HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

THE HISTORICAL TOUR IN CARLISLE

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Because of its close associations with Pittsburgh in the early days, the lovely town of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was the place visited on July 19, 1952, by the eleventh annual historical tour jointly conducted by The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania and the University of Pittsburgh Summer Sessions.

Carlisle was the gateway through which many of the traders, military expeditions, and immigrants passed on their way to Western Pennsylvania. George Croghan, Peter Chartier, Hugh Henry Brackenridge, Colonel Henry Bouquet, and General John Forbes all passed through, or resided in, Carlisle. Ebenezer Denny, the first mayor of Pittsburgh (1816-1817), lived there before coming to Pittsburgh. Hugh Henry Brackenridge, after having lived and worked for many years in Pittsburgh, resided in Carlisle when he was a justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, and he is buried in the “Old Graveyard” there. George Croghan, “King of the Traders,” built up a most extensive business in Carlisle, and expanded that business even more when he transferred his operations to Pittsburgh. He was one of the principal interpreters of the English and their way of life to the Indians, not only in Western Pennsylvania, but also as far west as Illinois. He was so highly regarded

1 Mrs. Burke was the official “recorder” of the tour. For general background she made use of such works as the Bucks’ Planting of Civilization in Western Pennsylvania; Eavenson’s Map Maker and Indian Traders; and Pennsylvania: A Guide to the Keystone State. For the local scene she made liberal use, not only of the previously prepared tour literature and the remarks of the speakers, but also of an exceptionally able “History of Cumberland County,” written by Professor Milton E. Flower of Dickinson College, and published in Albert Carriere, ed., Book of the Centuries (pp. 10-36), official publication of the Cumberland-Carlisle Bicentennial Celebration, held at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, June 17 to June 23, 1951, to commemorate the 200th anniversaries of Cumberland County and of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Additional light on the story of the tour may be found in two other papers now in the permanent files of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania: the full text of the address given at “The Public Square” by Mrs. Lenore E. Flower, mother of the last-mentioned author; and some welcome supplementary notes taken by Dr. Cortlandt W. W. Elkin, the secretary of the society.—Ed.
by the Indians that they never collected the thousand-dollar reward offered by the French for his scalp. Peter Chartier, of Huguenot and Indian descent, became annoyed at the settlers in Carlisle and led the Shawnee Indians to the Allegheny area, where he deserted to the French and helped change the Shawnee from friends to terrible enemies who later raided and killed settlers in Carlisle. Colonel Bouquet advocated the establishment of a chain of forts from Carlisle to Western Pennsylvania, a move previously urged by Colonel John Armstrong, who had suppressed the Indians in the Kittanning area, proving that the Western Pennsylvania frontier was defensible. General Forbes passed through Carlisle on his way to the capture of Fort Duquesne, building the roads and forts advocated by both Armstrong and Bouquet. President Washington stopped over in Carlisle for a week in 1794, in connection with the mobilization of the troops who quelled the Whiskey Insurrection in the Pittsburgh area, and for that matter quieted unrest on the same subject in Carlisle.

**LUNCHEON MEETING—MOLLY PITCHER HOTEL**

Some eighty-nine tour visitors and townspeople gathered at this, the opening event of the day’s program, presided over by Dr. Herbert Wing, Jr., professor and chairman of the department of history at Dickinson College. Dr. Wing gave a delightful and genial welcome to the guests, recounting, among other things, some amusing anecdotes about the early relations between the Presbyterians and Episcopalians in Carlisle, in connection with the argument about whether President Washington really attended services at the Presbyterian Church there.

Dr. Wing then introduced Hon. James H. Hargis, the burgess of Carlisle, who reminded the visitors that the first mayor of Pittsburgh, Ebenezer Denny, came from Carlisle; touched briefly upon other interesting aspects of the history of that borough; and observed in conclusion that over the years Carlisle has become a diversified agricultural and industrial community of substantial proportions.

