Local History,

Geography and Government.

Harley.
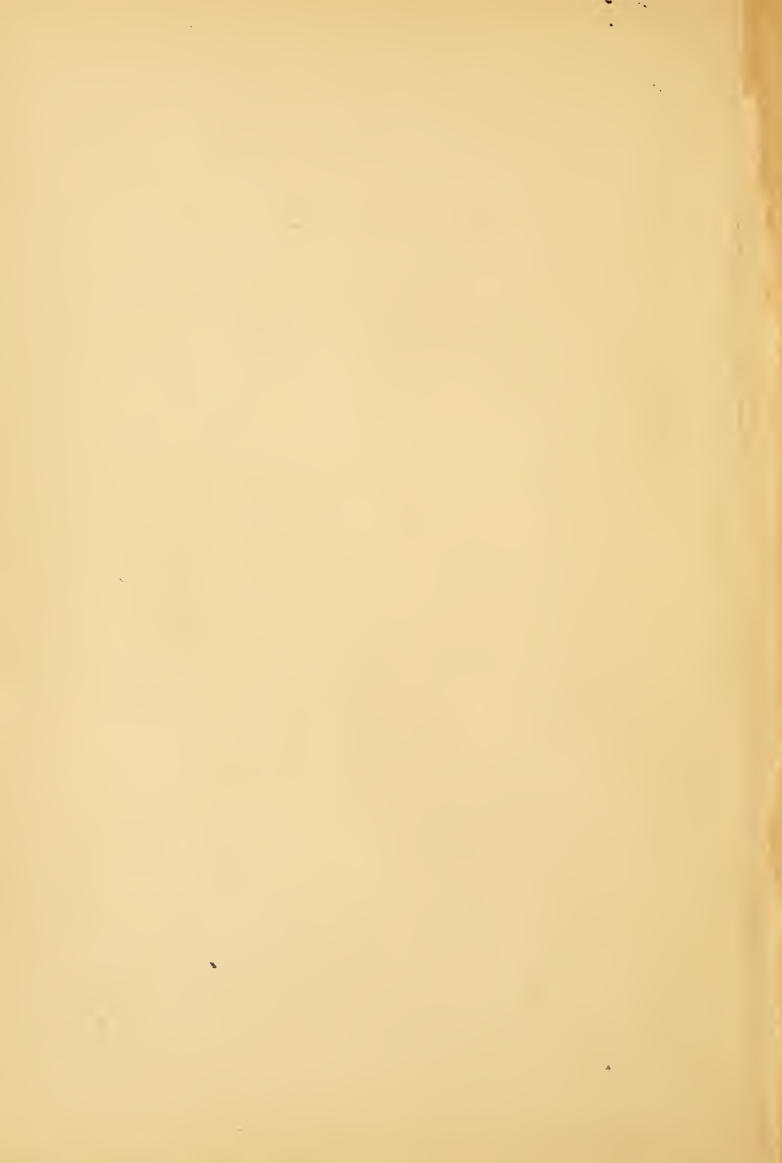
A History and Geography

OF

Montgomery County, Pa.,

TOGETHER WITH

County and Township Government.

Designed for the Use of Schools and the General Reader

BY

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REVISED EDITION

There is no geography of so much practical use as local geography.

CONTENTS.

PREFACE.

THIS is probably the first attempt ever made to present the subjects of Local History, Geography, and Government in the form of a text-book. Although the idea and method are entirely new and original with the author, the present work is an earnest attempt to give to teachers, pupils, and others the subjects in a form that can be used conveniently ; and as such it is open to criticism, which, it is hoped, will be entirely fair and indulgent.

Object.—The work is designed as a *text-book* on the subjects named. It is to be studied and mastered, in connection with maps, by the pupils in our county schools. The subjects have thus far been taught orally or by notes, if taught at all, and, with a view to avoid inconvenience and to save the time of the teacher, whose time is generally very limited, the work is prepared. The object is, mainly, to prepare a work suitable for class use.

Origin.—The work is an outgrowth of the school-room and experience. The matter was originally prepared by the author for his own classes, and has

been used by them.   Primarily, it was given orally to
the classes, or in notes and outline, the pupils studying
therefrom.   So inconvenient was this, and so much
valuable time used to a disadvantage, that the author
has resolved to put the matter in a printed form.

Importance.—The necessity of such a work cannot
be questioned.   The subjects themselves demand it.
Local History, Geography, and Government are very
imperfectly understood, even by those who are pro-
ficient in all other branches of learning.   All agree
that local geography is, practically, of more use to
the majority of people than the geography of Asia or
Africa ; it is evident that a thorough knowledge of the
government of a township and county is more *useful*
to *all* citizens than a knowledge of the Constitution of
the United States, the foundation of all law and gov-
ernment, however all-important it is.   The demand for
a complete knowledge of these subjects becomes more
manifest every day.   It is the hope of the author that
this work may meet the want and supply the de-
mand.

Method.—The matter has been arranged in such a
way, it is believed, to be most conveniently studied.
It is difficult to present a text-book on any subject
that will meet the wants of all grades of classes;
however, the author has endeavored to supply pupils
at the age ready to study these subjects with the
proper book. Special pains have been taken to employ

a simple, clear, and concise style, and avoid all rhetorical ornament.

Origin of Matter.—Much of the matter has been obtained by observation and actual investigation. Several works on the topics have been examined, and, in some cases, the language partially followed, and acknowledgments duly made. It is possible credit should have been given where it has been withheld.

In conclusion, the author desires to express his sincere thanks to friends for suggestions and critical examination of manuscript; also, to F. G. Hobson, Esq., in rendering grateful assistance in preparing the subjects of Township and County Government. Hoping that the work will meet with favor, in which is the author's highest reward, it is respectfully submitted to the public. THE AUTHOR.

Trappe, Pa., October 20th, 1882.

NOTE TO SECOND EDITION.

THE first edition of this work having met with much favor, it is by the earnest request of teachers and friends that this, the second edition, is published. This revision has been delayed for several years in order to get the census returns of 1890, and noting the recent improvements, and changes in the political divisions of the county. All of these matters have now been brought up to date.

The map in this book and the Author's large school map of the county are entirely new, claiming to be the only accurate maps made. The *exact* location of every post-office, railroad, boundary line of township or borough, parallels of latitude and longitude for every five minutes, etc., may be seen upon the large map.

Advantage is also taken of this revision to make a few changes in the subject-matter of the work and the manner of presenting it, all of which are considered an improvement.*

The book is thus respectfully submitted to an indulgent public.   J. K. H.

Conshohocken, Pa., September 20th, 1891.

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* It is suggested that changes in the political divisions, and others, may be written from time to time upon the blank leaves placed into the book for that purpose.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

1. In teaching this subject it is the opinion of the author that the topical method is preferable. For this purpose the outlines should be followed.

2. The historical part may be used for reading or recitation, at the discretion of the teacher, and the time to be devoted to this branch of study.

3. Be sure that pupils thoroughly understand this department of geography, as well as township and county government. With proper questions this may be ascertained.

4. The questions, as given in the work, are by no means exhaustive. Every teacher must add such questions, or change those given to suit circumstances, so that all points may be fully brought out.

5. Pupils, in answering, should be required to give them in complete sentences.

6. Teachers, in putting questions, should not state them that a " Yes " or a " No " simply will answer. It is believed that only when pupils can discuss a subject in their own correct language they understand it.

7. Teach geography and civil government by the synthetic method.

OUTLINE—MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

I. HISTORY.
  1. First Inhabitants.
    1. Selling the Lands.
  2. First White Settlers.
    1. Settlements.
  3. During the Revolution.
    1. Warren's Tavern.
    2. British enter Philadelphia.
    3. Skippack Creek.
    4. Battle of Germantown.
      1. Washington's Retreat.
      2. Americans at Whitemarsh.
    5. The Surprise of Howe.
    6. American Army at Valley Forge.
      1. Condition.
      2. Conspiracy.
    7. Baron Steuben.
    8. Colonel John Lacey.
    9. Howe Resigns.
    10. Barren Hill.

10

11. Philadelphia Evacuated.
12. Americans leave Valley Forge.
13. Peter Muhlenberg.
14. Close of War.
4. County Established.
5. Late War.
6. Improvements.
    1. Turnpike.
    2. Canals.
    3. Railroads.
        a. Pennsylvania.
        b. Philadelphia, Germantown, Norristown.
        c. Philadelphia and Reading.
        d. North Pennsylvania.
        e. Perkiomen.
        f. Colebrookdale.
        g. Doylestown.
        h. Stony Creek.
        i. Chester Valley.
        j. Plymouth.
        k. Northeast Pennsylvania.
        l. Bound Brook.
        m. Newtown.
        n. Other railroads.
II. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.
    1. Name.

PART FIRST.

HISTORY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1. Montgomery County was originally settled by a race of Indians who called themselves the Lenni Lenape, or Original People, and also by the Woapanachki, or the People from the East. They assumed these names from a belief that they were superior in all respects to any of the neighboring tribes. They occupied the territory from the Hudson to the Susquehanna Rivers, and therefore lived on both sides of the Delaware and Schuylkill; and for this fact the early white settlers gave them the name of Delawares. These Indians were tall, straight, and well-proportioned, with fine Roman features, and they were very friendly to the English. All the Indian names now existing in the county are the following: Conshohocken, Goshenhoppen, Macoby, Manatawny, Methacton, Pennepack, Perkiomen, Sciota, Sanatoga, Skippack, Tacony, Towamencin, and Wissahickon. These, with their burial-grounds in various parts of the county, and the occasional stone relics found in the

13

fields, are now about the only mementos of a long-departed race.

2. The earliest purchase by William Penn of any part of what now is Montgomery County was made June 25th, 1683, of Wingebone, for all his rights to lands lying on the west of the Schuylkill, beginning at the lower falls and up to the end of his rights. The next purchase was made July 14th, 1683, of Secane, Idaquoquehan, and others, for all the land between the Schuylkill and Chester Rivers; and, at the same time, the land lying between the Schuylkill and Pennepack was bought of Malebore and others. On June 3d, 1684, the land lying along the Perkiomen was purchased of Maughaugsin, with the promise on the part of the Chief never "to molest any Christians that may settle thereon." Soon after other lands were bought on both sides of the Pennepack, and extending in a northwest direction "two full days' journey." Thus all the rights and titles of the Indians to any part of what now is Montgomery County was finally extinguished by purchase.

3. The Dutch and Swedes, who settled the eastern part of Pennsylvania, had established some trading-posts within this county between 1623 and 1665. Records of the Holland Company show that a great beaver trade was carried on in 1656 along the Schuyl-kill; and for its successful operation were erected several forts. The Little Schuylkill in consequence

was called by the Delaware Indians "Tamaqua," signifying the beaver stream. The English, in 1664, conquered the whole country, and though the Dutch and Swedes had made settlements along the banks of the Delaware and Schuylkill, and held large quantities of fertile lands, the English from this date became the principal actors in the settlement of this part of the country.

4. William Penn received his grant of the province of Pennsylvania, March 5th, 1681, and landed at New Castle, October 27th, 1682, and eleven days after arrived in Philadelphia. At the first Provincial Assembly, held in Philadelphia in March, 1683, it became necessary to pass a number of laws to render the government effective. Amongst the rest the province was divided into three counties—Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks—and their respective boundaries settled. These were the first three counties created in the State of Pennsylvania. Emigration began to increase as early as in the summer and fall of 1683. During the few years following several Welsh Friends settled in the present Township of Lower Merion. About the same time the English Friends commenced settling in the present Townships of Cheltenham, Abington, Plymouth, Springfield, and Whitemarsh, and several years later in Upper Dublin, Moreland, and Horsham. Some Welsh also settled about 1690 in Whitemarsh and Plymouth, and, in

1697 and a few years following, in considerable numbers in Gwynedd. They commenced settling in Montgomery Township in 1710, and a few years later, to some extent, in Hatfield and Limerick. A few Germans from Germantown settled in Springfield and Whitemarsh before 1690, and after 1708 their settlements became more extended. In 1709 several settled in the present Townships of Limerick, New Hanover, and Pottsgrove. So great had become their increase, that in 1734 considerably over one-half of the population of the county were Germans, and about one-fifth Welsh. Of all the early settlers the German element has shown the strongest attachment to the soil, and the result has been in all the lower townships an improvement in the land and a steady increase in their number as landholders. Montgomery County thus was peopled by English, Welsh, Swedes, Germans, and Irish. Though holding different religious opinions, they resolved to live peaceably with each other, and to labor diligently to improve their possessions till they have become as we behold and enjoy them at this day.

5. Important events of the Revolutionary War transpired within the present limits of Montgomery County. After the disastrous battle of Brandywine, fought on the 11th of September, 1777, Washington retreated to Philadelphia, and took post at Germantown, a few miles north of the city. Undismayed by

his reverse, he resolved to risk another engagement. Accordingly, on the 15th of the month, he re-crossed the Schuylkill and marched toward the scene of the late struggle. Two days later he met General Howe near Warren's Tavern, on the Lancaster Turnpike, about twenty miles from Philadelphia. For awhile the two armies manœuvred, the enemy gaining the better position; then a spirited skirmish ensued, and just as a great battle was about to take place, a violent tempest of wind and rain swept over the field. The combatants were deluged, their cartridges soaked, and fighting made impossible. Before dawn of the next day, Howe marched to the Schuylkill; when there they beheld the breastworks of Washington's army on the opposite side of the river. Howe turned suddenly about and hurried up stream along the right bank in the direction of Reading.

