boots and shoes, paper, locomotives, steam boilers and other machinery.

**62.** It ranks fourth among the commercial cities of the Union. The principal exports to foreign countries are petroleum, breadstuffs and provisions. Next in importance are cotton goods, coal, machinery, leather, and articles made from it. The coast trade is immense, particularly in coal.

The export of petroleum has grown to vast proportions. Fleets of ships are constantly loading with this article for foreign ports, and it has become one of the leading exports of the United States.

**63.** This "City of Homes" contains nearly twice as many dwelling-houses as New York, and house-rent is very much cheaper. The public schools are among the best in the country, and the school-houses are models of taste and convenience.

**Questions.**—To what do the towns of the state owe their prosperity? What is the population of Philadelphia? Its rank in population? In extent of territory? In manufactures? To what is its rank in manufactures due? Name the principal articles made. What rank does Philadelphia take in commerce? What are the principal foreign exports? The next in importance? What mineral is largely exported to towns along our coast? What is said of the export of petroleum?

**64.** The public edifices are many and beautiful. The City Hall (now building) will be one of the handsomest structures on the continent. Carpenters' Hall, where the first Congress met, Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was adopted, Girard College and other buildings are known throughout the Union.

The city is well provided with churches, hospitals, theatres, academies of art and science, medical schools and other institutions of learning, taste and benevolence.

**65.** Fairmount Park, which lies within the city limits, is one of the largest and most beautiful parks in the world. It covers nearly 3000 acres, lying along the banks of the Schuylkill and Wissahickon, and contains a continuous carriage drive of more than twelve miles.

The great natural beauty of the place, with its rocky precipices, wooded hills, romantic waterfalls and grassy plains, is improved and shown to the best advantage by the taste and skill which have been exercised in laying out these charming grounds.

Two hundred and ninety-five acres of the park were devoted by the city for the use of the great Centennial Exhibition. The buildings erected for this purpose are the largest ever constructed in America. One of them is to be permanently used for an art museum.

About thirty acres near the city have been set apart for the Zoological Garden, which now contains the finest collection of animals in the country.

**66.** Philadelphia was founded by William Penn nearly two hundred years ago. As the natives were treated with kindness and justice by the settlers, the town was free from the Indian hostilities which disturbed the other American colonies. It soon became the first city on the continent, a position which in many respects it still holds.

During the Revolutionary War, this hitherto peaceful place became the centre of the united colonies, and for eight years its history is a stirring one. It was here that the first Continental Congress met, and the Declaration of Independence was made. It was here that Washington was proclaimed commander-in-chief.

Soon after our independence was established the seat of the national government was located at Philadelphia, where it remained until finally fixed at Washington.

**Questions.**—Why is house-rent cheaper than in New York? What is said of the public schools? Name some of the most noticeable public buildings. Describe Fairmount Park. How many acres are used for the Centennial Exhibition? What is said of the Zoological Garden? When and by whom was Philadelphia founded? How was the town preserved from Indian hostilities? To what rank did it soon grow? What position did the city hold during the Revolutionary war?

**67. Harrisburg**, the capital, was named in honor of John Harris, the first settler. It is handsomely built, and is surrounded by the most magnificent scenery.

With a fertile country and rich mines of iron and coal near it, the place has naturally become the centre of many railroads and canals, and these, in turn, have promoted the extensive manufactures of iron and other wares.

**68. Pittsburgh**, from the extent of its iron-works, is sometimes called the "Iron City," and sometimes, on account of the heavy clouds of smoke that hover above it, the "Smoky City."

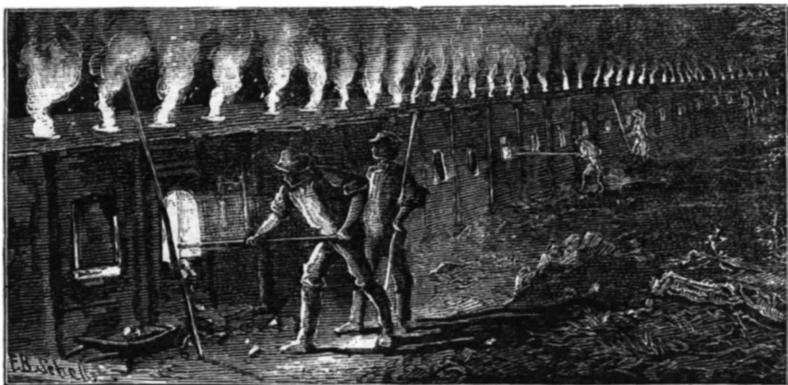
When the British, in 1758, captured Fort Duquesne, they built a new work, and called it Fort Pitt, in honor of the great English statesman William Pitt. Hence the name Pittsburgh.