Mr. Edward Crump, Jr., a vice president of The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, responded to the welcome of the burgess, observing, among other things, that Carlisle was the taking-off place for the Scotch-Irish of Pittsburgh. He also noted that 189 years ago to the day Colonel Bouquet was here organizing an expedition for the relief of Fort Pitt, then under siege by the Indians.
The next speaker, Dr. Sylvester K. Stevens, state historian, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, invited all those present to visit Harrisburg and look over or browse through the various noteworthy Pennsylvania exhibits, public archives, and other historical collections there. He spoke of the many historical markers erected by the commission throughout the state to stimulate local interest, and that of the traveling public, in the state’s nationally important historical development. He also noted that the papers of Colonel Bouquet are in process of publication by the commission, at least one volume of which has already appeared in print.

Dr. Wing then introduced, for the purpose of “taking a bow,” a number of noteworthy persons attending the luncheon. They were: Mrs. Lenore E. Flower, a past regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and an experienced genealogist; Dr. Merkel Landis, an authority on Carlisle’s “Old Graveyard” and Molly Pitcher; officers and members of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, including Dr. John W. Oliver, a vice president; Dr. C. W. W. Elkin, secretary; Messrs. John G. Buchanan, Charles A. Locke, and Sidney J. Watts; and Lieutenant Carl K. Russell of Carlisle Barracks. The presence of two guests from Ohio, and two from Uniontown, was also acknowledged.

Mr. C. Stanton Belfour, program director of The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, then introduced, briefly reviewed the history of the ten historical tours previously conducted under the same joint auspices, beginning in 1932. Over the years, he observed, these tours, or “peripatetic seminars” as he himself first described them, have visited all parts of Western Pennsylvania, as well as near-by places in West Virginia and Ohio, the outlying objectives to the south and west having been Morgantown, West Virginia, and Blennerhassett Island below Marietta, Ohio, and to the east in our own state, Altoona, Bedford, and Somerset. These earlier tours, he added, were highly informative and stimulated a great deal of personal enthusiasm, as the present visit to historic Carlisle bids fair to do in even greater degree.

The last speaker at the luncheon meeting, Dr. George I. Chadwick, a former member of the faculty of Dickinson College and present secretary of the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce, after touching upon some of the highlights of the borough’s early history, summarized its later ups and downs as an established community.

Its golden age, said he, began about 1820. There had been a won-
derful development over the years. The charcoal ironworks had been operating in the South Mountain area since 1762. Dickinson College had been chartered in 1783 and opened in 1785, with the Rev. Dr. Charles Nisbet, an outstanding scholar from Scotland, as principal. The tremendous migration to Western Pennsylvania had been equipped and stocked at Carlisle. It was during this period that the beautiful old stone houses were built.

A decline of activity here, he continued, occurred during the period of canal building and general railroad development throughout the state. Carlisle was passed by except for the one railroad that she had built herself in 1837, which for a hundred years ran down her main street. Life here in the early years of that period was similar to that described in the book In Old Bellaire, where the old aristocracy was content with its past and lived on its conserved capital—seeing no reason to make a mad rush toward new developments.

But, he concluded, revival and progress began in the 1890's, and today the story is quite different. Carlisle is not "a petrified Williamsburg." It has fine schools, splendid streets, comfortable and attractive homes, and a bustling industry. There are twenty-six industrial concerns here. There is a town population of sixteen thousand, and a trading population of twenty-five thousand. Educator shoes, Mademoiselle shoes, railroad machinery, carpets of every description—cotton and Wilton—are produced here in great quantity, and the Brazilian quartz crystal business has developed from souvenirs to radio and electronic components. Carlisle has grown more steadily than any other town in the state during the past fifteen years. It has youth, vision, and determination. "In fact," said he, "there is life in the Old Gal yet!"

AROUND THE TOWN

After luncheon the visitors were conducted on a tour of Carlisle's most cherished historic places and institutions, including the Public Square, Carlisle Barracks, the Old Graveyard, Dickinson College, and the Hamilton Historical Library, where thoroughly informed local speakers in turn explained their significance.

The Public Square—There, in the bright sunshine of 1952, Mrs. Lenore E. Flower repeopled the Square with the shades of those here two centuries ago, and recalled many of the stirring events that took place here in the early days—events that had a direct bearing on our
state and national history. Her remarks on that occasion were well worth publication as a whole, but limitations of space for this over-all account of the tour permit only a sampling of them here.

The Square, she said, which was laid out in 1751, one year after the erection of Cumberland County, was from the first the center of town activity. It had its law courts, its place of public worship, and a market place where country produce met ready buyers, and where discussion of every nature took place. The Square was unique among Penn’s seven proprietary town squares because it is an open square with its four corners set aside for specified buildings with open spaces surrounding them.