6. Washington pressed up the left bank, crossed the Schuylkill at Parker's Ford,* hoping to be able to confront the enemy while on their passage up the river. But the movement of the British was only feigned, for as soon as they ascertained that the Americans were near Pottstown, they crossed the Schuylkill at Fatland Ford (now Pawling's Bridge), on the night of September 22d, and hastened to Philadelphia, which they entered on the 26th without oppo-

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* Parker's Ford crossed the Schuylkill where the Lawrenceville bridge now stands, a little above Limerick Station.

2

sition, and the main division of the British army encamped at Germantown.

7. After several days' rest, Washington broke up his camp near Pottstown to take up a strong position and within a convenient distance from the British. He encamped on the Skippack Creek, about twenty miles northwest from Philadelphia. Here he was joined by the troops that had been detached under General Wayne, and by the Continental troops that had been ordered from Peekskill, and also by the Jersey militia. By the close of the month of September, Washington's army numbered about 18,000 troops. The American army, at this time, was in wretched condition for want of clothing and shoes. Upward of 1,000 men were actually barefooted, and performed their marches in this condition.

8. General Howe, on taking possession of Philadelphia, dispatched a large division of his army to capture Forts Mifflin and Mercer, on the Delaware. Germantown was thus considerably weakened, and Washington resolved to attempt a surprise. The same plan of attack which had been so successful at Trenton was again adopted. Washington having been informed through friendly emissaries of the divided condition of Howe's army, arranged a time and plan of attack. He so disposed his troops that the divisions of Sullivan and Wayne were to march down the main road and enter Germantown by way of Chest-

nut Hill; the divisions of Green and Stephens proceeded down the Lime Kiln Road, and reached the town at the market-house; General Armstrong was ordered to march down the Ridge Road and attack the enemy on the left; in like manner Generals Smallwood and Foreman were to march down the old York Road and attack the right of the enemy. The division of Lord Sterling and the brigades of Generals Nash and Maxwell formed the reserve corps. This excellent plan having been made, Washington broke camp on the Skippack (in the vicinity of Wentz's Church), and moved the several columns toward the enemy shortly after dark on the evening of the 3d of October. The attack was made early on the morning of October 4th. There was much severe fighting, and at one time it seemed that the British would be defeated; but they gained possession of a large stone house—"Chew's Mansion"—and held it. A foolish attempt to dislodge them gave the enemy time to rally. On account of a heavy fog, prevailing at the time, and probably more on account of the inefficiency of the commanders of the flanking columns to co-operate with the attack upon the centre, the tide turned against the patriots and the day was lost. Washington, that same night, marched his men to Pennypacker's mill (near Schwenksville) on the Perkiomen. He placed his wounded and disabled soldiers in hospitals wherever he could establish them,

using for that purpose churches and other public buildings between Perkiomen and Reading.

9. As soon as Washington's forces had recovered from the shock of battle and were in a fit condition to move, he proceeded, with his army, to Whitemarsh, twelve miles from the city. Lines of defense were here thrown up, some of which are still to be seen near the village of Fort Washington, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The defenses were thrown up October 20th, winter was approaching, and the patriots began to suffer for food and clothing. Howe, knowing the distressed condition of the Americans, determined to surprise their camp, but failed by reason of his plans having been discovered and communicated to the American army.*

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* General Howe had established his headquarters on Second Street, Philadelphia, and directly opposite lived William and Lydia Darrah, members of the Society of Friends, at whose house the council of war was held. On the 2d of December, the Adjutant-General told Lydia that they would occupy a certain room of her house and remain late, and that they wished the family to retire to bed early, adding that when they were ready to go away they would call her to let them out. She, accordingly, sent all her family to bed; but, as the officer had been so particular, her curiosity was excited. *She took off her shoes, put her ear to the key-hole of the door,* and overheard an order read for all the British troops to march out late on the evening of the 4th and attack General Washington at Whitemarsh. On hearing this she immediately returned to her chamber and lay down. Soon after, the officer knocked at her chamber door, but she rose only at the third summons, pretending to be asleep. Her mind was agitated, and supposing it in her power to save the lives of thousands of her countrymen, she determined, by

10. The campaign closed at Whitemarsh on the 11th of December, 1777. Washington, after conferring with his principal officers, and due deliberation, concluded to go into winter-quarters at Valley Forge. The main division of the army crossed the Schuylkill River at Swede's Ford (now Norristown).

11. The sagacity of Washington had pointed to a strong position for his encampment. To the security of the river and hills the additional securities of fortifications were added. Upon the recommendation of Congress, the whole army engaged in religious services, and observed the day with public thanks-

some means, to convey the information to General Washington. Accordingly, on the following morning, she obtained a passport from Lord Howe, and left the city on the pretense of *going to mill for flour*. Having passed the British lines, she was met by an American officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Craig. To him she disclosed her secret, after having obtained from him a solemn promise never to betray her individually, as her life might be at stake with the British. The Colonel immediately acquainted Washington with what he had heard, and Lydia returned home with her flour. The British troops went to the intended attack and returned in a few days. The next evening the Adjutant-General called upon Lydia, as he wished to ask her some questions. She now supposed she was either suspected or betrayed. He earnestly inquired whether any of her family were up the night he and the other officers met. She told him they all retired at eight o'clock. He observed: "I know *you* were asleep, for I knocked at your door three times before you heard me. I am entirely at a loss to imagine who gave General Washington information of our intended attack, unless the walls of the house could speak. When we arrived near Whitemarsh we found all the cannon mounted, and the troops prepared to receive us, *and we have marched back like a parcel of fools.*"

giving and praise. The next day the men were divided into companies of twelve to build for themselves a hut fourteen by sixteen feet. The whole number of men was 11,098 when the encampment commenced, while the British army, at the same time, contained 33,736 men. The condition of the American army in their encampment at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777 and '78 was truly distressing. The soldiers suffered intensely from the want of clothing, food, and proper shelter. Many became sick, and thus added to the misery. The patriotism and bravery of the soldiers were shown in fighting the evils in their midst as well as the enemy upon the field. Washington here saw his darkest days, and much was added to their gloom when the miserable conspiracy headed by Generals Gates, Conway, and Mifflin to remove him from his command became known. But the alienation was only for a moment; the allegiance of the army remained unshaken, and the nation's confidence in the troubled chieftain became stronger than ever. The news of Burgoyne's surrender and the treaty of alliance with France was received with great rejoicing in the American army. It inspired the patriots with new zeal and energy that they might carry on the war to a successful issue.

12. It was during the spring of 1778 that Baron Steuben, a veteran soldier and disciplinarian, from the army of Frederick the Great, came and joined him-

self to Washington's army, and thus rendered invaluable service in drilling the troops.

13. Colonel John Lacey, of Bucks County, was commissioned a Brigadier-General January 8th, 1778, and took command of the militia between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. His orders were to watch the enemy and protect the inhabitants, and for that purpose he took station at Warwick about the middle of January, later at Græme Park, and next at Hartsville. From this place he proceeded to Hatboro, about half a mile east of which he formed his camp. His forces numbered about 450 men, a part of whom only were armed, and at times suffered for the want of provisions. The British having obtained information of General Lacey's camp, the arrangement of his forces, and the places of his patrols; and as he had been active against the enemy, concluded his capture would be an object. Accordingly, a regiment, called the "Queen's Rangers," numbering 800 men, under Colonel Abercrombie, was sent to capture him. They left the city by the Middle Road and below Huntingdon Valley separated. One division under Major Simcoe proceeded up the Welsh Road to the upper corner of Moreland, then across to Horsham meeting-house, thence on the road to Hatboro. Colonel Abercrombie's division entered the Byberry Road, which led directly to Lacey's camp. General Lacey and his forces were entirely surprised, as they had not been sufficiently

watchful. They continued retreating and fighting
for two miles, when they suddenly turned into the
wood which protected them from the enemy. General
Lacey attributed his misfortunes to the disobedience
and misconduct of officers of the scouting parties.
The Americans lost thirty killed and seventeen
wounded; the British loss was trifling—some six or
seven wounded.

14. On the 17th of May, Sir Henry Clinton suc-
ceeded Sir William Howe* in the command of the
British army in Philadelphia, the latter having re-
signed and returned to England. On the 18th of
June, the British evacuated Philadelphia, and re-
treated across New Jersey to New York. Previous
to the evacuation, Washington dispatched La Fayette
with 2,000 choice troops to take position at Barren
Hill to watch the enemy. He crossed the Schuylkill
at Matson's Ford (Conshohocken) about noon on the
18th of May, and proceeded to the Ridge Road, thence
to Barren Hill, where he took post one-fourth of a
mile west of the church. Howe, having been in-
formed of La Fayette's position, at once formed a plan
to surprise and cut him off. For that purpose Howe
sent General Grant, on the night of the 19th, with
5,000 troops, to gain the rear of La Fayette's position.
They proceeded from Philadelphia directly to Flour-
town, thence to the present village of Broad Axe,

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* Howe, however, did not sail till some time in June.

thence to Plymouth meeting-house, where they halted at daylight the next morning. While the movement was in progress on the left, General Grey with a strong detachment advanced up the Ridge Turnpike and took possession of the ford next below Matson's on the Schuylkill, while the main body under General Howe advanced to Chestnut Hill.

15. During the night of the 19th, Captain McClane of La Fayette's command captured two prowling British grenadiers at a place then called Three Mile Run. From these men the Captain learned of the movements of Generals Grant and Grey. Immediately conjecturing the purpose of the enemy, he sent Captain Parr and some troops to check the advancing column up the Schuylkill, and another in the direction of Chestnut Hill, while he himself, at lightning speed, hastened to the headquarters of La Fayette to apprise him of the danger now evidently surrounding him. The young Marquis conceived of skillful manœuvres by which he conducted his troops, artillery and wagons safely to Matson's Ford, which he crossed in safety, leaving the enemy in sight on the opposite side of the river.

16. Washington, in his camp at Valley Forge, had been apprised of the movement against La Fayette at Barren Hill, when he at once put his army in readiness to move at his command. Accompanied by his aids and field officers, he rode to the top of the hill,

from the summit of which he could witness the scene
of action through a field-glass.   He soon saw that the
entire detachment had crossed the Schuylkill in safety.

17. Immediately upon the evacuation of Philadel-
phia by the British, their route having become known
to Washington, he ordered Major-General Charles
Lee, with the advance of the army, consisting of six
brigades, to follow the retreating enemy.   General
Lee left Valley Forge on the 18th of June—the same
day the British left Philadelphia—and on the 20th
crossed the Delaware at Carrell's Ferry.   Washing-
ton, with the main body of the army, broke camp on
the 19th, and arrived at Doylestown in the evening,
where he encamped for the night.   His march hither
was much retarded by heavy rainfalls.   On the 20th
the entire army crossed the Delaware, and on the 28th
the memorable battle of Monmouth was fought.   Thus
it will be seen that the Continental army occupied
Valley Forge six months, having formally encamped
there on the 17th of December, 1777, and left the 19th
of June, 1778.

18. Proudly may we remember that General Wash-
ington gave one of the most important commands at
Valley Forge to General Peter Muhlenberg, of Trappe.
He was in the habit of occasionally visiting his father
at Trappe, and for that purpose he would start in the
evening and return early next morning.   These visits
became known to the enemy, and on one occasion he

was saved from being captured only by the fleetness of his horse.

19. From official reports it is ascertained that Washington and his army spent five days less than nine months within the present limits of Montgomery County. Remains of the entrenchments then thrown up may be seen on the hills of Whitemarsh and Upper Merion to this day.

20. The Revolution at last came to a close and the country obtained its independence. Peace reigned supreme. Industry soon brought prosperity. Up to this time the whole county was comprised in that of Philadelphia, where the county affairs were transacted. It was a long distance for those attending to them to travel, and at so great inconvenience, in consequence of which petitions were signed praying for the formation of a new county. These were considered and acted upon by the State Legislature; and, accordingly, a law was passed September 10th, 1784, "for erecting part of the county of Philadelphia into a separate county, named and hereafter to be called Montgomery." Thus did the present county, rich and populous as it now is, spring into existence one hundred and seven years ago.

21. By the same act, a committee was appointed "to purchase and take assurance to them, in the name of the Commonwealth, of a piece of land* situated in

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* The land purchased by this committee, chiefly belonged to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.—*Buck,*

some convenient place in the neighborhood of Stony Creek, contiguous to the Schuylkill, in Norriton Township, and thereon to erect a Court-House and Prison." Thus the large and populous borough of Norristown was founded and became the county seat.

22. In the late war, Montgomery County responded nobly to the respective calls made both by the General and the State Governments. According to statistics, the *total* number of men furnished was about 7,850, including substitutes, re-enlistments, cavalry, and those in the naval service. Of the brave men who, in the national defense, left the county, many fell on the field. In the Public Square at Norristown stands, to their lasting honor, the " Soldiers' Monument," a silent yet eloquent cenotaph.

23. The centennial of the formation of the county was celebrated at Norristown in September, 1884. At this anniversary were displayed the products of the various industries of the county, many old and rare relics, and the customs and manners of former days. Literary exercises and splendid parades formed an important part of the proceedings.

IMPROVEMENTS.