The situation of the town is picturesque, the water exceedingly pure, and the air, notwithstanding the smoke, remarkably healthful.

**69.** Pittsburgh is the second in size among the cities of the state. Including the towns that surround it, the population now (1876) amounts to over two hundred thousand.

**70.** Next to Philadelphia it is the principal manufacturing place in Pennsylvania. A great variety of goods is made, but the iron and steel works are by far the most important.

Pittsburgh is connected by rivers, railroads and canals with all parts of the country, east and west. It receives and forwards to Philadelphia and other points



COKE-BURNING.

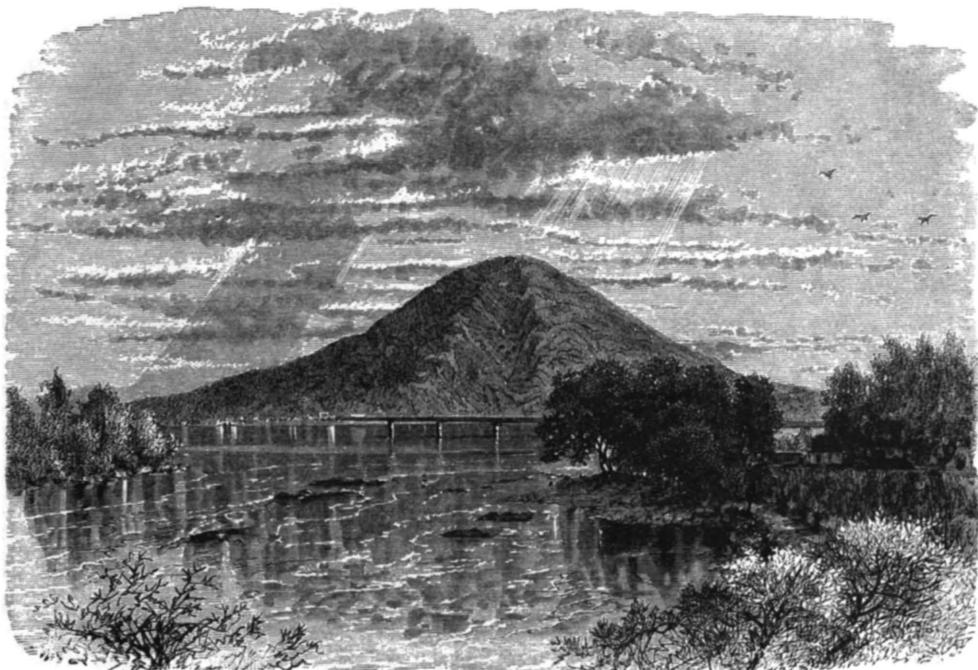
at the East petroleum, coal, iron, manufactured goods and Western produce. It sends down the Ohio and Mississippi immense quantities of coal and coke, and goods received from Philadelphia and other Atlantic cities.

**71. Allegheny** is a manufacturing town, and contains a great many elegant residences belonging to people who do business in Pittsburgh. The population is now (1876) over seventy thousand.

**72.** Most of the towns and villages around Pittsburgh have become a part of that busy place, but Allegheny still remains a separate town. In all essentials, however, these two cities are one.

They are connected by three magnificent bridges, making the principal streets of the two places continuous and completely mingling their trade and travel.

**Questions.**—Where is the capital of Pennsylvania? For whom was it named? Why are there iron manufactures here? How is trade in these articles carried on? Why is Pittsburgh called the "Iron City"? Why the "Smoky City"? Why was it named Pittsburgh? How many years ago was Fort Duquesne captured? From whom and by whom? In what war? What was the cause of the war? What is the population of Pittsburgh and the adjoining towns? How does Pittsburgh rank as a manufacturing city? What are the principal manufactures?



KITTATINNY MOUNTAIN AND SUSQUEHANNA RIVER ABOVE HARRISBURG.

**73. Scranton** occupies the plateau at the confluence of Roaring Brook and the Lackawanna. It contains many fine residences and business blocks.

The town owes its recent and rapid growth to its situation in the northern part of the anthracite region.

By the five lines of railway which meet here it exports immense quantities of coal and receives supplies for the mines.

**74. Reading**, founded in 1752, is very pleasantly situated on an elevated and ascending plain backed by Penn's Mount and Never-sink Mountain, from both of which flow streams of pure water, abundantly supplying the city. It has a very handsome court-house, city hall, opera-house, academy of music, railroad dépôt, etc.