The southeast section was first occupied by the town market, a succession of buildings having since been erected thereon, the last one, built in 1878, having been demolished in December, 1951. A suit is now before the Cumberland County courts to decide the ownership of the plot, in an action entitled “A suit to quiet title.” For several years in the early period, a segment of the market house plot was given over to a quarry from which stone for building was procured.

The northeast section, on which St. John’s Protestant Episcopal Church now stands, was partly occupied in 1751 by a small log building first used by the county courts when they were removed from Shippensburg where they had functioned from July, 1750, to April, 1751. Later, this building was presumably the first meeting place of the congregation under the English-sponsored itinerant missionary, the Rev. Thomas Barton. The first church was built in 1762, and the present building, in 1826.

The southwest corner of the Square was set apart for the courthouse. The first brick structure was erected with William Denny as contractor. He was the father of Ebenezer Denny, the first mayor of Pittsburgh, and the latter’s mother was of the family of John Parker of the Blunston Licenses. This courthouse was burned in 1845, but its entire contents were saved. The present structure, with its stone pillars and facade, was built the next year. Its pillars bear marks of the shelling of Carlisle in 1863 by the forces of the Confederate general, Fitzhugh Lee.

As for the northwest corner, its history is somewhat involved. On John Creigh’s map of Carlisle, made in 1764, this site was simply lab-
eled "Presbyterian ground." That no building was done there up to that time and for a number of years later, is understood when the fact of the Great Schism in the Presbyterian Church is taken into account. Beginning in 1758, two factions in the church, the "Old Side or Lights" and the "New Side or Lights," each built a meeting house outside the Square, the former, one block south at the corner of Pomfret and Hanover streets, and the latter, one block north at the corner of Hanover and Lowther streets. Not until the Schism had healed, and one of the meeting houses had burned, did the rival congregations join and occupy what is now the First Presbyterian Church on the Square.

Mention should also be made of Fort Lowther, which was started half a block away from the Square in colonial days, and took in part of it. Begun in or before 1753, this fort was a vital part in the defense of the frontier in those early years. From time to time it fell into disuse but was as often restored until 1763, when it served its last useful purpose during the Pontiac War. In its time the fort was considered modern, with swivel guns mounted at each corner, wells of water within the ramparts, and large areas for shelter often crowded with refugees from many parts of the county.

Carlisle Barracks—At the conclusion of Mrs. Flower's excellent address the party formed a motorcade to drive to Carlisle Barracks, the varied history of which was outlined for the visitors by Lieutenant Carl K. Russell. Our route had been planned so that we saw some of the lovely old stone and brick houses that were built in the early 1800's. They are beautifully taken care of, and their architectural details are a delight to behold.

The entrance to the Barracks is impressive. Wide drives curve through the grounds and huge trees shade the lawns. The older barracks, painted a light yellow, have long verandas on each floor, and in the southeastern section of the grounds stands the Hessian Guard House, erected by Hessian soldiers captured by General Washington at Trenton and now used as a museum. The latter is a rectangular one-story structure of local limestone, with walls four feet thick, and with arched cells where unruly Indian students were confined in later years.

Carlisle Barracks, said Lieutenant Russell, is one of the oldest military installations in the United States, and from time to time in the course of two centuries it has played a vital part in the development of our national defense. It stems from rude fortifications thrown up there
during the French and Indian War, when it was used as a supply base and mobilization center for road builders and troops en route to the defense and extension of the westering frontier.

The American phase of the history of the Barracks began in 1776 with the building of a saltpeter works to augment the scanty supplies of the colonials. Also, with the British threatening the eastern seacoast, General Washington directed that the ordnance and supply depots be moved inland, and Carlisle was selected for one of these depots. In the same year the Continental Congress directed that a magazine capable of storing ten thousand stands of arms and two hundred tons of powder be built there. By 1777 construction had progressed to such a point that Washington instructed the governor of Maryland to send to Carlisle all the powder and stores in Baltimore. The building now known as the Hessian Guard House was used to store sulphur, brimstone, and other explosives materials. Later that year, Washington requested that a school for artillerists be established here, the same being the first army school in the new country. For a time, in those early days, Carlisle Barracks was known as "Washingtonburg," being allegedly the first spot named for General Washington. As an aftermath of the Revolution, it is interesting to note that forty-five Carlisle officers became members of the Society of the Cincinnati when it was organized in 1783.

