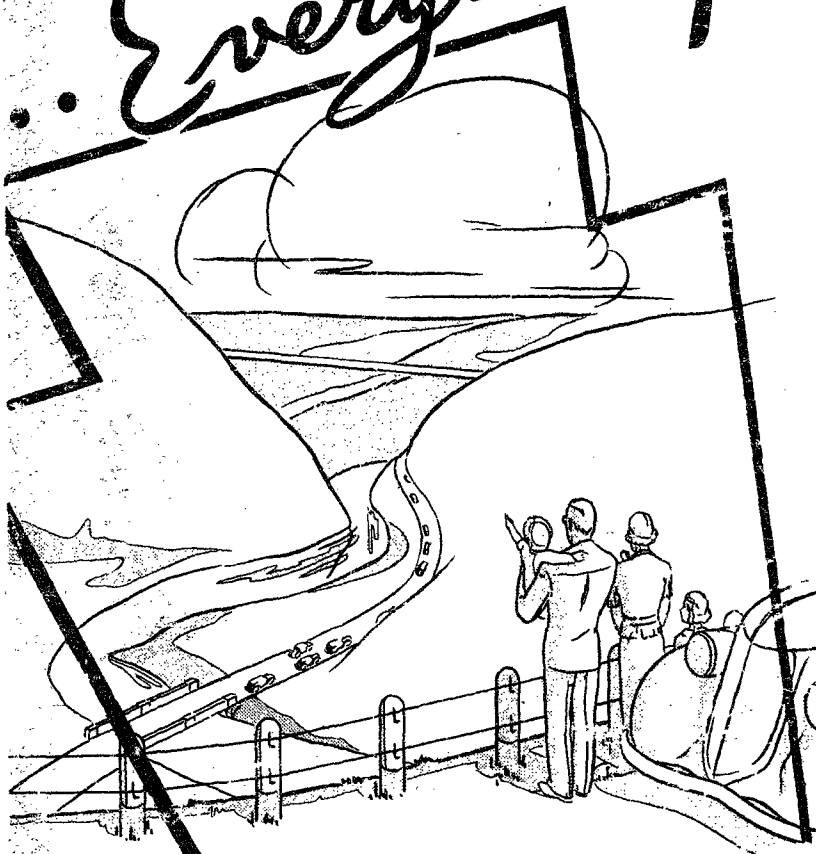


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Everything!



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Its woods and templed hills

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Pennsylvania Has Everything

THIRD EDITION — OCTOBER 1937

See and Love Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania,
Land of rocks and rills,
Woods and templed hills;
Lakes and falls and mountains grand,
Gorgeous as in any land—
'Tis these we praise.

Pennsylvania,
With more than twenty score
Spots of great historic lore:
Valley Forge and Brandywine,
Gettysburg and every shrine—
'Tis these we love.

Orson N. Ritzman

Published for free distribution by

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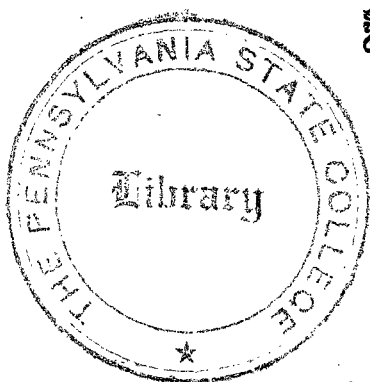
Orson N. Ritzman, *Executive Secretary*
9 North Fourth Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Take Time to be Safe

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HOSPITALITY

Nowhere in America are there finer hotels and inns than in Pennsylvania. Good food and courteous service await motorists in every section of the State.



GUESTS

for a day,
week or
month

YOU ARE WELCOME

PENNSYLVANIA

Penn's "Land of the Forest"



Dear Motorists: Pennsylvania welcomes you. We want you to "see the scenic state".

Every public school boy and girl in the United States know the story of Pennsylvania, how it became the arch of the thirteen original colonies, thus deriving its sloganized name of "*Keystone State*"; the part its inhabitants played in creating America; the role assumed by its patriots in preserving the Union, especially in that decisive battle of the Civil War at Gettysburg. They know that it was in Philadelphia that the Liberty Bell proclaimed the news of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776; that the "City of Brotherly Love" housed the first Continental Congress and was the seat of the Nation's capital in its infancy. They have the picture of Betsy Ross making the first American flag vividly impressed upon their minds.