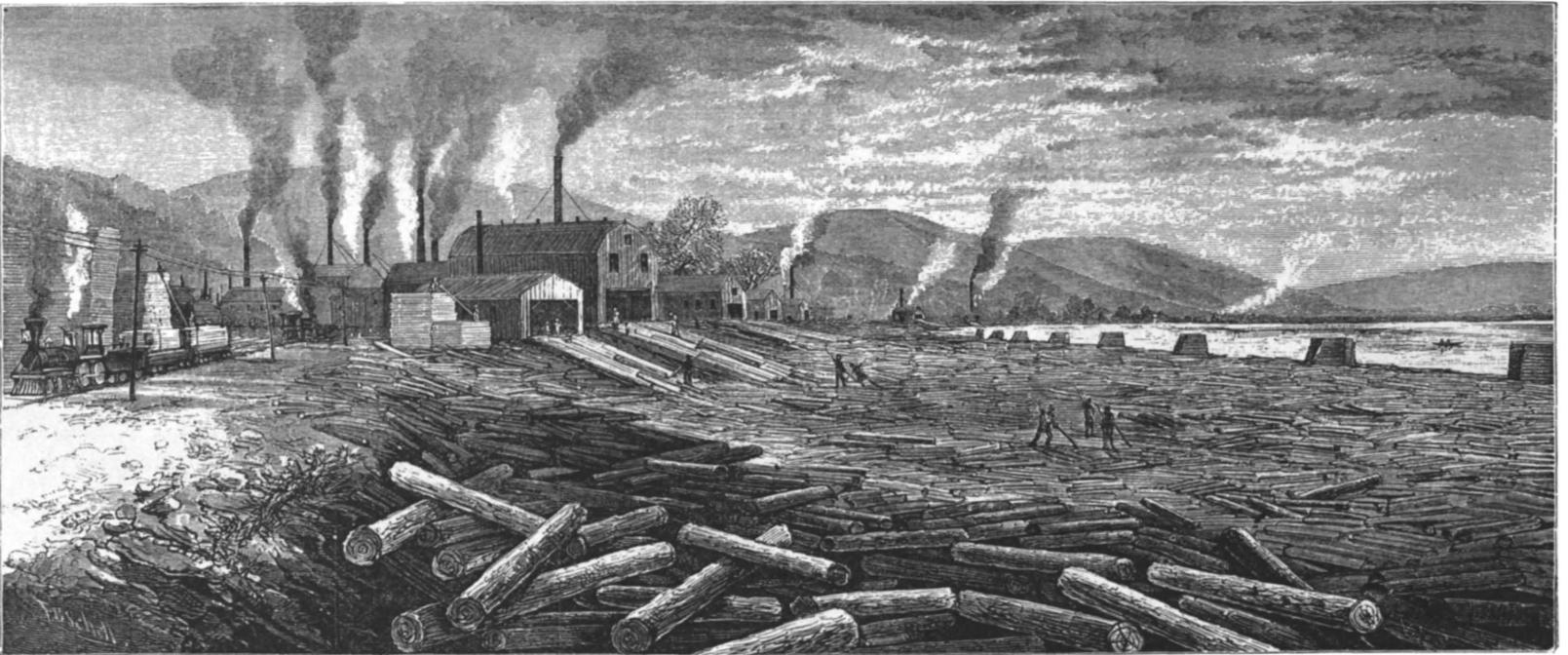
Reading is surrounded by a rich farming country, with which it has an extensive trade. It is an important railroad and manufacturing centre.

It is noted for its iron manufactures. The inhabitants of the district are of German descent, and some of them still speak a dialect of the German language.



MOULDING CAST IRON.

**Questions.**—How is the commerce of Pittsburgh carried on? What does it forward to Philadelphia? What does it send to the towns on the Ohio and Mississippi? Where is Allegheny? What do you know about it? Where is Scranton? Why is it so prosperous? What does it export? Import? Where is Reading? What kind of country around it? What are some of the most prominent public buildings? What are the principal manufactures? Where did the ancestors of the people come from? What language do some of the people speak?



LOG BOOM AND SAW MILLS.

**75. Lancaster** is in the midst of a rich agricultural district, and by railroad and canal has a prosperous trade in coal and lumber. It is also largely engaged in the manufacture of tobacco and cotton goods.

It is the oldest inland town in the state, and was the capital from 1799 to 1812.

**76. Erie** stands on an elevated bluff, commanding a fine view of the lake. Several lines of railway connect the city with Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other places east and west.

It has also a large lake trade with Chicago, Milwaukee, and other lake cities. Grain, lumber, coal, iron, petroleum and its own manufactures are largely exported.

**77. Williamsport** and **Lock Haven** are the emporiums of the lumber from the white pine forests in the northern counties. There are log-booms and extensive saw-mills at both places.

Williamsport is situated on the west branch of the Susquehanna, and is noted for its elegant private residences. It is one of the largest lumber markets in the country.

**78. Allentown**, on the Lehigh, by railroads extending up and down the Lehigh Valley, is connected in one direction with the anthracite region, and in another with New York and Philadelphia.

