MEMBERS and friends of the Pennsylvania Historical Association gathered at the George Washington Hotel, Washington, Pa., for the thirtieth annual meeting on Friday, October 20, 1961. Washington and Jefferson College was the host institution. Walter S. Sanderlin, Professor of History at the college, was Chairman of the Committee on Local Arrangements, and J. Cutler Andrews, Professor of History at Chatham College, was Chairman of the Program Committee. Following registration in the hotel lobby a luncheon session was held in the Washington Room with Professor Sanderlin presiding. The invocation was given by William G. Rusch, Minister of the Church of the Covenant in Washington. James A. Barnes, President of the Pennsylvania Historical Association, responded to the greetings extended by Boyd C. Patterson, President of Washington and Jefferson College. The main address followed a progress report by S. K. Stevens, Executive Director, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, on the “Present Status of William Penn Memorial and Archives Building.” Calling his address “Substitute for Truth: Hazard’s Provincial Correspondence” William A. Hunter, Chief of the Research and Publication Division of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, told how some fraudulent papers were published in 1829 and 1830 by Samuel Hazard in his Register. Serving as substitutes for authentic history these phantom texts are the source of three historical legends: that of “Fort Louther,” apparently based on some recollection of the genuine Carlisle Fort; that of “Fort Franklin,” similarly derived from Fort Morris; and that of “Captain Jack,” probably representing Patrick Jack, who had an honorable but undistinguished career in Pontiac’s War and the Revolution. Treated as factual material by some local historians these phantoms have appeared in a few professional volumes as well as in works of fiction, including most notably some Hervey Allen novels.

Friday afternoon featured two concurrent historical sessions.
THIRTIETH CONVENTION

William D. Barns, Associate Professor of History, West Virginia University, presided over the session entitled “Pennsylvania’s Political Response to the Industrial Era,” which was held in the Oval Terrace. The first paper, “Pennsylvania and the Politics of the Tariff, 1880-1888” by S. Walter Poulshock, Instructor, University College, Rutgers University, stressed that the tariff was a central and vital issue in the history of American politics and that Pennsylvanians’ relation to that issue was scarcely less central and vital. The tariff issue coalesced certain forces within both parties. Republican Pennsylvanians helped keep their party on the high tariff road while Democratic protectionists led by Samuel J. Randall failed to convert fellow Democrats. As a result of the tariff issue the Democratic party was dominated by agrarian-based elements, while the Republican party recognized the meaning of the industrial revolution and accepted its consequences. Speaking on “The Progressive Campaign in Pennsylvania, 1912” Lloyd M. Abernethy, Assistant Professor of History, Beaver College, told how supporters of Theodore Roosevelt won control of the Pennsylvania state convention from the Penrose machine and sent delegates pledged to Roosevelt to the Republican national convention in 1912. When the convention nominated William H. Taft, the Pennsylvanians joined with other Republican insurgents to support Roosevelt on the Progressive party ticket. Led by William Flinn the Pennsylvania Progressive party concentrated its attack on the Penrose organization with the hope of permanently defeating it as well as electing Roosevelt. When Roosevelt carried Pennsylvania he agreed that Flinn was primarily responsible for the victory. The third paper in this session, “The Little New Deal in Pennsylvania,” was presented by Richard C. Keller, Professor of History, Millersville State College. Keller told how the crisis of the depression, the inertia of the Republican party, and the popularity of Franklin D. Roosevelt enabled Democrats to elect George H. Earle, III, Governor of Pennsylvania in 1934. During the next few years Governor Earle (Pennsylvania’s first Democratic governor in over forty years) gave Pennsylvania its most sweeping reform program, the Little New Deal. The New Deal inspired the Little Wagner Act, the Little A.A.A., the Little Fireside Chats, and taxes based on ability to pay. The Little New Deal lost the 1938 gubernatorial election thanks to conflicts within
the Democratic party and charges of corruption against top administration officials. Yet this period of reform had initiated a shift which could not easily be reversed.