In 1791, the United States Government purchased the land for $604.20 as a site for a military academy—a move advocated by President Washington himself.

In 1812, Carlisle Barracks was the center of a recruiting district. Later it became a cavalry school, thus beginning its exclusive use as a military training station. In 1813, a training school for light artillery brigades was opened, and in 1814 it was once more opened as a cavalry depot. It remained a service school and a cavalry post until the Civil War, when the Barracks became a recruiting center, more land was acquired, and Camp Biddle was established as an auxiliary station.

In 1879, an entirely different activity was inaugurated at the Barracks. The United States Government had become increasingly aware of its responsibility to its Indian wards, and Lieutenant Richard H. Pratt of the regular army had been urging the establishment of a school for the proper training and orientation of young Indians so that they might return to their reservations and thus raise the level of the entire Indian group. The War Department, however, would have no part in such a
program, and in the course of the discussion the Barracks were transferred to the Interior Department, under which Lieutenant Pratt was permitted to develop his dreamed-of program.

The Carlisle Industrial School, opened on October 9, 1879, was the result. Pratt's principles of education were based on moral precept, and during his twenty-five years in office the famous “outing system,” whereby Indians were sent to various farms and homes to learn the intimate living and earning principles of the “Americans,” was used. He also saw to it that choral societies, literary groups, a band, and sports were developed. He instituted religious instruction, and all the churches in Carlisle coöperated in this development. The later superintendents concentrated on trade training, and citizens of Carlisle looked with disfavor on their programs. But in 1908, Moses Friedman reinstated many of Pratt's “human” techniques and restored many of the former traditions. The school band with its uniformed members and marching students went all over the United States. To many people the Carlisle football teams were the most important part of the school program, and Jim Thorpe's athletic prowess and Olympic stardom were a source of national pride.

The Carlisle Indian School occupied the Barracks for nearly forty years, or until, in 1918, the Indian students were sent to various reservation schools, and the government converted the property into a rehabilitation hospital for war casualties.

Beginning in 1919, various schools were established and maintained at this post. The first was a Medical Field School, later known as the Medical Field Service School, which was established here in September, 1919, and maintained until 1946, when it was removed to Fort Sam Houston in Texas. During its twenty-seven years at Carlisle, this school developed many valuable techniques in treating wounded men quickly in the field, as well as other techniques designed to prevent outbreaks of disease among both soldiers and civilians. The cost of its work, in terms of benefits to the men in our armies and to various population groups the world over during the recent wars, has been repaid many times over.

Following this medical school at the Barracks, in 1946, were an Army Information School, transferred from Lexington, Virginia; a School for the Government of Occupied Areas, where over two thousand men were trained to take over the civil government of occupied areas after World War II; a Military Police School, for several months;
and an Adjutant General's School, later transferred to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. In 1947, a Chaplain School was organized here, and then, too, transferred to Fort Oglethorpe. Currently, the Army War College occupies the Barracks and is doing an outstanding job in its training function.

The Old Graveyard—The motorcade then proceeded to the Old Graveyard on the southern edge of the town, passing many beautiful gardens with huge banks of wonderful red phlox along the way.

Here, in serene and lovely surroundings, are the final resting places of Revolutionary War heroes and other notables of the early days, including Generals John Armstrong and William Thompson; Dr. Charles Nisbet, first president of Dickinson College; and Pittsburgh's Justice Hugh Henry Brackenridge.

Of special interest was the life-size bronze statue of "Molly Pitcher," around which the visitors gathered to hear the story of this famous Revolutionary heroine as told by Mr. Merkel Landis. She was born in New Jersey, and her maiden name was Mary Ludwig. She came to Carlisle when she was a young girl and took service in domestic work. Soon she married John Hays, a young barber, who in 1775 enlisted with the Continental forces for one year as a gunner in Proctor's Artillery. In January, 1777, he reenlisted in an infantry regiment under the command of Colonel William Irvine. This regiment was at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78 and marched from there in June, 1778, to take part in the Battle of Monmouth. Mary Hays carried water to the Continental troops during the battle, on a terrifically hot day, and her constant passing back and forth with a pitcher caused the soldiers to call her Mary with the pitcher, or Molly Pitcher. As the battle raged Mary saw her husband fall exhausted by the heat beside the cannon to which he had been detailed. She took his place and for the remainder of the day acted as cannoneer.