Another railroad connects the Lehigh Valley with the Schuylkill. By these lines of railroad and the Lehigh Canal, Allentown is made a centre for iron ore, anthracite coal, and iron manufactures.

**79. Pottsville** is picturesquely situated near Sharp Mountain, in an extensive coal region, which is the chief source of its prosperity.

Immense quantities of coal are sent from this place over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and by the canal. There are several foundries, machine-shops, and other manufactories, a court-house, opera-house, and other public buildings.

**80. York**, one of the oldest towns in the state, is situated near the centre of York County, in the midst of a fertile agricultural district, and is largely engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars, agricultural implements, flour and paper.

**Questions.**—Where is Lancaster situated? What kind of country lies around it? What is its principal trade? How is it carried on? Where is Erie? What foreign commerce has it? Name the exports. Where is Williamsport? Lock Haven? What is said of the situation and buildings of Williamsport? Where does the lumber come from that is brought to these two towns? Where is Allentown? What are its principal manufactures? Why? Where is Pottsville? What does it send to Philadelphia? Where is York? What are its principal manufactures?

In September, 1777, at the time of the battle of Brandywine, which gave the British army possession of Philadelphia, the Continental Congress removed to York and held its sessions for nine months in the old court-house.

**81. Norristown** has a healthful and beautiful situation on the Schuylkill, not far from Philadelphia. The neighborhood abounds in excellent marble, iron and limestone.

The manufactures are important, and by the improved navigation of the Schuylkill its trade has become active and increasing.

**82. Easton**, is connected with New York, Philadelphia and the West by canals and railroads. It has extensive manufactures, is the outlet of a rich mineral and agricultural region, and is surrounded by inexhaustible beds of the finest iron ore.

The place is mostly hilly. The reservoirs on the surrounding hills are so high that a large proportion of the fires are extinguished from the hydrants without the aid of fire-engines.

**83. Altoona**, at the foot of the Alleghanies, is on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to which it chiefly owes its prosperity. The workshops of the company here, are the most extensive in the United States.

At Altoona the western-bound traveler begins the ascent of the Alleghanies. The descent of the mountains is made without using steam, the speed of the train being regulated by brakes.

**84. Wilkes-Barre**, situated on the north branch of the Susquehanna, in the beautiful valley of Wyoming, is a handsome, flourishing city and the centre of the coal trade of the Wyoming coal region.

**85. Chester** is the oldest town in the state. It was called Upland by the Swedes, who were the first settlers. It is largely engaged in manufacturing, and is especially noted for the building of iron steamships.

**Questions.**—When and for what reason did the Continental Congress remove to York? Where is Norristown? What has improved the trade? What metal and stones abound? Where is Easton? Would this place naturally export manufactures? Farming products? Metals? Where and how are the goods sent? What is said of the water supply? Where is Altoona? To what does it owe its prosperity? Where is Wilkes-Barre? What do you know about it? Where is Chester? Who settled it? What was the first name? For what is this town noted?

**86. Titusville**, on Oil Creek, in a fine dairy country, is connected by various railroads with Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Erie, and other points. It is the largest city near the oil region.

**87. Meadville** is in the midst of a fertile country. Machine-shops and woolen mills are the principal factories; and a court-house, arsenal, opera-house, and high-school, are the chief public buildings.

**88. Corry** lies near the oil region, at the intersection of several railroads. The first building was erected in 1861, after the discovery of petroleum, the trade in which is still very large.

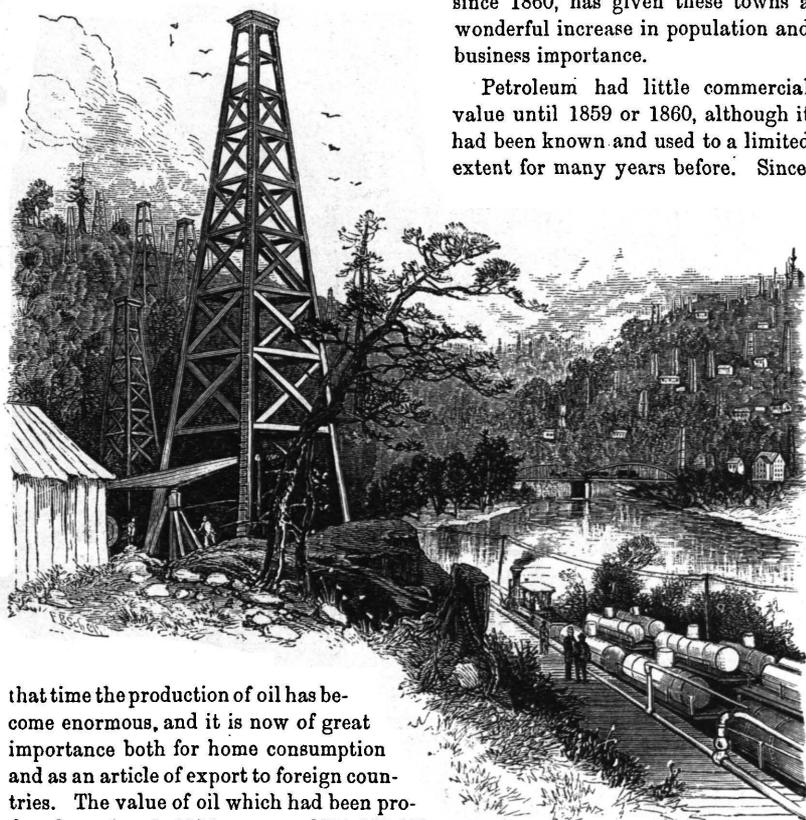
**89. Franklin** is the county-seat of Venango County in which were for many years the largest oil wells. It is the centre of the heavy or lubricating oil trade.