James A. Kehl, Assistant Dean, Social Sciences Division, University of Pittsburgh, presided over the session held in the Mt. Vernon Room on Friday afternoon. It concerned "Historical Institutions of Washington County." The first topic was "Washington and Jefferson Colleges: A Microcosm of the Civil War" presented by Edwin M. Moseley, Dean of the Faculty, Skidmore College. After stating that a kind of history can be written through close attention to the movement and behavior of persons who make up any microcosm, Moseley showed how the union of Washington and Jefferson Colleges reflected the bitterness of the larger national struggle. Trainer of lawyers in the county seat and stronghold of abolitionist sentiment, Washington College contrasted with Jefferson College at nearby Canonsburg, which was derisive of the practical concerns of Washington, nostalgically sympathetic with its own departed southern alumni, and traditionally sympathetic with the states' rights position. These rival colleges reflected the Civil War even to the point of uniting in 1865. George Roadman, Dean of Instruction, California State College, presented the second topic, "The Washington Reporter: an Analysis of a Small Town Newspaper." Comments on topics presented at this session were given by Mrs. Agnes Starrett, Editor, University of Pittsburgh Press, and George Swetnam, Feature Writer, The Pittsburgh Press. Following these sessions a tea was given by the Washington County Historical Society at the LeMoyne House, where members of the Association and their wives and friends viewed the restored and refurnished rooms. Mrs. Frank M. Wallace, President of the Washington County Historical Society, was hostess. At five o'clock a reception for those attending the meeting was held at the Student Center, Washington and Jefferson College.

On Friday evening the annual dinner was held in the Ballroom of the George Washington Hotel with the Association's President, James A. Barnes, presiding. Following the invocation by Frederick R. Hellegers, Professor of Religion at Washington and Jefferson College, Leonard W. Labaree, Editor of the Papers of Benjamin Franklin, gave the address. Entitling his talk "Benjamin Franklin
and the Defense of Pennsylvania, 1754-1757” Labaree told how Franklin contributed to the defense of Pennsylvania during the early years of the French and Indian War both as a statesman and as an organizer and commander of troops. In the Assembly his position was difficult. He was allied to the Quaker majority in opposition to the proprietary governors, but he agreed with the governors on the need for defense measures. Even while working for adequate appropriations “for the King’s use” he sided with the Quaker majority on constitutional grounds to keep Assembly rights from being trampled on. Franklin was almost single-handedly responsible for procuring the wagons, horses, and drivers which made possible General Braddock’s expedition of 1755, and since he pledged his personal credit he risked the danger of bankruptcy when the army was defeated and most of the transport was destroyed. Among Franklin’s feats were getting through the Assembly the first act creating a legalized militia that Pennsylvania ever had, and building and garrisoning a chain of forts in Northampton County as protection from Indian attacks. When conflicts between the governor and the Assembly on constitutional questions continued, the Assembly sent Franklin to England in 1757 to represent it before the home authorities. Hostilities ceased before he returned to Pennsylvania. Following Labaree’s address the Council met in the Mt. Vernon Room.