When the war ended Mary returned to Carlisle, where her husband died a few years later. In due time she remarried, but this time unhappily, and she was able to eke out only a scanty living as a washerwoman, assisted somewhat in later years by a state pension of forty dollars a year. She died in 1832, and the present bronze statue of her was erected by the state in 1916. The children of Carlisle cover her grave with flowers every Memorial Day.

Dickinson College—Here, at the next stop on the local tour, the
scheduled speaker and guide was Associate Professor Charles C. Sellers, curator of the college's noteworthy collection of Dickinsoniana. On the way thither from the Old Graveyard, the visitors were routed through another lovely part of Carlisle, along wide streets arched over by immense trees, and past beautiful homes with stately white columns.

The college campuses and buildings cannot be adequately described in the limited space available here, and only some aspects of the beginnings of the long and fruitful history of this institution can be touched upon in this connection.

For a bird's-eye view of the former, the latest college catalogue may be quoted: "The plant of the College, consisting of more than a dozen buildings, is constructed chiefly of limestone, in Classical design. The John Dickinson Campus, on which six of the college buildings are located, is framed by a low limestone wall, most of which is over one hundred years old... The other buildings are grouped around this campus and on the new Benjamin Rush campus, a twelve-acre tract formerly known as Mooreland Park, and diagonally across from the older campus."

Dickinson was the twelfth college chartered in the United States. Among its many distinguished graduates may be mentioned James Buchanan, President of the United States; Roger B. Taney, chief justice of the United States; John B. Gibson, chief justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court; Spencer F. Baird, scientist and head of the Smithsonian Institution; and John S. Fine, present governor of Pennsylvania.

It traces its beginnings back to 1773, when Samuel Postlethwaite, John Armstrong, and John Montgomery founded a grammar school for their sons and other boys of the town. The school prospered, and in 1781, when the Donegal Presbytery met in Carlisle, the overseers of the school asked the church to assume oversight and elevate it to the status of an academy. However, this was not accomplished and the grammar school later fell upon sad days.

In 1782, when John Montgomery was visiting in Philadelphia, he met Dr. Benjamin Rush, the eminent surgeon and patriot, who was at that time considering the establishment of a college to be located inland and closer to the frontier. He believed that Carlisle was the proper site, but Montgomery was not immediately persuaded that his town was the proper location. Moreover, there was opposition from the Pres-
byterians in Carlisle, because they recognized Princeton as their college and they believed that a local college would withdraw patronage from that school. There was even opposition in the state legislature, but finally, in September, 1783, a charter was voted for the new institution at Carlisle. The first trustees included Benjamin Rush, the real founder of the college; John Dickinson, president of the state's supreme executive council, for whom the college was named; most of the trustees of the old grammar school; and two Pennsylvania German representatives—Henry E. Muhlenberg, a Lutheran, and William Hendel, a German Reformed pastor, both of Lancaster. Dr. Charles Nisbet, a leading theologian and scholar of Montrose, Scotland, was invited to become the first president. This Scotch divine, who was reputed to know twelve languages, was enthusiastically received in Philadelphia, and was greeted at Boiling Springs by a company of thirty ladies and forty gentlemen from Carlisle.

The college opened for students in 1785. Its first cramped quarters, in the old grammar school, were presently enlarged, and according to an advertisement in the Carlisle Gazette and Western Repository of Knowledge for January 30, 1787, "the house in which the classes are presently taught is situated in a pleasant part of the town and is 60 feet long and 23 broad. Three large rooms are furnished for the purpose of teaching; there is also a library room and an apartment for the philosophical apparatus." The library at that time contained 2,706 volumes. Special interest in "philosophical apparatus" was further demonstrated in 1811, when, through the efforts of Thomas Cooper, a professor of chemistry and natural philosophy, there was secured for the college some of the scientific equipment of his friend, the then late Joseph Priestley, the eminent scientist, educator, political writer, and theologian. Priestley's burning glass, reflecting telescope, refracting telescope, and air gun have thus been in the possession of the college for nearly a century and a half.