1. The improvements in the county from its organization are marked. The Philadelphia and Lancaster

Turnpike, running through the southern portion of Lower Merion Township, was the first road of the kind constructed in Pennsylvania. It was commenced in 1792 and finished in 1794. The Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike was commenced in 1801 and completed in 1804; the Cheltenham and Willow Grove, in 1803, and completed the following year; the Chestnut Hill and Spring House, in 1804 and 1805; the Perkiomen and Reading, between 1811 and 1815; the Ridge, in 1812 and 1816, and the Spring House and Bethlehem, in 1814. The total number of miles of turnpike road in the county is about two hundred.

2. The Schuylkill Navigation Company was incorporated March, 1815. The canal, one hundred and ten miles in length, extending from Fairmount, Philadelphia, to Port Clinton, Schuylkill County, was commenced immediately after its incorporation, and finished in 1826, at a cost of nearly three millions of dollars. It is not much used now.

3. The Pennsylvania Railroad (6 miles in the county) was first built by the State from Philadelphia to Columbia, and opened for use April, 1834. In 1857 the State sold its right to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under whose control it now is.

4. The Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad (7 m.) was commenced in 1831, and opened to Norristown in August, 1835. In 1856, the Com-

pany built a large depot at Norristown, and laid the
entire road with a double track.

5. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was
incorporated April 4th, 1833, and opened for travel
to Reading in 1839, and to Pottsville in 1842.

6. The North Pennsylvania Railroad was completed
to the Lehigh River in 1857. . The other railroads of
the county are as follows: Colebrookdale, running
from Pottstown to Barto Station; Doylestown, from
Lansdale to Doylestown, Bucks County; Perkiomen,
from Perkiomen Junction to Allentown; Stony Creek,
from Norristown to Lansdale; Chester Valley, from
Bridgeport to Downingtown; Plymouth, from Con-
shohocken and intersects with the N. P. at Oreland;
Northeast Pennsylvania, branch from the N. P.,
through Abington and Moreland, and through Bucks
County; Delaware and Bound Brook, through Ab-
ington and Moreland, to the Delaware River and
New York, and the Newtown Railroad, through
Cheltenham and Abington, with the Schuylkill Di-
vision of the Pennsylvania, opened to Reading in
1884 and to Pottsville the next year; the Trenton
cut-off, branch of the Pennsylvania, from Glenloch,
Chester County, through the lower part of Mont-
gomery to Trenton, N. J. Other roads are under
construction. There are now finished and in use no
less than 236 miles of railroad in the county, one-
half of which is double track. These, with the
numerous telegraphic lines, are important factors in
the modern improvements of the county.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1. NAME.—The name Montgomery was given to this county in honor of the gallant General Richard Montgomery, of the Continental army, who fell, mortally wounded, at the battle of Quebec, December 31st, 1775.

2. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Montgomery is one of the southeastern counties of Pennsylvania. It is bounded on the northwest by Berks County, on the northeast by Bucks and Lehigh, on the southeast by Philadelphia, on the southwest by Delaware and Chester.* Its area is 484 square miles, or about 309,760 acres.

3. SURFACE.—Its surface is generally rolling; hilly in the northern part, along portions of the Perkiomen, Skippack, Branch and Swamp Creeks. Through Hatfield, Towamensing and Gwynedd it is comparatively level.

4. DRAINAGE.—The Schuylkill River washes the western shore of the county for about forty miles, flowing in a southeasterly direction. It is spanned by fifteen bridges. These are now free.

The Perkiomen, with its numerous branches, drains half of the area of the county. It rises in Lower Milford Township, Lehigh County, and is about thirty miles in

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* From the irregular position of the county, it is regarded best to bound it as above.

length.   The word, Perkiomen, means *a cranberry marsh*.

Other streams of the county are the West Branch, Macoby, Swamp, Deep, Northeast Branch, Skippack, Mingo, Stony, Pennepack, and Wissahickon.

5. SOIL.—The soil of the county is generally of a good quality, especially along the Schuylkill and Perkiomen. In Upper Dublin, Springfield, Whitemarsh, Plymouth, and Upper Merion the limestone soil prevails.

6. POPULATION.—Montgomery County has (1890) 123,290 inhabitants, being, in population, the eighth in the State. It has more inhabitants to the square mile than any other county in Pennsylvania, but three.

In the northern section, the German language is still much spoken; while in the southern section, comparatively few can speak it.

7. RESOURCES.—The water-power afforded by the numerous streams, nature of the soil, metals, minerals, and position of the county, constitute its natural resources.   These give rise to the varied and extensive employments of the people.

8 INDUSTRIES —The chief occupation is farming. Dairy products are the principal, which find a ready market in Philadelphia and the larger boroughs. Numerous creameries are in operation, which manufacture large quantities of butter, mainly for Philadelphia markets.   Not a sufficiency of all grains is

raised for home consumption. The manufacture of iron, cotton and woolen goods, machinery, etc., is carried on in the larger boroughs. Iron-ore mining, and marble and limestone quarrying, form a considerable branch of industry.

9. BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.—There are fifteen incorporated boroughs in the county, and thirty-three townships. These form eighty-three election districts and fifty-four * school districts.

10. EDUCATION.—There are 469 public schools in the county (1891). There are several flourishing institutions for higher instruction. Montgomery is among the foremost counties in the State in educational interests. The public schools are receiving due attention, and are in a flourishing condition. Many of the districts (28) have adopted a Graded Course of Study, under which the schools are making much progress. The system was first formally adopted in Lower Providence, on June 6th, 1882, and the first class in the county was graduated, under the system, on May 9th, 1883. The school term averages 8.49 months.

REVIEW QUESTIONS ON THE COUNTY.

1. Give an account of the Indians who originally lived in the county.

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*Of this number, fifteen are boroughs, six independent school districts, and thirty-three townships.

2. Give the Indian names now in existence in the county.

3. In what purchase was Montgomery County included?

4. Who was William Penn?

5. Who was Peter Muhlenberg?

6. What prevented the battle at Warren's Tavern?

7. What was the condition of the army at Whitemarsh? Valley Forge?

8. What were the names of the different fords across the Schuylkill, and where were they?

9. Where is Valley Forge?

10. When was the county organized?

11. Describe the establishment of the county seat.

12. Discuss General Lacey.

13. Tell the story of the revelation of the proposed attack of the British upon Whitemarsh.

14. Describe the attack upon La Fayette at Barren Hill.

15. Who principally settled in Montgomery County?

16. When was Philadelphia evacuated?

17. How long was the Continental army at Valley Forge? in the county?

18. What part did Montgomery County take in the late war?

19. Name the different turnpikes in the county.

20. How many miles of turnpike in the county?

21. When was the Schuylkill Navigation Company organized?

22. From and to what places does it extend?

23. When was it finished? What did it cost?

24. Name the railroads of the county.

25. Discuss the Pennsylvania Railroad.

26. Discuss the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad.

27. Discuss the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

28. Discuss the other railroads of the county.

29. Bound Montgomery County.

30. What townships of the county border on the Berks County line? Lehigh County line? Bucks County line? Philadelphia? Delaware County line? Chester County line?

31. What townships in Berks County border on Montgomery County?

Ans.—Douglass, Colebrookdale, Washington, and Hereford.

32. In Lehigh County?

Ans.—Lower Milford.

33. In Bucks County?

Ans.—Milford, Rockhill, Hilltown, New Britain, Warrington, Warminster, and Southampton.

34. Philadelphia?

Ans.—The City of Philadelphia.

35. What townships in Delaware County border on Montgomery?

Ans.—Haverford and Radnor.

36. In Chester County?

Ans.—Tredyffrin, Schuylkill, East Pikeland, East Vincent, East Coventry, and North Coventry.

37. Name all the townships in the county in their alphabetic order and locate each.

38. Which is the largest? smallest?

39. Name the creeks in the county, and tell in what part they are.

40. What river?

41. Name the boroughs in the county and locate each.

42. What is the population of the county?

43. What boroughs in Chester County, immediately across the county line?

44. In Berks County?

45. Name all the bridges you can that cross the Schuylkill. The Perkiomen.

46. Where is the limestone region?

47. Where are the iron-ore regions?

48. What other metals are found in the county and where?

49. What do you understand by a county seat?

Ans.—A county seat is the place where the courts are held, and the county officers transact their business.

50. What is a township seat?

Ans.—A township seat is the place where the elections are held, and the township officers generally meet to do their business.

51. Who are the present county officers?

QUESTIONS ON STATE GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name the counties of the State in their alphabetic order, and give the county seat of each.

2. Locate all the different counties.

3. Give the population of each county.

4. Name the cities of the State, the population of each, and in what county located.

5. Name the counties bordering on the bounding States.

6. What counties of the bounding States border on Pennsylvania?

7. Name the counties on the east side of the Susquehanna River. West.

8. Name all the railroads of Pennsylvania you can.

9. By what railroad would you travel to the following places:

   a. From Norristown to Lancaster?

   b. From Allentown to Franklin?

   c. From Pottstown to Corry?

   d. From Bridgeport to Carbondale?

   e. From Lansdale to Altoona?

 f. From Norristown to New York?

 g. From Jenkintown to Pittsburg?

 10. Name the counties in which iron is found. Coal. Oil.

 11. How many Normal School Districts in the State, and where is each school located?

 12. Name all the colleges of Pennsylvania, and in what county each is located.

PART SECOND.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

ABINGTON.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Abington Township is situated in the extreme southeastern part of the county, and joins Philadelphia on the southeast. Its area is 15.5 square miles, or 9,920 acres. Population, 2,703.

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The surface is generally rolling, and Edge Hill is the most considerable elevation. The Pennepack Creek flows through the eastern part, and receives several tributaries from this township.

3. RESOURCES.—The soil is a fertile loam, and where the limestone abounds is among the best in the county. In the northeastern part the limestone and iron-ore belt commences and extends in a southwestern direction to the Schuylkill.

4. INDUSTRIES —Farming, the manufacture of lime, and mining iron-ore for the neighboring furnaces constitute the principal industries.

5. EDUCATION.—There are ten schools in this township, and it is among the foremost townships in education. The term is ten months.

6. VILLAGES.—The borough of Jenkintown is in the southwest central part. The villages are Abington, Mooretown, the township seat, and Weldon.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Abington. 2. What railroads in the township? 3. What creek in the township? 4. Name and locate the villages. 5. Name the post-offices in the township. 6. Name the present township officers.*

CHELTENHAM.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Like Abington, this township is situated in the southeastern part of the county. It is noted for its great numbers of fine country residences. Its area is 8.5 square miles, or 5,440 acres. Population, 4,746.

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The surface is considerably rolling. The Tacony Creek, rising in Springfield and flowing through Cheltenham and Abington, empties into the Delaware. It has numerous tributaries in this township.

3. RESOURCES.—The soil is rich and productive, being composed of loam and gravel. The various

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* This and similar questions may be answered by the pupils of that township, or by referring to the Author's County Map. Some of the questions are omitted for want of space. The newer railroads are not noted in the text on account of the necessity of making too extensive changes in the plates.

strata of rocks, as exposed by cuttings of the N. P. Railroad, afford a very fine geological study.

4. INDUSTRIES.—Farming, gardening, and manufacturing which is extensively carried on, are the principal industries of the people.

5. VILLAGES.—The villages are Shoemakertown, the township seat, Edge Hill, Cheltenham, Waverly Heights, and Ashbourne.

6. EDUCATION.—There are eighteen schools in the township, with a term of ten months. All of the schools are graded.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Cheltenham Township. 2. What is the township seat? 3. What railroads in the township? 4. What creeks? 5. Name the present township officers.

DOUGLASS.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—This township is situated in the northwestern portion of the county. Its area is 15 square miles, or 9,600 acres. Population, 1,667.

2. SURFACE.—The surface is rolling and the soil red shale. The principal streams are Swamp, West Branch, and Middle Creeks, which afford some water-power.

3. INDUSTRIES.—Farming is the chief business of the people. A few engage in mining and manufacture.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages are Gilbertsville, the township seat of the western district, Douglass, and Engleville. There are ten schools, term six months.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Douglass Township. 2. What creeks in the township? 3. Name and locate the villages. 4. What post-offices in the township? 5. What townships in Berks County opposite Douglass?

FRANCONIA.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Franconia is situated in the northeastern part of the county, joining Bucks County. Its area is 14.875 square miles, or 9,520 acres. Population, 2,258.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface is generally level. The soil is red shale, and in some parts of a clayey nature. The Northeast Branch of the Perkiomen, the Skippack, and Indian Creeks flow through the township and furnish water-power.

3. INDUSTRIES.—Farming is the principal business. The North Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the township for a distance of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, with stations at Souderton and Telford.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages are Telford, Souderton, Franconiaville, and Franconia Square, the township seat. There are ten schools, term six months.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Franconia. 2. Name the villages and locate them. 3. What railroad in the township? 4. What streams in the township? 5. What is the township seat? 6. Name the post-offices. 7. Name the present township officers.

FREDERICK.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—This township is situated in the northern part of the county. Its area is 15 square miles, or 9,600 acres. Population, 1,850.

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The surface is rolling, and in some places hilly. In the southern part the elevations are called Stone Hills, and are covered with huge rocks called bowlders. The Perkiomen and Swamp Creeks are the principal streams furnishing water-power.