Hardly a citizen of the United States anywhere but who knows Pennsylvania as a leading industrial state, ranking high in its manufactures; a center for iron and steel and coal.

But Pennsylvania's greatest asset has never been justly publicised. It is its scenic beauty.

Travel where one will, it is while motoring over Pennsylvania's 30,000 miles of good roads that one can enjoy the thrills of entralling scenery that immediately captivates old and young.

True, Pennsylvania's gigantic network of main highways is so splendid that one can motor across the entire state, from east to west or north to south, in a single day. It accommodates probably more "through traffic" than any other state in the Union.

This year, however, a real effort is being put forth to give the people of other states the intrinsic facts anent Pennsylvania's marvelous mountain scenery, gorgeous panoramas of matchless pictures of natural beauty. A liberal effort is under way to broadcast from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the true story of the "Land of Penn."

Pennsylvania offers diversified landscape. One can enjoy the cool breezes of the high elevations, the picturesque valleys skirting winding streams, the soothing quietness in the fastnesses of the forests, the thrilling grandeur of its many lakes, the superabundance of its magnificent waterfalls, or the reaction of a restful stay in one of its hundreds of farm communities.

It is to urge you, into whose hands this booklet has found its way, to SEE and KNOW Pennsylvania as the scenic state it truly is. Don't hurry across its splendid highways and fine byways. Primarily, we ask you to "Take time to be safe," but our aim, too, is to ask you to dwell within its borders for a day, a week, or month and longer. Guests, you are WELCOME.



PENNSYLVANIA



Area: 45,126 square miles.

Population: 9,631,350 (1930 Census).

Name and Origin: The Dutch claim to this territory was established when Henry Hudson in the Half Moon anchored in Delaware Bay, although he did not land. Trading posts were established after 1614, but the first settlement was made by the Swedes in 1638, when John Printz built New Gottenburg on Tinicum Island. In March, 1938, the State of Pennsylvania will commemorate the founding of white civilization in its borders—the settlement of Pennsylvania by the Swedish colonists. Pennsylvania was named in honor of Admiral William Penn, the father of William Penn, the founder of the province. William Penn, the Friend, received a charter in 1681 from Charles II of Great Britain for land in America that was given the name of “Pennsylvania” (Penn’s Woods) by the King. The name “Pennsylvania” was used for many years by William Penn and his sons, Thomas and Richard, to designate the province. The grant was made in settlement of a debt of 16,000 pounds which King Charles and the British Government owed Admiral Penn. The charter was granted March 4, 1681.

The founder of the province convened a General Assembly at Chester, December 4, 1682, when three laws were enacted during a session of four days. The province and territories (Pennsylvania and Delaware) were divided into three counties each, Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks for the former, and New Castle, Kent, and Sussex for the latter.

The first General Assembly was convened by proclamation issued by the proprietor who set forth that the assemblage was to include all residents of the province.

Penn granted three charters: one in 1682, the second one in 1683, and the third in 1701. Pennsylvania was governed under the latter charter until the Constitution of 1776 was framed during the period of the Revolution.