"Old West," an imposing example of post-colonial architecture, was erected in 1804 according to plans drawn by the noted architect, Benjamin H. Latrobe, then in charge of erection of the south wing of the Capitol in Washington, and later, of rebuilding the Capitol after the British burned it during the War of 1812.

By 1830 the college was facing many difficulties, and for a number
of reasons it was forced to close its doors. Then in 1833 the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Church stepped in and assumed control. In this same year Judge John Reed opened his house for classes in law, and thus was born the Dickinson School of Law, an institution independent of but closely affiliated with the college.

The Hamilton Historical Library—A short walk to the eastern edge of the college campus then brought the tourists to the headquarters of the Hamilton Library and Historical Association of Cumberland County, in a two-story, red brick Victorian building dating from 1882, where they were shown about by Mr. D. Wilson Thompson, one of the directors of the association.

Housed here are both library collections and museum displays, including, notably, local weekly newspapers since 1800; many volumes of early Carlisle imprints; early colonial firearms; a wealth of relics of the Carlisle Indian School and its famous students; and an old printing press dating from about 1770.

In the library, on the second floor, is a nucleus of rare books such as only very old or wealthy libraries possess, but the library has been concentrating on the collection of historical manuscripts, of which at present there are some ten thousand on file here. Included are such noteworthy original papers as Benjamin Rush’s “Plan of Education” and about two hundred of James Buchanan’s manuscripts.

Numerous old letters are displayed in glass cases on both floors, and although many years separate us from the writers, some of their political observations suggest similar ones today, with the fire then coming from the Democratic or anti-Republican side. For examples, a writer in 1864 feared “to suffer the penalty of Lincoln’s misgovernment for many years,” and another, in 1902, “hindsighting” the Spanish-American War, observed that “the wretched McKinley might have avoided war if he had been a man of Cleveland’s stiff obstinacy; but he was a mere mush of concession when he was not a trickster.”

In the foyer, the visitors were delightfully entertained by the ladies of the association, who served delicious cold punch and cookies from a beautifully appointed table.

DINNER MEETING—ALLENBERRY INN

Allenberry Inn is a heavenly spot about five miles south of Carlisle. Here, besides a large lodge, are cottages for guests, a summer
theater with excellent repertoire, and a lovely out-door dining room overlooking a beautiful garden, where ninety-five guests gathered for the final event of the day’s program—an excellent dinner and another program of stimulating and delightful talks, presided over by Dr. Gilbert Malcolm, vice president of Dickinson College, and self-styled “unofficial” mayor of Boiling Springs.

The main speaker of the evening was Dr. Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., professor of American history at Dickinson College, whose address, on “Carlisle as a Gateway to the West,” is here published in full in the foregoing pages. Suffice it to say in this connection that Dr. Bell ably traced the development of Carlisle as a frontier post of settlement; a military base for its own protection and that of western Pennsylvania; a supply depot for the thousands of emigrants heading for the western country; and a transitional point of ideas of liberty and joint effort on the part of the settlers here and on the frontier in Pittsburgh. Carlisle was indeed “the gateway to the West” until Pittsburgh became well established and in turn became the “gateway” to the Northwest Territory.

Dr. John W. Oliver, head of the history department at the University of Pittsburgh, then announced that tremendous plans are possible of accomplishment in the restoration and development of “The Point” in Pittsburgh, as the historic aspect of that city’s impressive new “Gate Center,” and he asked for thoughtful suggestions as to plans that might be suitably carried out. He also spoke of the large-scale historical celebration to be held in Pittsburgh next year, and expressed the hope that all of his hearers will be able to participate in it.

The historical conference then adjourned, and we turned our faces homeward, appreciating all the more the safety in our own localities that our forebears had won for us, and the wide opportunities we have, because of their efforts, to enjoy exceptional educational advantages, transportation facilities, and individual liberty in our own lives.

Indeed, the whole tour was meticulously planned and carried out. Every detail meshed in perfectly, and exceptional people drew upon a great deal of research to give us in a few short hours, not only the pleasure of their company, but also the benefit of their studies of the colonial and state history of this section and its relation to Western Pennsylvania.