3. INDUSTRIES.—Agriculture is the principal industry. There are also different manufactories. Copper mines are found in the southern part, and they were worked about 1830.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages are Zieglersville, Green Tree Hotel, the township seat, Perkiomenville, Frederick, and Spring Mount.

5. SCHOOLS.—In the township there are ten schools. The term is six months.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Frederick Township. 2. Name the villages and locate them. 3. Name the

post-offices. 4. What is the population? 5. Who are the present township officers?

GWYNEDD.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—This is one of the central townships of the county. Area, 19.25 square miles, or about 1,240 acres, having been reduced by the incorporation of the boroughs of Lansdale and North Wales. Population, 2,367.

2. SURFACE.—The surface is rolling, and the soil clay, approaching loam, and is well cultivated. The Wissahickon flows through Gwynedd, receiving several tributaries that rise in the township.

3. INDUSTRIES.—Farming is the occupation of the people. The North Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the township for a distance of six miles, with stations at Penllyn and Gwynedd. The Stony Creek, for three and a half miles, with stations at Acorn, Lukens, and Kneedler.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages are Spring House, township seat of upper district, Penlyn, Gwynedd Corners, township seat of lower district, and the borough of North Wales, taken wholly from this township.

5. SCHOOLS.—There are six public schools in the township. Term, nine months.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Gwynedd. 2. What can you say of the shape of the township? 3. Name the railroads of the township. 4. Who are the

present township officers? 5. Name the township seats.

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HATFIELD.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Hatfield is the central township on the northeastern line of this county. Eleven square miles, or 7,040 acres, is its area. Population, 1,833.

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The surface is generally level; the soil of a clayey nature. The Neshaminy Creek rises in Hatfield and flows through Bucks County into the Delaware. Several branches of the Skippack also rise in this township. This is the culminating township in the county, judging by the direction the streams of water flow.

3. INDUSTRIES.—The occupation of the people is farming, with some manufacturing. The North Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the township for about four miles, with a station at Hatfield; and the Doylestown branch, three miles, with a station at Colmar.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages are Hatfield, the township seat, Line Lexington, Colmar, and Hockertown.

5. SCHOOLS.—The township has eight public schools, including the independent district of Line Lexington. They have a seven months' term.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Hatfield Township. 2. Name and locate the villages. 3. What post-offices in the township? 4. What borough? 5. What railroads? 6. Name the present township officers.

HORSHAM.

POSITION AND EXTENT.—This township is situated in the eastern part of the county. Its area is 9,966 acres, or 15.5 square miles nearly. Population, 1,239.

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The surface is generally level and the soil a loam. The West Branch of the Neshaminy drains part of the township. The Pennepack rises in the township.

3. INDUSTRIES.—The people are engaged in farming, with some manufactures.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages are Prospectville, the township seat, Horshamville, and Davis Grove.

5. SCHOOLS.—Horsham has three public schools with a term of ten months.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Horsham. 2. What county to the east? 3. What can you say of the shape of the township? 4. Name the villages. 5. The present township officers.

LIMERICK.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Limerick is in the northwestern part of the county joining the Schuylkill on the west. It is the third township in size in the county, having an area of 14,101 acres, or about 22 square miles. Population, 2,224.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface is rolling, and in the northern part hilly. Stone Hill is the highest elevation. There are also steep hills in the western part along the Schuylkill. The soil is of red shale and clay. The streams are few.

3. INDUSTRIES.—The people engage in farming, with some manufacturing. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad traverses the entire length of the township along the Schuylkill, and has stations at Linfield and Royersford.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages are Limerick Centre, the township seat, Limerick Square, Linfield, and Fruitville. The borough of Royersford is also in this township.

5. SCHOOLS.—There are thirteen public schools in this township with a term of six months.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Limerick Township. 2. What township in Chester County that joins Limerick? 3. What is the township seat? 4. What villages and borough in the township? 5. What railroad? 6. How many schools in the township? pupils?

LOWER MERION.

1. ITS RANK.—The township derives its name from Merionethshire, a county in Wales, where some of the first settlers came from. Formerly, Upper and Lower Merion constituted one township, but were divided previous to 1734. It ranks as the largest and most populous township in the county, and is noted for its internal improvements. Its nearness to Philadelphia gives it a ready market for all its farm produce.

2. POSITION AND EXTENT.—It is situated in the southern part of the county. Its area is 22.5 square miles, or 14,400 acres. Population, 10,362.

3. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface of Lower Merion is rolling, and in the eastern part hilly, affording beautiful scenery. Mill Creek is the largest stream.

4. INDUSTRIES.—Farming, market gardening, and manufacturing are the occupations of the people. Lower Merion is more largely engaged in manufacturing than any other township in the county. The

Pennsylvania Railroad passes within the township for a distance of six miles, and has stations at Merion, Wynnewood, Ardmore, Haverford, White Hall, Bryn Mawr, and Rosemont. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad passes through the township for a distance of seven and a half miles, and has stations at Pencoyd, West Manayunk, Roseglen, and West Spring Mills.

5. VILLAGES—The villages are Bryn Mawr, General Wayne, Merion Square, Haverford College, Merionville, Ardmore, Overbrook, Libertyville, and West Manayunk.

6. SCHOOLS.—Lower Merion has twenty-three public schools, all of which are graded. Term, ten months.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Lower Merion. 2. What townships in Chester County touch Lower Merion? 3. What railroads pass through the township? 4. Name the post-offices in the township. 5. What are the township seats? 6. Who are the present township officers?

LOWER POTTSGROVE.

1. FORMATION AND EXTENT.—Lower Pottsgrove is the southern part formed by the division of Pottsgrove Township. It is situated in the northwestern part of the county, bordering on the Schuylkill.

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This township has an area of about 9¼ square miles, or 5,900 acres.   Population, about 875.

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The surface is generally hilly.   The elevations are Ringing Hill * and Crooked Hill.   The soil is red shale, and fairly productive. Sprogle's Run and Sanatoga Creek drain the greater portion of the township.

3. INDUSTRIES.—Farming is the chief occupation of the people.   The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad has a station at Sanatoga.

4. VILLAGES AND SCHOOLS.—The villages are Crooked Hill, the township seat, and Sanatoga. There are five schools with a term of six months.

LOWER PROVIDENCE.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—This is the most central township in the county, fronting on the Schuylkill. Upper and Lower Providence constituted one town-

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* Ringing Hill, with its ringing rocks, constitute one of the natural curiosities of Montgomery County. These consist of a solid bed of trappean rocks.   They are exceedingly hard; when struck with a hammer they ring like iron, producing all harmonious sounds, varying with the size and shape of the rock. The largest may weigh from five to twenty-five tons each. A number of impressions, as tracks of horses and other animals, and even of the human foot, are distinctly outlined. The German inhabitants of the place call this elevation *Klingleberg*, signifying Ringing Hill.

ship, called Providence, previous to 1805, when it was divided. The name was given by Penn, probably in honor of his mother's family. The area of this township is 9,143 acres, or about 14.3 square miles. Population, 1,374.

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The surface is undulating and the western part slopes gently toward the Schuylkill and Perkiomen. Along the Skippack Creek it is slightly hilly. Methacton Hill begins in the eastern part and extends eastward through Worcester. The township is drained by the Skippack Creek and Mine Run, which flow into the Perkiomen on its western boundary. The soil is generally of a red shale, and productive.

3. INDUSTRIES AND RESOURCES.—Farming is the chief occupation of the people. The township is very rich in mineralogical specimens; copper, lead, and their sulphates and oxides are found, some specimens of which are very beautiful and rare. Copper was mined some years ago near Shannonville, shafts were sunk, and an amount of ore raised, but these mines are now not in operation.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages of Lower Providence are Eagleville, the township seat, Shannonville, Evansburg, and Providence Square.

5 SCHOOLS.—The township has seven schools, all of which are graded. Term, eight months.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Lower Providence.   2.

Name and locate the villages of the township.   3.
What township in Chester County opposite Lower
Providence?   4. What minerals are found?   5. Name
the present township officers.

LOWER SALFORD.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—This township is situ-
ated north of the centre.   It has an area of 14
square miles, or 8,960 acres.   Population, 1,755.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface is gently
undulating, with a few hills along the Branch Creek,
which flows through the northwestern part.   The
Indian and Skippack are also streams of the town-
ship.   The soil is of red shale with some clay.

3. INDUSTRIES AND FORMATION.—Farming with
some manufacture is the business of the people. What
now constitutes Upper and Lower Salford was origi-
nally called Salford, a name derived from a town and
several parishes in England.   It was separated into two
townships previous to the formation of the county.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages are Harleysville, Led-
erachsville, the township seat, and Mainland.

5. SCHOOLS.—The township has ten public schools.
Term, six months.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Lower Salford.   2.
What streams in the township?   3. Name the post-
offices.   4. How many schools?   5. Who are the
present township officers?

MARLBOROUGH.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Marlborough is situated in the northern part of the county. The area is nearly 15 square miles, or about 8,500 acres. Population, 1,151.

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The surface is hilly in the western and rolling in the eastern part. The soil is of red shale or clay. The township is drained by the Perkiomen, East Swamp, Ridge Valley, and Macoby Creeks.

3. INDUSTRIES.—The manufacture of powder and oil is largely carried on, together with farming, as the chief industry. The Perkiomen Railroad has a course of 3½ miles in the township, with stations at Green Lane, Perkiomen, and McLeans.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages are Sumneytown, the township seat, Hoppenville, and Marlboroughville.

5. SCHOOLS—The township has five public schools, and a term of six months. The Sumneytown Academy is situated at that place.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Marlborough Township. 2. What townships in Bucks County join Marlborough? 3. What streams in the township? 4. Name the villages and township seat. 5. Name the post-offices. 6. Who are the present township officers? 7. What railroad passes through Marlborough?

MORELAND.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Moreland is the most eastern township in the county. Its area is nearly 17 square miles, or 10,900 acres. Population, 1,889.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface is undulating and the soil a productive loam. Edge Hill crosses the centre of the township. The Pennepack Creek, with tributaries, drains Moreland.

3. INDUSTRIES.—Farming and market gardening are the chief occupations of the people. Manufacture also receives attention. The Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the township for three miles, and stations are at Willow Grove, Heaton, Fulmor, and Bonair ; and the Bound Brook, with a station at Bethayres.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages are Willow Grove, the township seat of upper district, Morganville, Yerkesville, Huntingdon Valley, and Sorrel Horse, township seat of lower district

5. SCHOOLS.—There are seven public schools in the township, with a term of ten months and 317 pupils.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Moreland. 2. What can you say of the shape? 3. What townships in Bucks County opposite Moreland? 4. What railroads in the township? 5. What streams? 6. Name the villages and post-offices.

MONTGOMERY.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—The township is in the northeastern part of the county, joining Bucks. The area is nearly 11.25 square miles, or 7,170 acres. Population, 836.

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The surface is level and the soil loam and red shale. The township is drained by the Wissahickon, rising near Montgomeryville, and the West Branch of the Neshaminy Creek.

3. INDUSTRIES.—Farming is the employment of the people, with some attention given to manufacturing.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages are Montgomeryville, and Montgomery Square, the township seat.

5. SCHOOLS.—There are four public schools in the township. Term, eight and one-half months.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Montgomery Township. 2. What townships in Bucks County join this township? 3. Name the villages. 4. What creeks rise in Montgomery Township? 5. Name the present township officers.

NEW HANOVER.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—New Hanover is in the northwestern part of the county. Its area is 20.25 square miles, or 12,960 acres, being the fourth in size in the county. Population, 1,728.

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The surface is rolling and the soil red shale and loam. The Swamp and

Deep Creeks, with their branches, drain the township.

3. ORIGIN AND INDUSTRY.—What is now comprised in the present townships of New Hanover, Upper Hanover, Douglass, and Pottsgrove as early as 1734 was called Hanover Township. This name was derived from a capital and kingdom in Germany. Farming is the chief occupation of the people.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages in New Hanover are Swamp, the township seat, Fagleysville, New Hanover Square, and Pleasant Run.

5. SCHOOLS.—There are eleven public schools in the township, including the independent districts of Swamp and Fagleysville. The schools have terms of six, seven, and eight months respectively.

Map Questions.—1. Bound New Hanover. 2. Name the villages and post-offices. 3. What creeks in the township? 4. Who are the present township officers?

NORRITON.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Norriton is situated nearly in the centre of the county. Its area is 8.6 square miles, nearly, or 5,500 acres. It is the third smallest township in the county, having been decreased by enlarging the borough of Norristown. Population, 1,236.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface is undu-

lating, and the soil is of red shale and clay, and is productive. Stony and Indian Creeks and a few minor streams, drain the township.

3. INDUSTRIES.—Farming and considerable manufacturing are the occupations of the people. The Stony Creek Railroad passes through the eastern portion of the township and has a station at Hartranft.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages of Norriton are Jeffersonville, the township seat, Norritonville, Penn Square, and Springtown.

5. SCHOOLS.—There are five public schools in the township with a term of nine months, and are graded.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Norriton Township. 2. Name the villages and post-offices. 3. What railroad in the township? 4. Name the present township officers.

PERKIOMEN.

1. FORMATION.—Perkiomen Township was divided by decree of court March 19th, 1886, making the Perkiomen and East Branch Creeks the dividing line. The division west of these streams is now Perkiomen Township, and the division east, Skippack.

2. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Perkiomen is situated in the northwest central part of the county. It is

the smallest township in the county, having an area of about 5.5 square miles, or 3,600 acres. Population, 1,024.

3. PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The surface for the most part is hilly. The soil is red shale, of a sandy nature, and generally productive. The Perkiomen, with the Lodle Creek, drains the township.

4. INDUSTRIES.—Farming is the principal occupation. The Perkiomen Railroad extends through the township for four miles, and has stations at Rahn's, Gratersford, and Schwenksville.

5. VILLAGES.—The villages are Schwenksville, Gratersford, the township seat, and Ironbridge.

6. SCHOOLS.—There are seven public schools, with a graded course of study, in the township. Term, eight months.

PLYMOUTH.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Plymouth is situated south of the centre of the county. The area is nearly 8.25 square miles, or about 5,200 acres. Population, 2,224.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface is undulating, and near the Schuylkill slightly hilly. The soil is fertile and productive, being of a limestone formation. Plymouth Creek is the largest stream in the township.

3. RESOURCES.—The natural fertility of the soil, immense quantity of limestone and beds of iron ore, constitute its important resources.

4. INDUSTRIES.—The industries are farming, burning of lime, and mining of iron ore, together with some manufacturing. The Plymouth Railroad passes through the southern part, with stations at Ridge and Plymouth, and the Norristown, Germantown, and Philadelphia Railroad in the southeastern part, with stations at Mogee and Ivy Rock.

5. VILLAGES.—The villages are Hickorytown, the township seat, Plymouth Meeting, Harmanville, and Mogeetown.

6. SCHOOLS.—There are six public schools in the township, with a term of ten months.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Plymouth Township. 2. What railroads pass through the township? 3. Name the villages and township seat. 4. What river on the southwest? 5. Name the present township officers.

SKIPPACK.

1. FORMATION AND EXTENT.—This is the eastern portion, formed by the division of Perkiomen Township. It is situated northwest of the centre of the county. The township has an area of about 12.25 square miles, or 7,900 acres. Population, 1,360.

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The surface of Skippack is quite level, except along the Perkiomen. The soil is of a clayey nature, but under good cultivation. The Perkiomen and the Skippack Creeks, with their branches, drain the township. Farming is the occupation of the people.

3. VILLAGES.—The villages are Skippackville, the township seat, Lucon, and Harmony Square.

4. SCHOOLS.—There are seven schools, with a graded course of study, in the township. Term, seven months.

SPRINGFIELD.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Springfield Township is situated in the southeastern part of the county. Its area is about 6 square miles, or 3,840 acres, being the smallest township in the county. In 1877 part of the narrow strip running to the Schuylkill was ceded to Whitemarsh. Population, 1,892.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile, being of an excellent limestone. Branches of the Wissahickon Creek drain the township.

3. RESOURCES.—Great quantities of iron ore and limestone are found in this township. The iron mines are extensively worked and the ore sent to Spring Mill, Conshohocken, Edge Hill, and other places.

4. INDUSTRIES.—The principal are farming and market gardening, also mining and some manufacturing. The Plymouth Railroad has a course of two miles in the township, with stations at Flourtown and Oreland, where it connects with the N. P. Railroad. The North Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the township a distance of two miles, and has stations at Edge Hill, Oreland, and Sandy Run.

5. VILLAGES.—The villages are Flourtown, the township seat, and Chestnut Hill.

6. SCHOOLS.—There are four public schools in the township, with a term of ten months.

Map Questions.—1. Bound this township. 2. What metal is found in this township? 3. What creeks in the township? 4. Name the township seat. 5. How many schools?

TOWAMENSING.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Towamensing is situated nearly in the centre of the county. Its area is 9.63 square miles, nearly, or 6 160 acres. Population, 1,140.

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The surface is generally level and the soil red shale and clay. The Skippack and Towamensing Creeks, with their branches, drain the township.

3. INDUSTRIES.—Farming is the principal industry. Manufacturing receives some attention.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages are Kulpsville, the township seat, and Union Square.

5. SCHOOLS.—There are six public schools in the township. Term, six months.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Towamensing. 2. Name and locate the township seat. 3. What creeks in this township? 4. Has the township any railroad within its borders? 5. Name the present township officers.

UPPER DUBLIN.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Upper Dublin is in the southeastern part of the county. It has an area of 13.8 square miles, or 8,840 acres. Population, 2,008.

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The surface is rolling and the soil of loam and limestone formation. Camp Hill is an elevation extending through the north-western part. Wissahickon Creek, with its tributaries of Rose Valley, Pine, and Sandy Runs, drains the township.

3. INDUSTRIES.—Farming is the principal industry. The mining of iron ore and manufacturing of lime are also carried on. The North Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the western part for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and has a station at Ambler.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages are Fitzwatertown,

Jarrettown, the township seat of the lower district; Three Tons, Upper Dublin, Dreshertown, Pennville, and Pinetown.

5. SCHOOLS.—There are six public schools in the township, with a ten months' term.

Map Questions—1. Bound Upper Dublin Township. 2. Name and locate the villages. 3. What railroads in the township? 4. How many schools in the township?

UPPER HANOVER.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Upper Hanover occupies the extreme northern corner of the county. Its area is 22 square miles, nearly, or 14 260 acres, being the second largest township in the county. Population, 1,977.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface is undulating and in some parts hilly; the soil is chiefly red shale. Hosensack Hill extends across the township, and is the highest elevation in the county. The Perkiomen, Hosensack, West Branch, and Macoby Creeks drain the township.

3. INDUSTRIES.—Farming and manufacturing are the occupations of the people. The Perkiomen Railroad passes through the township, and has stations at Palm, Pennsburg, Welkers, Hanover, and Hosensack.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages are Palm, Kleinville, Hillegassville, and Red Hill.

5. SCHOOLS.—There are ten schools in the township. Term, six months.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Upper Hanover. 2. What creeks in the township? 3. Name and locate the villages. 4. How many schools? 5. Name the present township officers.

UPPER MERION.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Upper Merion is in the southwestern part of the county. Its area is 16 square miles, nearly, or 10,200 acres. Population is 3,405.

2. NATURAL FEATURES.—The surface is generally rolling, with high hills in some parts. The soil is of limestone and loam, and very productive. The more important streams are Gulf Creek, East Valley Creek, and Mashilmac Creek.

3. RESOURCES.—Upper Merion, throughout, is the most fertile township in the county and first in its natural wealth. Iron is obtained in abundance in parts, and sent to mills at Port Kennedy, Valley Forge, West Conshohocken, Swedesburg, and other places. Lime is manufactured in great quantities and shipped to different markets. Many quarries of fine marble also abound, which are extensively worked.

4. INDUSTRIES.—Farming, mining, and manufacturing constitute the chief occupations of the people. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad passes through the entire length of the township, and has stations at Valley Forge, Port Kennedy, Merion, and Swedeland. The Chester Valley Railroad, running from Bridgeport to Downingtown, Chester County, has stations at Shainline, Henderson, and King of Prussia. Several short railroads running from the Schuylkill to the mines and quarries were constructed by private enterprise.

5. VILLAGES.—The villages are King of Prussia, the township seat of the upper district; Gulf Mills, of the lower district; Port Kennedy, Swedeland, Matsunk, Valley Forge, and Mechanicsville.

6. SCHOOLS.—There are twelve schools, graded, and a term of ten months.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Upper Merion. 2. What is the shape? 3. How many schools? 4. What river on the eastern boundary? 5. What minerals are found?

UPPER POTTSGROVE.

1. FORMATION.—Pottsgrove Township was divided in Upper and Lower Pottsgrove by decree of court December 2d, 1889. The Charlotte Street (from Pottstown) road, with its various courses to Swamp, is the dividing line.

5

2. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Upper Pottsgrove is situated in the extreme northwestern part of the county. The area is about 9 square miles, or 5,630 acres. Population, about 1,010.

3. PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The surface is generally rolling. The soil is red shale, and in parts productive. The Manatawny Creek,* rising in Rockland Township, Berks County, and Sprogle's Run, drain the township.

4. INDUSTRIES.—Farming is the chief occupation of the people, also some manufacturing. The Colebrookdale Railroad has a course of more than a mile in the township†

5. VILLAGES AND SCHOOLS.—The principal village is Half-Way, the township seat. There are six schools, with a term of six months.

UPPER PROVIDENCE.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Upper Providence is situated in the western part of the county. It has an area of 18.9 square miles, or 12,096 acres. Population, 3,529.

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The surface is rolling, and in some parts hilly. Black Rock Hill is in the western part. The soil is red shale and well cultivated.

† Signifies the place where we drank.

The Mingo Creek and tributaries of the Perkiomen drain the township.

3. INDUSTRIES.—Farming and manufacturing are the occupations of the people. The Perkiomen Railroad has a course of six miles in this township, with stations at Oaks, Arcola, Yerkes, and Collegeville. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad passes through the western part, with a station at Mingo.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages of Upper Providence are Trappe, the township seat of the upper district, Collegeville, Mont Clare, Quincyville, and Port Providence, township seat of the lower district.

5. SCHOOLS.—There are thirteen public schools in the township, and four in the independent district of The Trappe. They are open for seven and eight months respectively.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Upper Providence Township. 2. What railroads in the township? 3. What streams form part of its boundary? 4. What is the area? 5. Name the present township officers.

UPPER SALFORD.*

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Upper Salford is situated in the northeastern part of the county. It has an area of 20 square miles, nearly, or 12,755 acres. Population, 1,869.

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The surface is generally

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* Signifies the place where we drank.

level, except in the western part, where Stone Hill forms the highest elevation. This hill is covered with large bowlders. The soil is chiefly red shale and loam. The Ridge Valley and East Branch Creeks drain the township.

3. INDUSTRIES.—Farming is the chief employment of the people. Manufacturing receives some attention. The Perkiomen Railroad passes through the township.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages are Tylersport, township seat of the eastern district; Salfordville, of the western district, Branchville, and Mechanicsville.

5. SCHOOLS.—There are nine public schools in the township, with a term of six months.

Map Questions.—1. Bound the township. 2. What creeks in the township? 3. What are the township seats? 4. Name and locate the villages.

WHITEMARSH.

1. Position and Extent.—Whitemarsh is situated in the southeastern portion of the county. Its area is 14.125 square miles, nearly, or 9,040 acres. Population, 3,516.

2. Natural Features.—The surface is undulating. The soil is a rich loam of limestone origin. The Wissahickon,* with branches, drains the township.

3. Industries.—Farming is the chief occupation. Iron-ore mining, burning lime, quarrying marble, all of which abound in great quantity and of excellent quality, also form important branches of industry. The Plymouth Railroad passes through the central part and has stations at Plymouth Meeting and Williams. The Norristown Railroad passes along the western border and has stations at Spring Mill and La Fayette. The North Pennsylvania passes through the eastern portion and has a station at Fort Washington.

4. Villages.—The villages are Barren Hill, the township seat of the western district, Fort Washington, of the eastern district, Plymouth Meeting, White-

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*Signifies the catfish stream, or the stream of yellow water.

marsh, Marble Hall, Spring Mill, Lancasterville, and Valley Green.

5. SCHOOLS.—There are twelve public schools in the township, all of which are graded. **Term, ten months.**

Map Questions.—1. Bound Whitemarsh. 2. Name the creeks in the township. 3. What river bounds it on the west? 4. What metals are found? 5. Name the present township officers.

WHITPAIN.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Whitpain is situated southeast of the central part of the county. Its area is 13.5 square miles, or 8,640 acres. Population, 1,565.

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The surface is generally level, and the soil is a loam and red shale. The Wissahickon, with tributaries, drains the southern portion, and branches of Stony Creek the northern portion.

3. INDUSTRIES.—Farming is the principal industry. The Stony Creek Railroad passes through the northern part and has stations at Custer and Belfry.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages of Whitpain are Centre Square, the township seat, Blue Bell, Broad Axe, Franklinville, and Washington Square.

SCHOOLS.—There are seven public schools in the township. Term, nine months.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Whitpain Township. 2. Name and locate the township seat. 3. What is the shape of the township? 4. Locate the railroads. 5. Locate the villages.

WORCESTER.

1. POSITION AND EXTENT.—Worcester is situated in the centre of the county. It has an area of 15.75 square miles, or 10,080 acres. Population, 1,517.

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The surface is rolling, the soil red shale and under good cultivation. Zacharia Creek is the most important stream in the northern part. Branches of Stony Creek drain the southern portion.

3. ORIGIN AND INDUSTRIES.—Farming forms the chief occupation of the people. Manufacturing also receives some attention. The Stony Creek Railroad crosses the eastern portion. The name Worcester is applied from a city and county of the same name in England. It is derived from the Saxon word *Ceaster*, signifying camp.

4. VILLAGES.—The villages of Worcester are Centre Point, the township seat, Fairview, and Cedar Hill.

5. SCHOOLS.—There are seven public schools in Worcester. Term, eight months.

Map Questions.—1. Bound Worcester Township. 2.

What creek in the township? 3. Name and locate the township seat. 4. What township is in the centre of the county? 5. Name the present township officers.

BOROUGHS.

AMBLER.

1. ORGANIZATION.—The borough of Ambler was established by decree of court June 16th, 1888. It is situated in the southeastern part of the county at the intersection of Gwynedd, Upper Dublin, Whitemarsh, and Whitpain, from which townships its territory was taken. Population, 1,073.