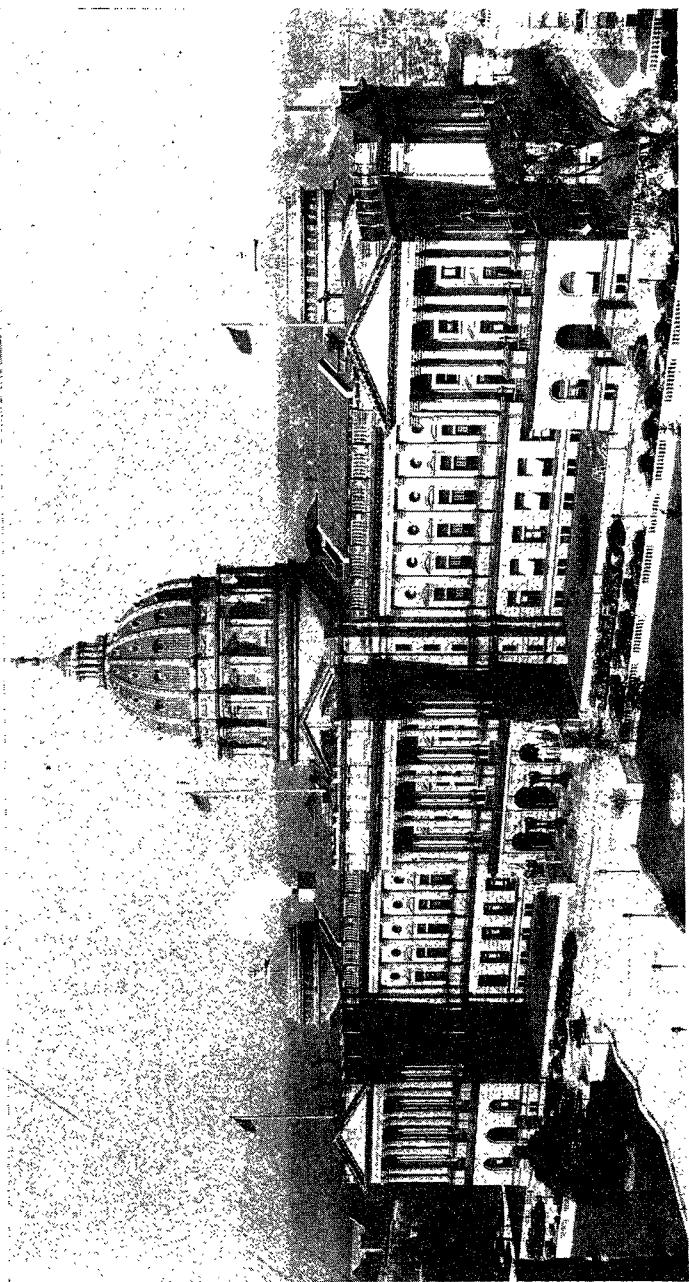
Penn’s invitation to Continental Europeans to come to his province brought to Pennsylvania a mixture of the English Quakers, Scotch-Irish, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Dutch, French, French Huguenot, Swedes, and every type of German.

The terms “Commonwealth,” as applied to the province, and “General Assembly,” as the official name for the law-making body of Pennsylvania, were originated by Penn and remain in the Constitution in force at the present time.

The United States was born on Pennsylvania soil. At Philadelphia was adopted the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence was written and signed there, the Treaty of Peace that ended the Revolutionary War was ratified at that place, and there also later the Constitution of the United States formulated.

Boundaries and Topography: The Commonwealth is one of the Middle Atlantic group of states, and is bounded on the north by Lake Erie and New York, on the east by New York and New Jersey, on the south by Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia, and on the west by Ohio and Lake Erie.

Her topography is varied, having more level land to the east and rising to a higher altitude westward. The Appalachian Range traverses the central part from northeast to southwest, a high mountain range being in the extreme west, and another lower plain running down to the shores of Lake Erie. Most of her rivers are important in navigation and industry—the Ohio, the Susquehanna, the Delaware, the Allegheny, the Monongahela, and the Youghiogheny. Her area is 45,126 square miles, and she ranks 32nd in size among the several states. The highest peak in the Commonwealth is Mt. Davis on Negro Mountain, Somerset County, with an elevation of 3,213 feet above sea level.



STATE CAPITOL, HARRISBURG. ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN AMERICA

Forests: Almost half the land area of Pennsylvania is forested. There are approximately 13,200,000 acres of forest land—about one and one-third acres per inhabitant.

The forests are well distributed among most of the counties of the Commonwealth, although the most extensively wooded areas are in the mountainous sections and the northern highlands. Only 16 counties have less than 100,000 acres each of forests, and only eight counties less than 50,000 acres. Four counties each have approximately a half million acres or more of forest land. The total forest area of these four counties—McKean, Potter, Clearfield, and Centre—is 2,171,000 acres. Adding the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, and Elk, makes seven adjoining counties in north-central Pennsylvania, which although they comprise but 16 per cent of the entire land area of the Commonwealth, contain more than 25 per cent of the forest area.