Activities on Saturday began with the Phi Alpha Theta breakfast in the Pioneer Grill of the George Washington Hotel. Registration continued in the hotel lobby throughout Saturday morning while the annual business meeting took place in the Ballroom with James A. Barnes presiding. The Secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting and his report to the Association. Both were approved. Ross Pier Wright’s Treasurer’s report was presented and approved. It was noted that the Association was fully solvent for the second consecutive year. Editor John M. Coleman reported the possibility of support from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission for a comprehensive index of Pennsylvania History. James A. Barnes and Donald H. Kent will explore this possibility with S. K. Stevens, Director of the Commission. Reporting from the Publications Committee Homer Rosenberger said that the pamphlet Pennsylvania Germans will be reissued with a color cover and that George Swetnam of The Pittsburgh Press
will write a pamphlet on transportation in Pennsylvania. Melville J. Boyer of the Membership Committee asked that each member of the Association urge his friends to join. President Barnes announced that the next annual meeting will be held on October 19 and 20 at Allentown, and that the 1963 meeting is scheduled for Gettysburg. Speaking for the Nominating Committee Ralph W. Cordier suggested the following slate of new officers to serve from 1961 to 1964: Vice-President, J. Cutler Andrews; members of the Council, Edwin Coddington; Louis J. Heizmann; Samuel Hays; and Robert Bloom. The report was accepted and the above nominees were elected. Paul A. W. Wallace reported from the Resolutions Committee a series of resolutions thanking President Boyd C. Patterson and the Washington and Jefferson College community "for their gracious hospitality," J. Cutler Andrews and his Program Committee for the "very interesting and stimulating program," Walter S. Sanderlin and his Local Arrangements Committee for their "effective" work that "made our visit so pleasant," the Washington County Historical Society for "generous hospitality," and the manager and staff of the George Washington Hotel for their "many courtesies." These resolutions were adopted as was the final one extending the greetings of the Association to Miss Frances Dorrance and Miss Caroline Smedley. The meeting adjourned after Robert Bloom announced the Fifth Annual Gettysburg Civil War Conference on the theme "Problems of the Confederacy," and Homer Rosenberger announced the Seventy-first Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania German Society at Yorktowne Hotel, York, on October 27 and 28, 1961.

Following the annual business meeting two historical sessions were held. The session "Ante Bellum Politics in Pennsylvania" met in the Ballroom and was chaired by Philip S. Klein, Professor of History, Pennsylvania State University. John F. Coleman, Assistant Professor of History, Saint Francis College, discussed "Democratic Politics in the Eighteen-fifties: The Role of James Campbell of Pennsylvania." Illuminating the career of a little known Pennsylvanian, Coleman told how Campbell was a district judge, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and Postmaster General of the United States. In addition he wielded considerable influence in Pennsylvania politics helping deliver Pennsylvania for Pierce in 1852 and for Buchanan in 1856. Campbell was responsible for
a number of significant innovations in the Post Office Department, notably the registry system. In dispensing the 25,000 offices in his department he unsuccessfully sought to help Pierce gain a second term. In conclusion the paper stressed that Campbell was "not without talent" and deserves "at least a minor place in the memory of men." "Georgia’s Howell Cobb Stumps Pennsylvania in 1856" was the topic presented by Horace Montgomery, Professor of History, University of Georgia. Along with James Buchanan, Howell Cobb rose to prominence in the Democratic party of the 1840's. When Buchanan received the party's presidential nomination in 1856 Cobb gave unselfishly of his time and talent, expecting the honor himself four years later. Addressing numerous Pennsylvania groups Cobb presented Buchanan as the candidate of reason and moderation. He also made it plain that while the South stood for the Union and the Constitution, it would not submit to the election of John C. Fremont, the Republican candidate. Montgomery showed how Cobb, the old Unionist of the forties and early fifties, had moved perceptibly toward the fire-eater line of resistance by 1856. It was in Pennsylvania that he got his first look at Republicanism. What he saw was a formidable and confident movement. Sadly he returned to Georgia to become the captive of his ancient foe, the fire-eaters. Larry Gara, Professor of History, Grove City College, commented on the two preceding papers.