2. IMPROVEMENTS.—The streets are being well laid out and graded, and when finished will make an attractive borough. The residences are generally handsome. The North Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the place, also a branch of the Pennsylvania.

3. INDUSTRIES.—The business enterprise of the borough is establishing various manufactories for employment of the people.

4. SCHOOLS.—There are three public schools, with a term of ten months.

BRIDGEPORT.

1. ORGANIZATION.—Bridgeport is located in the eastern part of Upper Merion Township on the Schuylkill, opposite Norristown. It was incorporated by an Act of Assembly February 27th, 1851. Population, 2,651.

2. IMPROVEMENTS.—Various public improvements add much to the business advantages and prosperity of the borough. The canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, passing through the borough, was finished in 1824. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad passes through the place. The Chester Valley Railroad connects with the Philadelphia and Reading at this place and with the Pennsylvania Central at Downingtown.

3. INDUSTRIES.—The improvements give rise to various kinds of business. There are several important manufactories, mills, and machine shops.

4. SCHOOLS.—There are seven graded schools, with a term of ten months. A library was organized in 1858, and contains at the present time about 1,000 volumes.

CONSHOHOCKEN.

1. ORGANIZATION.—Conshohocken is situated in the southern part of the county, on the left bank of

the Schuylkill. Its territory, one mile square, was
taken from Plymouth and Whitemarsh Townships,
and incorporated by an Act of Assembly May 15th,
1850. Population, 5,470.

2. IMPROVEMENTS.—The canal of the Schuylkill
Navigation Company passes through the borough.
The railroad to Norristown was finished through this
place in August, 1835. The Plymouth Railroad ex-
tends from this place to Oreland.

3. INDUSTRIES.—The manufactories are extensive.
Large quantities of bar and boiler iron and boilers
are made. Considerable sheet-iron of excellent
quality is made. The manufacture of castings, ma-
chinery, and iron pipe is largely carried on. Prints
and cotton and woolen goods are also manufactured.

4. SCHOOLS.—In this borough there are, including
the high school, fifteen public schools, also a large
parochial school. The school term is ten months.

EAST GREENVILLE.

1. ORGANIZATION.—East Greenville was incorpo-
rated September 6th, 1875. It is situated in the
northern part of the county; its territory was taken
wholly from Upper Hanover Township. Population,
539.

2. IMPROVEMENTS.—The Perkiomen Railroad
passes within the borough, thus affording easy com-

munication with all points north or south. It was opened for travel in 1874.

3. INDUSTRIES.—The manufacture of cigars and dealing in general merchandise constitute the business of the people.

4. SCHOOLS.—There are three public schools in the borough, whose terms are eight months.

GREEN LANE.

1. ORGANIZATION.—Green Lane is the smallest borough in the county. It is situated in the western part of Marlborough Township, from which its territory was taken. It was incorporated by an Act of Assembly December 10th, 1875. Population, 237.

2. IMPROVEMENTS.—Three turnpike roads meet in the borough—Sumneytown and Springhouse, the Perkiomen, and the Green Lane and Goshenhoppen. The Perkiomen Railroad was opened to this place in 1872, and in 1875 to Emaus. Manufacturing is carried on to some extent. There is one public school, and a term of eight months.

HATBORO.

1. ORGANIZATION.—Hatboro is situated in the eastern part of the county, in Moreland Township,

from which its territory was taken. It was incorporated August 26th, 1871. Population, 781.

2. IMPROVEMENTS.—The North East Pennsylvania Railroad, extending to Hartsville, passes through the borough. Several important public roads intersect here.

3. INDUSTRIES AND EDUCATION.—The people are engaged in various pursuits; manufacturing is carried on to some extent. The borough has four public schools, and a term of ten months. The Union Library of Hatboro was founded in 1755, and now contains about 8,000 volumes. It is the oldest and largest public library in the county.

JENKINTOWN.

1. ORGANIZATION.—Jenkintown was organized December 8th, 1874. It is situated in the southeastern part of the county, in Abington Township, from which its territory was taken. Population, 1,609.

2. IMPROVEMENTS.—The North Pennsylvania Railroad passes within the borough limits, giving it many business advantages. A library was established in 1805, and now contains about 1,400 volumes. There are six graded public schools in the borough, having a term of ten months.

LANSDALE.

1. ORGANIZATION.—Lansdale was incorporated August 24th, 1872. It is situated in the eastern part

of the county. Its territory was taken from Gwynedd and Hatfield Townships. Population, 1,858.

2. IMPROVEMENTS.—The North Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the centre of the borough. The Doylestown branch and Stony Creek Railroad connect here with the main line, thus making the town an important railroad centre and contributing largely to its business prosperity. The borough is growing rapidly. There are eight public schools in the borough, with a term of ten months.

NORRISTOWN.

1. ORGANIZATION.—Norristown, the county seat of Montgomery County, was organized by Act of Assembly March 31st, 1812. It is situated south of the centre of the county, on the Schuylkill River. Its territory was taken from Norriton and Plymouth Townships. The borough is divided into ten wards, and has a population of 19,791.

2. RANK.—Norristown is the largest borough in the county. It is not surpassed by any town in Pennsylvania in beauty of location, supply of excellent water, and abundance of marble, iron, and limestone in the vicinity.

3. IMPROVEMENTS.—The improvements of Norristown are various and important. In the order of time the Ridge turnpike was completed first; the

Schuylkill Navigation was the next to be opened, in 1826. The Company constructed a dam here which furnishes valuable water-power to several manufacturing establishments. The Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad was finished in 1835, and in 1856 laid with a double track. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, on the opposite side of the river, adds to the interests of the borough. The Chester Valley, crossing the Swedes Ford bridge, forms a connection with the Norristown road and the Pennsylvania. The Stony Creek Railroad connects the North Pennsylvania with the Norristown. The Court-house, built in 1851, of white marble procured in the county, is one of the finest buildings of the kind in the State. The Insane Asylum is situated a short distance north of the borough and accommodates about 1,600 inmates. There are many handsome residences, the streets are regular and many are shaded, all of which combined give an appearance of neatness to the borough not so generally found elsewhere.

4. INDUSTRIES.—Norristown has attained considerable importance as a manufacturing town. The manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, iron, glass, nails, tacks, marble, and oil is largely carried on; there are also saw and planing mills, flour mills, shirt factories, and various other establishments.

5. SCHOOLS.—There are fifty-seven public schools in the borough, including the high school, and a term of ten months; also a parochial school.

North Wales.

1. ORGANIZATION.—This borough is situated near the centre of Gwynedd Township. It was incorporated August, 1869. Population, 673. North Wales is a translation of the Welsh name Gwineth, from which Gwynedd is a corruption.*

2. IMPROVEMENTS.—The North Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the borough. Local business is much improved. There are five public schools. Term, ten months.

Pottstown.

1. ORGANIZATION.—Pottstown is situated on the Schuylkill, in the extreme northwestern part of the county. It was erected into a borough in 1815. In 1888 the limits of the borough were extended, taking in large portions of Upper and Lower Pottsgrove, and is now the largest borough in area in the county. Population, 13,285.

2. IMPROVEMENTS.—The borough is beautifully located, the land sloping gently toward the Manatawny and Schuylkill. The streets are well laid out. The improvements are rapid, handsome, and substan-

* According to Buck.

tial. The Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania railroads pass through the borough. The Colebrookdale forms a connection at this place.

3. INDUSTRIES.—The iron, steel, and bridge works, machine shops, and numerous other minor manufacturing establishments give employment to the people.

4. SCHOOLS.—There are forty-eight public schools in the borough, including a high school, with a term of ten months; also private schools.

PENNSBURG.

1. ORGANIZATION.—The borough of Pennsburg was formed November 19th, 1887. It is situated in the northern part of the county, near the centre of Upper Hanover Township, from which its territory was taken. Population, 627.

2. IMPROVEMENTS.—The Perkiomen Railroad passes through the place. The manufacture of tobacco and a few other industries give employment. There are three public schools, with a term of nine months.

ROYERSFORD.

1. INCORPORATION.—The borough of Royersford was incorporated in 1879. It is situated on the Schuylkill, in the southwestern part of Limerick

Township, from which its territory was taken. Population, 1,815.

2. IMPROVEMENTS.—The borough has increased very rapidly since its organization. The streets are well laid out and well graded. The improvements are generally fine and substantial. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad passes through the borough.

3. INDUSTRIES.—Stove and iron foundries, glass works, and machine-shops are the important industries of the borough.

4. SCHOOLS.—There are eight schools in the borough, with a term of nine months.

SOUDERTON.

1. ORGANIZATION.—Souderton is situated in the northeastern part of the county, in Franconia Township. It was organized December 15th, 1887. Population, 679.

2. IMPROVEMENTS.—The borough is growing. The streets are being laid out and improved. Various branches of local industry and business are carried on. The North Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the place. There are two public schools, with a term of seven months.

WEST CONSHOHOCKEN.

1. INCORPORATION.—West Conshohocken is situated on the right bank of the Schuylkill, directly

6

opposite Conshohocken. It was incorporated in 1874, and its territory was taken from Upper and Lower Merion Townships. Population, 1,666.

2. IMPROVEMENTS.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad passes through the borough. The railroad and canal on the opposite side of the river add much to the business interests.

3. INDUSTRIES.—The manufacture of iron is largely carried on, for which the borough is principally noted. Other establishments are also in operation.

4. SCHOOLS.—There are five public schools in the borough. The term is ten months. There is also a parochial school.

PART THIRD.

Township and County Government.

OUTLINE.—TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT,

Section I.—Introduction.

1. **Definition and Origin.**—A township is a subdivision of a county, having its local officers. In

83

England a division of a parish is called a township, from which the term came to be applied to a subdivision of a county in the United States. In some States, *town* is of the same signification as township, but the latter is more commonly used.

2. POWERS.—A township may hold property within its limits—both personal property and real estate. The different school-houses and lots constitute the real estate held by the township; and the school furniture and implements used by the Supervisors, the personal property. A township may sue and be sued. The corporate powers are vested in the Supervisors and School Board.

The citizens of a township have the power to elect the several township officers on the third Tuesday of February of each year. The township officers are the following: Justice of the Peace, Constable, Supervisors, Assessors, School Directors, Auditors, Town Clerk, and the Board of Election, consisting of a Judge, two Inspectors, and Registry Assessor.

SECTION II.—OFFICERS OF A TOWNSHIP.

1. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Every township and borough is entitled to two Justices of the Peace. The term of office is five years. Should a Justice of the Peace die or resign, the vacancy is filled by appointment by the Governor of the State until the next township election. Justices of the Peace may be re-

moved from office only by the Legislature. If twenty or more citizens petition for such removal, the court of the county will take the evidence of witnesses in writing and transmit this to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who will lay the same before the Legislature for its decision. The jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace is two-fold, both civil and criminal.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.—He has exclusive jurisdiction in nearly all cases where the sum demanded by the plaintiff does not exceed $100. Where the sum demanded is between $100 and $300 the plaintiff can commence proceedings either before a Justice, or the County Court of Common Pleas. The judgment of a Justice under $5.33 is final, but if over that amount, any party aggrieved may appeal the same to the Court of Common Pleas, where the case will be heard anew.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.—As his name implies, this officer is indeed a *peace* officer. Upon oath of any citizen, setting forth that any crime has been committed, it is the duty of the Justice to issue a warrant to apprehend the criminal, and bring him before said Justice. It is the duty of the Justice then to hear the witnesses for the prosecution *only*. A Justice of the Peace never hears the defense. If the Commonwealth makes out a probable cause against the prisoner, he must put him under bail to appear at the

next Court of Quarter Sessions to stand his trial; **or,** in case the prisoner cannot procure bail, he must be committed to prison until the next court. Ten days before the next term of court, the Justice must make a return to said court of all criminal cases heard before him.

The Justice of the Peace is authorized to acknowledge deeds and mortgages, and to act as Coroner when the Coroner of the county is absent, or when the office of the Coroner is more than ten miles distant from the place where the death occurred or the body was found.

2. CONSTABLE.—A Constable is an officer having power to preserve the public peace and good order, and bound to execute the warrants of judicial officers. He is elected for three years. He is the executive officer of the Justice of the Peace, the same as the Sheriff is the executive officer of the court. He has power to make arrests on warrants from the Justice, and for breach of the peace or any crime coming under his own observation. He must give public notice of township elections, at least ten days in advance thereof; report to the court places in which intoxicating liquors are sold contrary to law, also gambling-houses in his township. Vacancies are filled by appointment from the court.

3. SUPERVISORS.—Each township annually elects two Supervisors, although any township may by vote

determine on a greater number. Should a vacancy occur the Court of Quarter Sessions can fill the same.

The duties of the Supervisors are to open all roads ordered by the court, and keep them in good traveling order; to make bridges over small creeks, rivulets, and deep gullies. They must erect index-boards at cross-roads, with names of places and distances to which said roads lead. Every taxpayer can demand the privilege to work out his tax upon the road, but no more. A Supervisor receives a salary of two dollars per day for every day he is engaged in the duties of his office, and a commission on the money he actually handles. He must give a bond in double the amount of tax to be collected. Supervisors must annually submit their accounts to the Auditors.

4. ASSESSORS.—Every township elects annually one Assessor, and every three years two Assistant Assessors. Vacancies are filled by the County Commissioners.