The forests of Pennsylvania are rich in tree species. Typically northern trees extend southward along the mountains, and many southern species extend north in the lowlands. There are about 110 different trees, more than half of which are classed as important timber trees.

Of Pennsylvania's 13,200,000 acres of forest land, 1,649,439 acres are included in the State Forests (March 1, 1936). Forest lands administered by the Board of Game Commissioners total 491,586 acres. The present area of the Allegheny National Forest is approximately 383,929 acres, although it includes within its borders a gross forest area of 740,000 acres.

The State Forests, located in 34 different counties, have been acquired during the past 38 years at an average cost of \$2.43 an acre. It is estimated that the present value of these forest lands is in excess of \$20,000,000. The receipts from the State Forests total \$981,208.69, of which \$623,174.18 have been placed in the State School Fund.

Approximately 3,000 miles of forest roads and 4,000 miles of trails have been constructed and are being maintained in the State Forests. There are 427 State-owned buildings valued at approximately \$695,105. Fifty-seven of the Commonwealth's 144 forest fire observation stations are located upon the State owned lands.

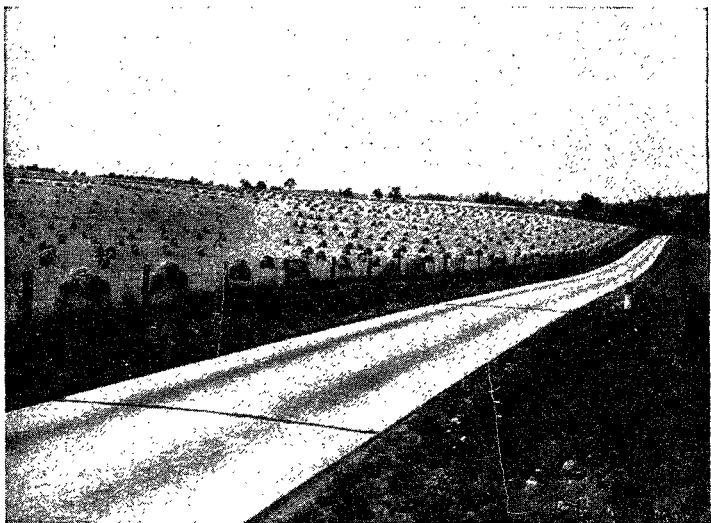
Forty-four of the 127 Primary State Game Refuges and 24 of the 65 auxiliary refuges are situated in the State Forests.

The Commonwealth maintains four large forest tree nurseries, with an annual capacity of 15,000,000 trees. A total of 49,000,000 trees have been planted in the State Forests. These plantations cover 31,296 acres. Private owners of forest land in Pennsylvania have planted 153,000,000 trees which have been purchased from the Department's nurseries. In all, more than 147,000,000 trees have been shipped from the Department nurseries since the establishment of the first nursery at Mont Alto in 1904.

Waters: Pennsylvania is drained by three important river systems: the Delaware in the east, the Susquehanna in the middle, and the Ohio in the west, covering 14.3%, 46.4%, and 35.4% of the total area of the State, respectively; and three minor systems: the Potomac in the middle south covering 3.5% of the area, Lake Erie in the northwest covering 1.1%, and the Genesee in the middle north section, draining 0.2% into Lake Ontario. Records of stream flow are made at 100 gauging stations. The water surface covers 294 square miles, which does not include any portion of Lake Erie. Natural lakes and ponds are relatively small and are found in the glacial areas in the northern part of the State, more especially in the northeast portion. The largest is Conneaut Lake in Crawford County, with an area of 928 acres. The next largest is Harvey Lake in Luzerne County, with 659 acres. The largest artificial body of water is the Pymatuning Lake in Crawford County, covering 17,200 acres, built to regulate the flow of the Shenango and Beaver Rivers. The next in size is Lake Wallenpaupack in

Pike and Wayne Counties, a storage reservoir for hydroelectric purposes with an area of 5,760 acres.

The first water works system operated in Pennsylvania was built to supply Schaefferstown, in Lebanon County, in 1732. The first water works pumping plant was built at Bethlehem in 1754, and the third system to be built was a steam pumping plant at Philadelphia in 1801.