**90. Oil City** is an important town situated at the junction of Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. It is now the chief mart of petroleum.

**91. Parker City** situated on the Alleghany, a short distance south of the junction of the Clarion River, is a thriving place near the Butler County oil fields.

The six cities above named owe their prosperity to their location in or near the great oil region. The development of the immense trade in that mineral since 1860, has given these towns a wonderful increase in population and business importance.

Petroleum had little commercial value until 1859 or 1860, although it had been known and used to a limited extent for many years before. Since

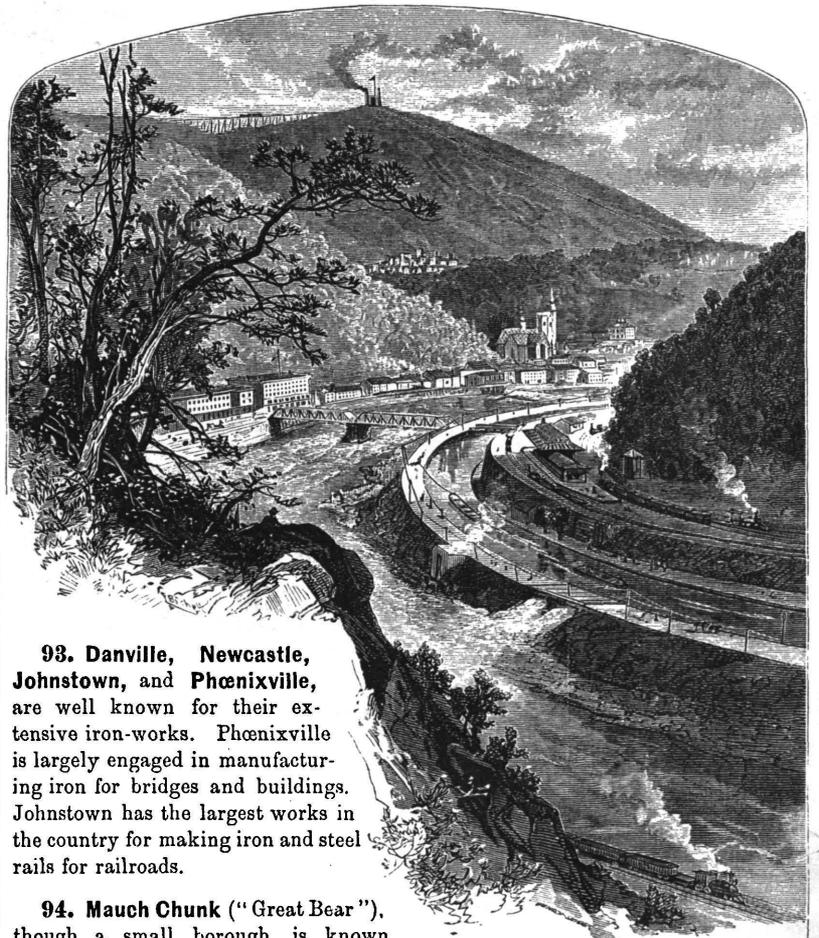


that time the production of oil has become enormous, and it is now of great importance both for home consumption and as an article of export to foreign countries. The value of oil which had been produced previous to 1876 was over \$250,000,000.

OIL-MINING.

**92. Carbondale** is on the Delaware and Hudson railroad, near the source of the Lackawanna. The valley of this river is extremely rich in beds of coal, which near the town are twenty feet thick.

**Questions.**—Name the six cities which are situated in or near the oil region. To what do they owe their prosperity? At what time did petroleum begin to be an important production? What is the money value of the oil produced? Describe the situation of Titusville, Meadville, Franklin, Corry, Oil City, Parker City. Where is Carbondale? What source of wealth near the town?