It is the duty of the Assessor proper to assess all persons over twenty-one years of age and all property, both real and personal. He makes a return of his work to the County Commissioners, who levy the taxes based upon such assessment. Their duties begin on the day after the holding of the general election.

5. SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—Each township has six School Directors, elected for a term of three years, two are elected each year. When a vacancy occurs

in the Board the remaining members have power to fill such vacancy until the next annual election. The term of office of School Directors commences on the first Monday of June, when the Board should meet to settle their accounts and organize for the next school year.

The duties of the School Directors are to establish a sufficient number of common schools for the education of every individual, between the ages of six and twenty-one years; to select sites for, and erect school-houses; to fix the length of school terms; to fix salaries, and appoint teachers, and lay such taxes as may be sufficient to defray the expenses of the same; to grade schools when necessary; to direct what branches shall be taught; to decide what text-books shall be used, and to visit the schools at least once a month. The studies to be pursued in the common schools are left to the discretion of the Directors, who are governed in their decision by the wants of the district.

6. AUDITORS.—Each township or borough elects three Auditors, each for a term of three years, one of whom is elected each year. Any two, if properly convened, constitute a quorum. They meet on the second Monday of March of every year to audit all accounts of the Supervisors. The accounts of the School Board are audited on the first Monday of June.

7. TOWN CLERK.—Each township or borough has one Town Clerk elected for one year. Vacancies are filled by the court.

The office of Town Clerk has almost fallen into disuse, and it now exists only in name. The law gives him charge of stray cattle, and he may accompany the Supervisor in his work on the roads, and act as his clerk, for which he is suitably to be paid.

8. BOARD OF ELECTION.—Each election district annually, at the township election, elects a Judge of Elections and two Inspectors. (Each voter casts a vote for but one person for Inspector, and the two having the highest number of votes are elected.) These officers, together with two Clerks appointed by the two Inspectors, constitute the Election Board, whose duty it is to conduct all elections, decide who are entitled to vote, keep a list of all votes cast, and count them at the close of the polls, announce the result, and certify the same to the County Court.

Each district also annually elects one Registry Assessor, whose duty it is to prepare a list of all voters, residing in his district two months before any election.

In some counties of this State there is an office of Township Treasurer, but in Montgomery County there is no such office.

Section III.—Election Districts.

Each township and borough constitutes *at least* one election district. Some townships, on account of their extent and number of voters, are again subdivided into two or more election districts. The larger boroughs are also divided into several wards.

Borough Government.

Upon the petition of a majority of the freeholders of any town or village, the Court of Quarter Sessions, with the concurrence of the Grand Jury, has jurisdiction to incorporate such territory into a borough, provided the acts of Assembly are complied with and the same appears expedient to the court.

Every borough has power to sue and be sued, to make and use a common seal, and to purchase, hold, and sell such real and personal estate as the purposes of the borough may require.

Officers.—The officers of a borough are Justice of the Peace, Constable, Assessors, School Directors, and Auditors, who are elected for the same terms and in the same manner, and who perform the same duties as the township officers of like name. In addition to these every borough elects a Burgess and Town Council.

THE BURGESS is elected annually. He is the executive officer of the borough. It is his duty to enforce all ordinances of the Town Council; to preserve order and maintain the peace of the borough; to remove nuisances, and exercise the power and jurisdiction of Justice of the Peace within the borough in all criminal cases; to punish vagrants; sign all ordinances, and have general supervision of the Police.

THE TOWN COUNCIL consists of six members, elected for three years (two of whom are elected every year), who have power and authority to legislate and pass ordinances for the proper government and good order of the borough; to lay out streets and sewers, and widen and straighten the same; to prohibit the erection of any building, or obstruction to the opening or convenient use of the same; to require and direct the grading and paving of foot-walks; to prohibit noxious or offensive trades or businesses; to make regulations for the health and cleanliness of the borough; to light the streets; to levy taxes to meet the expenses of the borough, and to borrow money, etc.

The Town Council elects annually a Clerk, Borough Treasurer, and a Borough Surveyor, whose duty correspond to those of township and county officers of the same name.

Many of the older boroughs act under special

charters granted by the Legislature, and their government differs greatly, each particular borough being a law unto itself.

OUTLINE—COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

I. INTRODUCTION.
    1. Definition and Origin.
    2. Powers.

II. OFFICERS OF A COUNTY.
    1. Judge of the Courts.
    2. District Attorney.
    3. Prothonotary.
    4. Clerk of Courts.
    5. Register of Wills.
    6. Recorder of Deeds.
    7. Sheriff.
    8. Coroner.
    9. County Commissioners.
    10. County Treasurer.
    11. Directors of the Poor.
    12. Auditors.
    13. County Surveyor.

14. Jury Commissioners.

15. County Superintendent of Schools.

16. Prison Inspectors.

III. Courts.

1. Definition.

2. Kinds.

    a. The Court of Common Pleas.

    b. The Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

    c. The Court of Oyer and Terminer.

    d. The Orphans' Court.

3. Trials by Juries.

    1. Grand Juries.

    2. Petit Juries.

Section I.—Introduction.

1. Definition and Origin.—A county is a corporate subdivision of a State, having power to hold property and maintain local government. The term, in meaning, is equivalent to the English *shire*. Although meaning the same, the terms are applied on no uniform principle. The shires of England and Scotland are also called counties; but in Ireland and the British colonies, county is employed. In the United States the various political divisions of the States are called counties, except in Louisiana, where

similar divisions are called parishes. The divisions of a county are townships, from three or four to thirty or forty, according to the size thereof. In Pennsylvania there are now 67 counties, and in the United States about 3,650.

2. POWERS.—A county may hold real estate and personal property. It may make contracts within its limits; and it may sue and be sued. The corporate powers are vested in and exercised by the County Commissioners. Its qualified voters also have power to elect the different county officers and members to the State Legislature. Montgomery County, with a part of Bucks, constitutes the Seventh Congressional District.

SECTION II.—OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY.

1. JUDGE OF THE COURTS.—The Judge of the Court, properly speaking, is not a county officer. He is an officer of a judicial district, which, although usually composed of a single county, yet may be composed of two or more counties. He presides at all the courts held in his district, interprets the laws, and carries them into effect. He sentences prisoners convicted of crimes and performs many duties imposed upon him by the law. His term of office is ten years. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the Governor of the State until the next general election.

Montgomery County constitutes the Thirty-eighth Judicial District of Pennsylvania. It has two judges.

2. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—The District Attorney is elected for a term of three years. His duty is to frame all bills of indictment against persons charged with crime, and is the officer of the Commonwealth, who prosecutes and conducts all criminal cases in court.

3. PROTHONOTARY.—The Prothonotary is clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. He issues all writs for the commencement of actions or suits of law, as well as writs of execution for the sale of property, either personal or real. He must keep dockets in which is entered a complete history of every step taken by either party in any suit or execution. He also keeps a judgment docket, in which all judgments are entered in their regular order. All these dockets are open to the inspection of the public. The Prothonotary is elected for three years.

4. CLERK OF COURTS.—This officer is Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace. Each of these courts has separate dockets, in which the proceedings of each are kept. The Clerk of Courts also keeps a record of the jurymen drawn and certifies the time of attendance of each to the County Commissioners. All matters relating to the opening, widening, or vacating of roads are recorded and kept by him. He enters a record of the accounts

of guardians of orphans, executors of wills, and administrators of estates in the Orphans' Court docket after they are confirmed by the Court. The Clerk of Courts is elected for three years.

5. REGISTER OF WILLS.—The Register of Wills holds his office for a term of three years. He grants letters testamentary to executors and letters of administration to administrators. He examines and files the accounts of executors, guardians, and trustees of life estates. Wills are admitted to probate, recorded, and filed by him.

6. RECORDER OF DEEDS.—The Recorder of Deeds is elected for three years. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the Governor. It is the Recorder's duty to record all deeds, mortgages, and conveyances which shall be brought to him for that purpose. He must enter every deed or writing in the order of time it was presented. Every deed should be placed upon record within six months of the time it was made. Mortgages should be recorded as soon as delivered, as they take precedence over each other in the order of time in which they are placed upon record. The Recorder also certifies, to any one ordering the same, a complete search of all unsatisfied mortgages resting upon any particular property.

7. SHERIFF.—The Sheriff is elected for three years. When a vacancy occurs in the office of the Sheriff the Coroner fills it until the expiration of the term. The

Sheriff is the executive officer of the Court. All writs directed to him by the court must be executed by him, and a return thereof made to the court. He, with the Jury Commissioners, draws the names of the jurors, and the Sheriff summons them to attend court. He gives notice of the time and place of general elections and the qualification of voters.

8. CORONER.—The Coroner is elected every three years. Vacancies are filled by the Governor.

The duties of the Coroner are almost exclusively confined to holding inquests upon persons who have died by violence or accident, or in a sudden or mysterious manner. He impanels a jury of six men, who inquire into the cause of death, after which a verdict is rendered. In cases of crime the Coroner has power to cause arrest and to commit to prison; in other cases neither the Coroner nor the jury have defined responsibility, and may only recommend.

9. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—There are three Commissioners elected in each county for a term of three years. Each elector votes for two persons, but the three having the highest vote are elected, thus always giving the minority party a representative. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the remaining members.

It is the duty of the County Commissioners to determine the tax rate from statements of the Assessors, and levy the county taxes. They must keep in repair

the court-house and prison, and build new ones when authorized to do so. They must also build county bridges and keep them in repair. Road damages assessed to property holders for land taken for new roads or streets within the county are paid by the county on warrants of the Commissioners. All bills against the county must be proved by them before they are paid by the County Treasurer. At the close of each fiscal year they publish a statement of the receipts and expenditures.

10. COUNTY TREASURER.—The County Treasurer is elected for a term of three years. Vacancies are filled by the Governor. The Treasurer receives and holds all the money belonging to the county, and pays the same on warrants drawn by the Commissioners. He also receives taxes due the Commonwealth, such as hotel and mercantile licenses, and pays the same to the State Treasurer. It is also a part of his duty to collect the county and State taxes, and for that purpose sits in each district at a certain time and place designated by himself.

11. DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.—There are three Directors of the Poor in Montgomery County elected for three years—one each year. Vacancies are filled by the remaining Directors. They have the general supervision of the Almshouse and of the poor of the county. They elect the Steward and other officers, in whom is vested the management of the Almshouse.

The expenses are paid by the County Treasurer by orders drawn by the Directors. They also make a report of the receipts and expenditures at the close of each year. The Directors of the Poor of Montgomery County act under a special law; other counties have different laws.

12. AUDITORS.—There are three Auditors in each county, elected for a term of three years. They are elected in the same manner as the County Commissioners. They meet at the county seat on the first Monday in January of each year and audit, adjust, and settle the accounts of the Commissioners, Treasurer, Directors of the Poor, and Prison Inspectors.

13. COUNTY SURVEYOR.—The County Surveyor is elected for three years. He surveys all unclaimed land and adjusts the boundaries of townships. In this county his duties are little more than nominal.

14. JURY COMMISSIONERS.—There are two Jury Commissioners elected for a term of one year. Each elector votes for one person, but the two having the highest number of votes are elected. They, with the Judge of the Courts and Sheriff, fill the jury wheel with names of citizens of the county to be drawn as jurors of the different courts. These names are drawn from time to time by the Sheriff in the presence of the Jury Commissioners, as jurymen are needed for the different sessions of the courts.

15. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.—The County Superintendent of Schools is elected for a term of three years by the School Directors of the various districts of the county in convention assembled. Vacancies are filled by appointment of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

It is the duty of the County Superintendent to visit the public schools of his county as often as practicable; note the methods of instruction and government practiced; inquire into the organization of the school; see that in every district the common branches shall be taught and that scholars are pursuing the proper studies, and in sufficient number; examine into the classification and see that a uniformity of text-books is in use, and from such observations, offer suggestions and encouragement to teacher and scholars, as he may deem necessary and expedient.

He must hold annual examinations of teachers in the several districts of the county, and hold a Teachers' County Institute each year. He also makes an annual report of the schools of his county and forwards it to the Department of Public Instruction at Harrisburg.

16. PRISON INSPECTORS.—The Prison Inspectors are appointed by the County Commissioners with the approval of the Court. They elect the warden and other prison officers, visit each prisoner at least once a month, and have general supervision of the prison.

Section III.—Courts.

1. Definition.—A Court, in law, is a body in the government to which is delegated the public administration of justice, when regularly convened at the proper time and place.

2. Kinds.—Of the United States Courts there are three in relative importance and jurisdiction, the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts. In Pennsylvania the courts are the following: Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and Orphans' Court. Any one aggrieved by the decision of any of these courts may, in a proper case, have his case appealed to the Supreme Court, the highest tribunal of the State, where mistakes of the lower courts will be corrected.

a. The Court of Common Pleas has jurisdiction to try and determine all civil actions or suits. It has jurisdiction in assigned estates, and in the naturalization of foreigners.

b. The Court of Quarter Sessions has jurisdiction to try all crimes and misdemeanors against the Commonwealth, except those over which the Oyer and Terminer has exclusive jurisdiction. All bridges and roads are authorized by this court, as well as the establishment of new townships, the boundaries and divisions of election districts, of independent school districts, and the filling of vacancies of township officers.

c. The Court of Oyer and Terminer tries all high crimes, known as felonies, such as murder, arson, burglary, robbery, and treason against the State.

d. The Orphans' Court has jurisdiction over the estates of decedents; settles and adjusts the accounts of executors and administrators, and distributes the estate among those entitled to it. This court appoints guardians for minors, and has general supervision of their estates. It also decides on the validity of a will, or the right to administer to a decedent's estate, upon appeal from the decision of the Register of Wills.