Saturday morning's other session, "The Teaching of Pennsylvania History in Pennsylvania Secondary Schools," was held in the Mt. Vernon Room and was presided over by Ralph W. Cordier, Dean of Instruction, Indiana State College. Miss Izetta Rhodes of the Johnstown Public Schools listed the purposes and methods of teaching Pennsylvania history in high school. Among the purposes Miss Rhodes mentioned were teaching Pennsylvanians about their state’s rich heritage; teaching pupils effective methods of historical study, investigation, and research; and providing a focus for future leisure-time pursuits. She suggested that Pennsylvania history should continue to be taught in high school since many pupils do not go to college, and maintained that this history can be studied in the ninth grade as an integrated course in social studies embodying geography, history, and government. In his talk Raymond W. Lemaster of the Mount Vernon Public Schools presented a general outline of units to be covered in the eighteen-week
course. From the geographical setting of the state today he went into the historical background of Pennsylvania, ending with a detailed study of the four constitutions of Pennsylvania since acquiring statehood. After distributing helpful supplementary material to those present, Lemaster stressed the importance of field trips and term papers in making Pennsylvania history interesting and meaningful. Next Robert D. Duncan, Professor of History and Chairman of Social Sciences, Slippery Rock State College, talked on “Pennsylvania History on the College Level.” After stating that in general education all students are required to take a course in United States history with emphasis on Pennsylvania, Duncan complained that the emphasis on Pennsylvania has suffered from recent curriculum changes reducing this course from six to three credits in most state colleges. Speaking of the straight Pennsylvania history course, Duncan claimed it was popular and that many majors selected it as one of the two electives. With the present emphasis of the Department of Public Instruction upon one broad field of certification the outlook is good, he claimed, for increasing the course requirements for both social studies and history majors. If secondary education majors, however, continue to certify in two or more fields, little improvement will result under the present program. Stating that there is a wealth of information available to the enthusiastic teacher of Pennsylvania history, Duncan closed with a plea for summer workshops and foundation funds to aid in the building of dynamic and vital courses.

Paul Stewart, President of Waynesburg College, presided over the luncheon session held on the Oval Terrace. The invocation was given by Joseph Hookey, Instructor of Religion, Washington and Jefferson College. “Defense in the Wilderness: the Story of the Five Forts built at the Point in Pittsburgh” was the title of the address by Charles M. Stotz, Registered Architect and Engineer of Pittsburgh. Speaking extemporaneously and illustrating his talk with drawings, Stotz described the beginning of the French and Indian War in western Pennsylvania. The headwaters of the Ohio, key to interior America, became the focal point of the struggle for world empire between England and France, and actual fighting—Washington’s unsuccessful defense of Fort Necessity and Braddock’s defeat on the Monongahela—occurred before war was formally declared in 1756. Stotz located the French and British
forts in this section of North America and explained their military importance. Because of inept British military organization the French were victorious until 1758 when William Pitt and Field Marshal Ligonier organized a vigorous campaign. John Forbes established Bedford as a base, built Fort Ligonier half way to the forks of the Ohio, and with the defeat of the French replaced Fort Duquesne with Mercer’s Fort. It, in turn, was replaced between 1759 and 1761 by Fort Pitt, a most ambitious fortification and the fourth fort built at the forks of the Ohio. The first fort, if it could be called one, was the stockaded structure housing the warehouse built by the Ohio Company and taken by the French in 1754. These four forts illustrate the essential elements of fortification of the mid-eighteenth century. Aided by plan and cross section sketches, Stotz described in detail their construction and located them on the point at Pittsburgh. He then discussed his work on the restoration of Fort Ligonier, now partially completed, and the museum building now under construction. The Fort Ligonier Memorial Foundation which will administer the museum has recently acquired an original painting of Lord Ligonier by Sir Joshua Reynolds. In closing, Stotz showed pictures of important structures built in the southwestern Pennsylvania area before 1860. These illustrations were taken from his book, *The Early Architecture of Western Pennsylvania*, published in 1936.

The final event of the Association meeting was a historical tour led by Norman Lyon, Librarian of the Citizens Library, and former President of the Washington County Historical Society. Beginning on the campus of Washington and Jefferson College the tour viewed the central part of the administration building, the eighth oldest college building in continuous use as such in the United States; McIlvaine Hall, a former classroom building of the historic Washington Female Seminary; and the Davis Building, the erstwhile Reed House and one of the beautiful old homes of Washington. Next the group stopped at the LeMoyne House, home of the Washington County Historical Society, reputed to have been a station on the underground railroad. Other spots of interest were the remains of the Bradford House, called the site of planning for the Whiskey Rebellion; and the crematory of Dr. LeMoyne, one of the earliest in the country. With the closing of the tour, the thirtieth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Association officially ended.