VIEW OF MAUCH CHUNK.

**93. Danville, Newcastle, Johnstown, and Phoenixville**, are well known for their extensive iron-works. Phoenixville is largely engaged in manufacturing iron for bridges and buildings. Johnstown has the largest works in the country for making iron and steel rails for railroads.

**94. Mauch Chunk ("Great Bear")**, though a small borough, is known throughout the Union for its coal-mines, which are among the oldest and most productive in the state. The village is principally built in a single street, between the Mahoning and Sharp Mountains, and the hills rise so abruptly that the houses have hardly room for gardens. The beautiful scenery, cool air, and pure water, have made this a favorite resort for summer visitors.

**95.** Other celebrated summer resorts are,—**Cresson**, situated at the top of the Alleghany Mountains; **Bedford**, noted for its mineral springs; **Lititz**, surrounded by a delightful farming region; the **Delaware Water Gap**, **Minnequa Springs**, **Bellefonte**, **Montrose**, **Williamsport**, and **Gettysburg**.

Gettysburg has long been widely known for the medicinal springs near the town. Since the great battle, many tourists from all parts of the world visit the place to see the national monument, and the cemetery where our patriot dead lie buried.

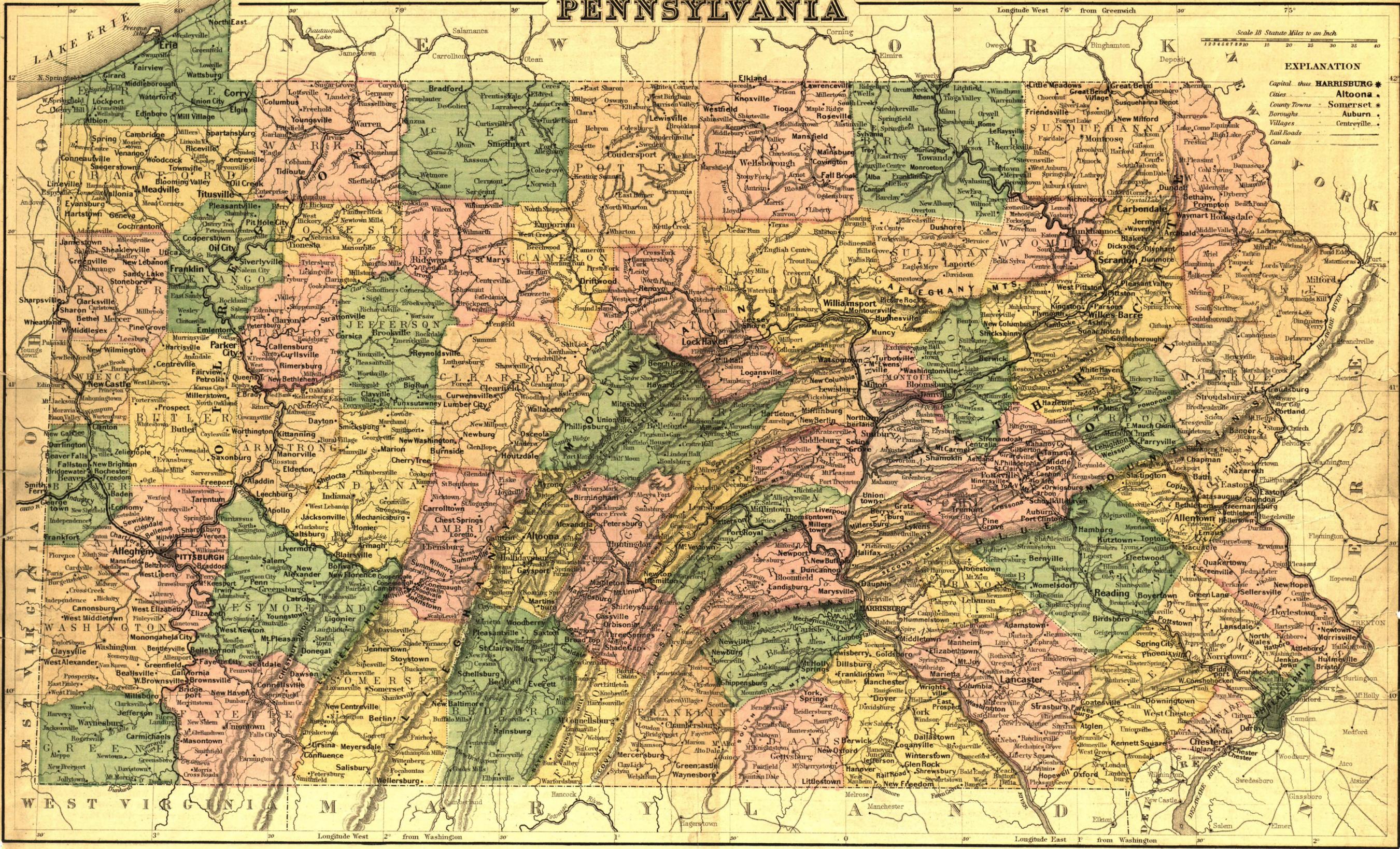
**96. Pittston, Lebanon, Carlisle, Columbia, Chambersburg, Tamaqua, St. Clair, Ashland, West Chester, and Mahanoy City**, are thriving and important towns. These are the only places in the state (besides those previously mentioned) having over five thousand inhabitants in 1870.