The regular sessions of the several courts of Montgomery County are held the first and the second weeks of the months of March, June, September, and December, at which jury trials are held.

During the first weeks of February, May, August, and November the courts are open for argument upon questions of law before the Judge.

Special Courts may be called at any time by the Judge for the trial of causes.

The Orphans' Court is open at all times for many purposes which can be performed by the Judge at Chambers.

3. TRIAL BY JURIES.—Trial by jury is as old as the common law of England, upon which all *our* laws are founded, and as venerable.

The Constitution of the United States, in Art. III,

Sec. 3, provides that the trial of all crimes (except in case of impeachment) shall be by jury, and in the 4th amendment—" In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury," and by the 3d amendment, " No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment before a Grand Jury." By amendment VII—In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, the right of jury shall be preserved. The Constitution of Pennsylvania in the Bill of Rights, Sec. 6, says: " Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate."

In Pennsylvania, where the amount in controversy exceeds $5.33, a trial by jury is demandable.

In criminal cases the jury are judges of the law and the facts, while in civil suits the jury's only province is to determine facts disputed, while the court declares the law.

In Pennsylvania there are two kind of juries, viz.: Grand and Petit.

1. A GRAND JURY consists of 24 men drawn from the body of the county (any number between 12 and 23 being necessary to do business) to whom are submitted bills of indictment against various prisoners. It is the duty of the Grand Jury to inquire from an examination of the witnesses of the prosecution if a *prima facie* case is made out against the pris-

oner, such as to compel him to answer. No witnesses for the defense are heard before the Grand Jury. They do their work alone in privacy, and no one is allowed to divulge what occurs in the jury room. If 12 or more of the members sitting agree that the Commonwealth has made out such a plausible or reasonable case, then they return the same "A True Bill." If 12 of their number do not so find, they return it "Not a True Bill." A Grand Jury is also authorized to visit, inspect, and report upon the condition of the public buildings of the county, and make such recommendations as they may think right and proper. The Grand Jury has nothing to do with civil suits.

2. PETIT JURY.—A Petit Jury consists of 12 men. A panel of 36 or 48 men are drawn to sit for one week; out of this number 12 are selected by lot to try each case. They are then sworn, listen to the testimony of both sides, and the speeches of the counsel, after which the Judge charges them, giving them brief instructions on the law governing the particular case. They then retire and determine the matter. This determination is called a "Verdict," which means a *true saying.* In order to reach a verdict all 12 must concur in the same finding.

In criminal cases they must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused before they can convict.

In the civil court the weight of the testimony must determine the verdict.

STATISTICS.

POPULATION OF TOWNSHIPS—1890.

Abington,	2,703
Cheltenham,	4,746
Douglass,	1,667
Franconia,	2 258
Frederick,	1,850
Gwynedd,	2,367
Hatfield,	1,833
Horsham,	1,239
Limerick,	2,224
Lower Merion,	10,362
Lower Providence,	1,374
Lower Salford,	1,755
Marlborough,	1,151
Moreland,	1,889
Montgomery.	836
Norriton,	1,236
New Hanover,	1,728
Perkiomen,	1 024
Plymouth,	2,244
Pottsgrove,	1,885
Skippack,	1,360
Springfield,	1,892
Towamensing,	1 140
Upper Dublin,	2,008

Upper Hanover, ... 1,977
Upper Merion, ... 3,405
Upper Providence, ... 3,529
Upper Salford, ... 1,869
Whitemarsh, ... 3,516
Whitpain, ... 1,565
Worcester, ... 1,517

BOROUGHS.

Ambler, ... 1,073
Bridgeport, ... 2,651
Conshohocken, ... 5,470
East Greenville, ... 539
Green Lane, ... 237
Hatboro, ... 781
Jenkintown, ... 1,609
Lansdale, ... 1,858
Norristown, ... 19,791
North Wales, ... 1,060
Pennsburg, ... 627
Pottstown, ... 13,285
Royersford, ... 1,815
Souderton, ... 679
West Conshohocken, ... 1,666

NATIONAL BANKS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Montgomery National Bank, of Norristown.
First National Bank, of Norristown.

People's National Bank, of Norristown.
National Bank, of Pottstown.
National Iron Bank, of Pottstown.
Perkiomen National Bank, of East Greenville.
Farmers' National Bank, of Pennsburg.
National Bank, of Schwenksville.
First National Bank, of Conshohocken.
Tradesmen's National Bank, of Conshohocken.
Jenkintown National Bank.
First National Bank, of Lansdale.
Hatboro National Bank.
Union National Bank, of Souderton.
National Bank, of Royersford.
First National Bank, of Ambler.
Bryn Mawr National Bank.
North Wales National Bank.

NEWSPAPERS.

Name.	Where published.
Ambler Gazette,	Ambler.
News and Home News,	Bryn Mawr.
Enterprise,	Cheltenham.
Providence Independent,	Collegeville.
Recorder,	Conshohocken.
News,	Harleysville.
Public Spirit,	Hatboro.
Mirror,	Hatfield.
Guide,	Jenkintown.

Name.				*Where published.*
Towamensing Item,	.	.	.	Kulpsville.
Beobachter (German),	.	.	.	Lansdale.
Reporter,	.	.	.	Lansdale.
Republican,	.	.	.	Lansdale.
Norristown Daily Herald,	.	.	.	Norristown.
Herald and Free Press,	.	.	.	Norristown.
Montgomery County Post,	.	.	.	Norristown.
National Defender,	.	.	.	Norristown.
Daily Register,	.	.	.	Norristown.
Schuylkill Valley Sentinel,	.	.	.	Norristown.
Daily Times,	.	.	.	Norristown.
North Wales Record,	.	.	.	North Wales.
Bauern Freund (German),	.	.	.	Pennsburg.
Montgomery Ledger,	.	.	.	Pottstown.
Bulletin,	.	.	.	Royersford.
Daily News,	.	.	.	Pottstown.
Schwenksville Item,	.	.	.	Schwenksville.
Montgomery Transcript,	.	.	.	Skippackville.
Neutralist (German),	.	.	.	Skippackville.
Independent,	.	.	.	Souderton.
Montgomery County Presse (Ger.),				Telford.

Post-offices in Montgomery County.
(September 1st, 1891.)

Name.				*Located in.*
Abington,	.	.	.	Abington.
Abrams,	.	.	.	Upper Merion.

Name.				*Located in.*
Academy,	.	.	.	Lower Merion.
Ardmore,	.	.	.	Lower Merion.
Ambler,	.	.	.	Borough.
Anise, .	.	.	.	New Hanover.
Ashbourne, .	.	.	.	Cheltenham.
Arcola, .	.	.	.	Lower Providence.
Bala, .	.	.	.	Lower Merion.
Belfry, .	.	.	.	Whitpain.
Bergey,	.	.	.	Upper Salford.
Blue Bell, .	.	.	.	Whitpain.
Bethayers, .	.	.	.	Moreland.
Beban, .	.	.	.	Whitpain.
Bridgeport, .	.	.	.	Borough.
Broad Axe, .	.	.	.	Whitpain.
Bryn Mawr, .	.	.	.	Lower Merion.
Cheltenham, .	.	.	.	Cheltenham.
Cedars, .	.	.	.	Worcester.
Centre Square,	.	.	.	Whitpain.
Congo, .	.	.	.	Douglass.
Collegeville, .	.	.	.	Upper Providence.
Colmar,	.	.	.	Hatfield.
Conshohocken,	.	.	.	Borough.
Creamery,	.	.	.	Skippack.
Cynwyd,	.	.	.	Lower Merion.
Davis Grove,	.	.	.	Horsham.
Delphi,	.	.	.	Frederick.
Dreshertown,	.	;	.	Upper Dublin.

Name.	*Located in.*
Earlington, ...	Franconia.
Eagleville, ...	Lower Providence.
East Greenville, . . .	Borough.
Edge Hill, ...	Cheltenham.
Eureka, ...	Montgomery.
Elroy, ...	Franconia.
Fagleysville, . . .	New Hanover.
Fairview Village, . . .	Worcester.
Fitzwatertown, . . .	Upper Dublin.
Flourtown, ...	Springfield.
Fort Washington, . .	Whitemarsh.
Franconia, ...	Franconia.
Frederick, ...	Frederick.
Gilbertsville, . . .	Douglass.
Grater's Ford, . . .	Perkiomen.
Green Lane, ...	Borough.
Gulf Mills, ...	Upper Merion.
Gladwyn, ...	Lower Merion.
Glenside, ...	Cheltenham.
Gwynedd, ...	Gwynedd.
Harleysville, . . .	Lower Salford.
Hatboro, ...	Borough.
Hatfield, ...	Hatfield.
Haverford College, . .	Lower Merion.
Hendricks, ...	Upper Salford.
Hillegass, ...	Upper Hanover
Hoppenville, . . .	Marlborough

Name.	Located in.
Horsham,	Horsham.
Hoyt,	Gwynedd.
Hooverton,	Norriton.
Huntingdon Valley,	Moreland.
Ironbridge,	Perkiomen.
Jarrettown,	Upper Dublin.
Jeffersonville,	Norriton.
Jenkintown,	Borough.
King-of-Prussia,	Upper Merion.
Kulpsville,	Towamensing.
Lansdale,	Borough.
Lafayette Hill,	Whitemarsh.
La Mott,	Cheltenham.
Layfield,	New Hanover.
Lederachsville,	Lower Selford,
Limerick,	Limerick.
Linfield,	Limerick.
Lucon,	Skippack.
Lower Providence,	Lower Providence.
Mainland,	Lower Selford.
Merion Station,	Lower Merion.
Mont Clare,	Upper Providence.
Morwood,	Franconia.
Montgomery Square,	Montgomery.
Narberth,	Lower Merion.
Narcissa,	Plymouth.
Neiffer,	Limerick.

Name.	*Located in.*
New Hanover,	New Hanover.
Niantic,	Douglass.
Norristown,	Borough.
Norritonville,	Norriton.
North Wales,	Borough.
Oaks,	Upper Providence.
Overbrook,*	Lower Merion.
Obelisk,	Frederick.
Ogontz,	Cheltenham.
Ogontz School,	Cheltenham.
Orville,	Hatfield.
Palm,	Upper Hanover.
Penllyn,	Gwynedd.
Pencoyd,	Lower Merion.
Pennsburg,	Borough.
Perkiomenville,	Frederick.
Pleasant Run,	New Hanover.
Plymouth Meeting,	Plymouth.
Port Kennedy,	Upper Merion.
Port Providence,	Upper Providence.
Pottstown,	Borough.
Prospectville,	Horsham.
Providence Square,	Lower Providence.
Red Hill,	Upper Hanover.
Rosemont,	Lower Merion.
Royersford,	Borough.

* Branch office of Philadelphia, but in this county.

Name.					*Located in.*
Rudy,	.	.	.	.	Upper Salford.
Rydal,	.	.	.	.	Abington.
Salfordville,	.	.	.	.	Upper Salford.
Schwenksville,	.	.	.	.	Perkiomen.
Shannonville,	.	.	.	.	Lower Providence.
Skippack,	.	.	.	.	Skippack.
Souderton,	.	.	.	.	Borough.
Spring House,	.	.	.	.	Gwynedd.
Sumneytown,	.	.	.	.	Marlborough.
Sanatoga,	.	.	.	.	Lower Pottsgrove.
Sassamansville,	.	.	.	.	Douglass.
Spring Mount,	.	.	.	.	Frederick.
Stowe,	.	.	.	.	Pottstown.
Swedeland,	.	.	.	.	Upper Merion.
Telford,	.	.	.	.	Franconia.
Three Tons,	.	.	.	.	Upper Dublin.
Trappe,	.	.	.	.	Upper Providence.
Tylersport,	.	.	.	.	Upper Salford.
Terwood,	.	.	.	.	Moreland.
Weldon,	.	.	.	.	Abington.
West Conshohocken,	.	.	.	.	Borough.
West Point,	.	.	.	.	Gwynedd.
William Penn,	.	.	.	.	Whitemarsh.
Willow Grove,	.	.	.	.	Moreland.
Worcester,	.	.	.	.	Worcester.
Woxall,	.	.	.	.	Upper Salford.
Wyncote,	.	.	.	.	Cheltenham.

Name.				*Located in.*
Wynnewood,	.	.	.	Lower Merion.
Yerkes,	.	.	.	Upper Providence.
Zieglersville,	.	.	.	Frederick.

MONEY-ORDER OFFICES IN THE COUNTY.

(September 1st, 1891.)

Ambler,	Linfield,
Bryn Mawr,	Norristown,
Collegeville,	North Wales,
Conshohocken,	Pennsburg,
Haverford College,	Pottstown,
Lansdale.	Royersford,

Skippack.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Abington Friends School,	.	.	Abington.
Bryn Mawr College,	.	.	Bryn Mawr.
North Wales Academy,		.	North Wales.
Ogontz Ladies' Seminary,	.	.	Cheltenham.
St. Charles Borromeo Seminary,		.	Lower Merion,
The Hill School,	.	.	Pottstown.
Ursinus College,	.	.	Collegeville.

THE END.

Thank you for your order !