**97.** Among the many other flourishing towns in various parts of the state may be mentioned the following,—**Towanda, Susquehanna, and Honesdale**, in the north-eastern section of the state,—**Bethlehem, South Bethlehem, Catasauqua, and South Easton**, on the Lehigh near its junction with the Delaware River,—**Bristol**, on the Delaware above Philadelphia, and **Pottstown**, on the Schuylkill,—**Hazleton, Shamokin, Minersville, Shenandoah, Schuylkill Haven, Port Carbon** and **Dunmore**, in the anthracite region,—**Bloomsburg, Lewisburg, Sunbury, and Northumberland**, near the junction of the east and north branches of the Susquehanna,—**Lewistown, Huntingdon, and Hollidaysburg**; on the Juniata,—**Sharon, New Brighton, Beaver Falls, Washington, Monongahela City, and Kittanning**, in the western part of the state.

Nearly all of these towns had over three thousand inhabitants in 1870, and many of them have now over five thousand.

**Questions.**—What four towns are known for their iron works? What is made in Phoenixville? In Johnstown? Why is Mauch Chunk so well known? Describe it. Name other celebrated summer resorts. What do you know of Gettysburg? Name some of the most important towns in the north-eastern part of the state. Near the mouth of the Lehigh. In the western part of the state.

# PENNSYLVANIA



Scale 18 Statute Miles to an Inch  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

## EXPLANATION

- Capital thus **HARRISBURG** \*
- Cities **Altoona** •
- County Towns **Somerset** •
- Boroughs **Auburn** •
- Villages **Centerville** •
- Rail Roads
- Canals

Drawn and Engraved by W.E. Gamble, Philadelphia



## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA.

**Position and Outline.**—What lake and state on the north of Pennsylvania? What river on the east? From what two states does this river separate Pennsylvania? What three states on the south? What two states on the west? Bound Pennsylvania.

What parts of the state have a natural boundary? Is the line between Pennsylvania and West Virginia a natural or an artificial boundary? Is the boundary between Pennsylvania and New York natural or artificial?

**Surface.**—In what general direction do the mountain chains extend? Which is the most eastern of these ranges? The most western? From what state does the South Mountain enter Pennsylvania?

In what direction do the Blue Mountains extend? What rivers in Pennsylvania do they cross? What ranges are between the North Branch of the Susquehanna and the Blue Mountains?

From what state on the south do the Alleghany Mountains enter Pennsylvania? What rivers in Pennsylvania are crossed by this range? What two ridges are west of the Alleghany Mountains?

Name the chains from east to west. To what mountain system do they belong? The surface west and north-west of the mountains is a hilly plateau, while that which lies south and east of them is a plain; what kind of land, then, would you find in traveling through the western and north-western districts:—high or low, rough or level? In going from the Blue Mountains to Delaware Bay?

**Lakes and Rivers.**—What lake washes the north-western shore? For how many miles? To what river system does it belong? (*The St. Lawrence.*) What gulf do its waters finally reach? What river rising in Pennsylvania belongs to this system? (*The Genesee.*)

Describe the Delaware River, telling in what state and mountains it rises; in what general direction it flows; between what states; across what mountain chains; into what water. (*See Map of the Middle Atlantic States.*) Describe the Lehigh. The Schuylkill.

Describe the Susquehanna, commencing with the North Branch. Between what ridges does the West Branch rise? What chain does it cross? In what general direction does it flow? Near what mountains does the Juniata rise? On which side of them? In what direction does it flow?

In what part of the state does the Alleghany River rise? The highlands at its source are in what direction from the Alleghany Mountains? Into what state does this river flow? Returning to Pennsylvania, what is its course? With what other river does it unite to form the Ohio?

Describe the Monongahela. In sailing down that river in what direction would you go? In sailing up? In sailing down the Alleghany? In sailing up? Which is the lower part of the Monongahela, the northern or the southern? Which is the left bank of the Alleghany, the eastern or the western? Of the Monongahela?

In what part of the state do these rivers unite to form the Ohio? In what direction does that river flow within the state? Which is the right bank, the northern or the southern? In sailing up the Delaware, which bank would you see on your right, the right bank or the left?

Name all the rivers of Pennsylvania which flow into the Atlantic Ocean or its inlets. To what river system do they belong? In what general direction do they flow? Why? Over what kind of surface do they flow in their lower courses? In their upper courses?

What rivers of Pennsylvania empty their waters finally into the Gulf of Mexico? To what system do they belong? Over what kind of surface do they flow in Pennsylvania? What river rises in the hilly plateau and flows into New York? Describe the Genesee. Why does it flow north?

Examine the Susquehanna West Branch, with its affluents: does the land drained by these streams slope east or west? What mountain chain does this water cross? Is the land at the source of these streams higher or lower than the summit of the Alleghanies? How then does it cross this mountain chain?

\* A natural boundary is a mountain chain, or a lake, river, or some other body of water.

**Towns.**—Describe the position of the following places—that is, mention in what part of the state they are situated; upon or near what river or lake; upon what railroad or canal.

[NOTE.—The teacher may extend or curtail this list at discretion.]

<i>Philadelphia.</i>	<i>Williamsport.</i>	<i>Chester.</i>
<i>Harrisburg.</i>	<i>Allentown.</i>	<i>Titusville.</i>
<i>Pittsburgh.</i>	<i>Pottsville.</i>	<i>Meadville.</i>
<i>Alleghany.</i>	<i>York.</i>	<i>Corry.</i>
<i>Scranton.</i>	<i>Norristown.</i>	<i>Franklin.</i>
<i>Reading.</i>	<i>Easton.</i>	<i>Oil City.</i>
<i>Lancaster.</i>	<i>Altoona.</i>	<i>Parker City.</i>
<i>Erie.</i>	<i>Wilkes-Barre.</i>	<i>Lock Haven.</i>

Mention all the towns, included in the list, that are upon the Delaware River. Upon the Lehigh. The Schuylkill. The Susquehanna North Branch. West Branch. The Ohio. The Alleghany. Lake Erie. Where is the Delaware Water Gap? The Lehigh Water Gap?

### Miscellaneous Questions upon the Map and Text.

Let each pupil bound the county in which he lives, and name the county town and the boroughs. Are there any cities in your county? What county extends farthest north? What county in the north-eastern corner? In the south-western corner?

Describe the course of the Delaware River (giving only its general direction), and tell all you know about it, mentioning also the principal towns in Pennsylvania on its bank from the source to the mouth. Describe in the same way each of the following rivers: Lehigh, Schuylkill, Susquehanna West Branch, The North Branch, Juniata, Ohio, Alleghany, Monongahela.

Why has Pennsylvania a milder winter than New England? Why does it produce more grain? Does Pennsylvania export coal to Massachusetts? Why? Which has the coldest winters, Philadelphia or Portland? The hottest summers?

What kind of oil is petroleum:—animal, vegetable or mineral? For what purpose are petroleum and its products used? Where is the petroleum region of the state? What metals are produced in Pennsylvania? What other minerals that are not metals? Where is the anthracite coal region?

Travel by railway from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, giving the principal towns you would pass through and the rivers you would cross. In the same way describe the journey from Philadelphia to Erie. From Erie to Pittsburgh. From Scranton to Philadelphia. From Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia. From Pottsville to Philadelphia. Let each scholar name all the towns in Pennsylvania that he has visited.

From what towns in the oil region would a Pittsburgh dealer be likely to receive petroleum? Is the trade of Pittsburgh foreign or domestic? Of Philadelphia? Of Erie? Where would coal be cheapest, in Philadelphia or in Charleston? Why?

Why is there so much beautiful scenery in Pennsylvania? Which state has the greatest number of large lakes, New York or Pennsylvania? What is the latitude of Philadelphia? The longitude? Is it north or south of San Francisco? Of London? Of Marseilles? Of Constantinople?

When the Quakers first settled on the banks of the Delaware, what white men did they find? Where did the Swedes come from? Who conquered the Swedish possessions on the Delaware? Who next conquered the country? What places in Pennsylvania are famous in the history of the Revolution? Of the Civil War?

Let each pupil propose some question about the history of Pennsylvania, calling upon some other pupil to answer. Some question about Mining, Manufactures, Agriculture, Grazing, Lumbering, Commerce, Towns, Climate, and Rivers.

What is the scale of this map? What is the distance in a direct line from Philadelphia to the town in which you live? From Philadelphia to Allentown? To Reading? To Harrisburg? To Williamsport? To Scranton? How far does the state extend from east to west? From north to south?

\* TO THE TEACHER.—If the town in which your school is situated is not shown on the map, it will be well to have each pupil mark its location.





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