WHEAT HARVEST ALONG A TYPICAL PENNSYLVANIA HIGHWAY

Agriculture: Pennsylvania is one of the greatest industrial states, and yet agriculture represents a larger investment of capital than either mining or the manufacture of primary metals. The Commonwealth has 172,419 farms.

The farm land is so situated as to permit the cultivation of a great variety of crops. The elevation ranges from practically sea level to 3,000 feet and the crop growing season from 100 to 207 days. This range makes possible the general cultivation of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and grasses.

Among all the states, Pennsylvania ranks first in the production of buckwheat; first in cigar leaf tobacco; first in value of potatoes; third in value of hay; fourth in value of apples; and ninth in winter wheat. A higher acre yield of wheat is secured in Pennsylvania than is secured in Kansas, and the acre yield of corn is greater than in Iowa.

Pennsylvania is one of the five leading livestock states east of the Mississippi River, being surpassed only by Illinois, Ohio, New York, and Wisconsin. The aggregate value of livestock on farms in the Commonwealth on January 1 represented one-third of the total in all the North Atlantic States. In value of dairy cows, Pennsylvania stands fifth among all states, being surpassed only by Iowa, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin.

Poultry is found on practically every farm. The flocks produce eggs worth annually more than \$35,000,000.

Minerals: Pennsylvania leads all other states in mineral production. The principal products in order of value are coal, cement, natural gas, petroleum, slate, clay, and iron.

The Commonwealth has built her industries largely on these basic elements. She produces nearly one-half the steel of the country, shipping to all parts of the world. This output of iron, steel, and coal is greater than that of any nation in the world, except the United States.

Pittsburgh is regarded as the center of the greatest metal production ever attained in one locality. Its supplies of iron ore come mostly from Minnesota, and its operations have made more millionaires than any other single industrial center in the country.

The chief port is Philadelphia. It was the capital of the United States from 1790 to 1800. Erie, on Lake Erie, is a lakeport city. Scranton is the greatest hard coal center of the country and also manufactures much silk. Harrisburg is the Capital, and is important as a railroad and distribution center.

Manufactures: According to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Internal Affairs, there were 18,204 industrial establishments in Pennsylvania in 1934, employing 958,470 men and 269,570 women, and paying in wages and salaries a total of \$1,311,-890,700. At the close of 1934, steam railroads were operating 12,463 miles of line in Pennsylvania. The mileage of electric railways operating in the Commonwealth was 2,622.

Higher Education: The Commonwealth offers higher educational opportunity to its youth in practically every possible field. There are 55 fully accredited colleges and universities in Pennsylvania. 13 State-owned Teachers Colleges, and one State-owned Training School for Teachers. Each of these institutions is authorized to grant baccalaureate degrees.

Higher education in Pennsylvania dates back to the early colonial days, growing from school foundations laid by William Penn soon after he first landed in 1682. First school in State was at Tinicum Island, in 1643, built by Governor John Printz. The University of Pennsylvania traces its beginning to the year 1740, and Moravian Seminary was founded in 1742. By the middle of the nineteenth century most of our colleges and universities were in existence.

Catalogues and other information concerning any higher institution of learning in Pennsylvania may be obtained upon request to the President or Registrar of the respective college or university.

State Capital and Capital Buildings, William Penn first arrived in America late in 1682 and as Philadelphia was then just in the process of being laid out into lots he stopped in Chester. The first General Assembly of the Province was held there and there the "Great Law" was passed. The following year the Provincial Government was established in Philadelphia, which remained the Capital until 1799, when Lancaster became the Capital on the first Monday of November. By an Act approved February 21, 1810, Harrisburg was declared to be the Capital after 1812. From that date Harrisburg has been the Capital of Pennsylvania.

By an Act passed in 1816 the erection of a capitol building was authorized, and the two wings of the building were built. In 1819 the completion of the building was authorized. The General Assembly occupied the building on January 2, 1821. An extension was authorized in 1864.

In 1893 a building for the State Department and Library was authorized and \$500,000 was appropriated for its construction. It was occupied by the offices of the Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, State Treasurer, and Auditor General, and also the State Library. This building was later entirely occupied by the Library and Museum. With the completion of the South Office Building Number 2 (Education Building) the State Library was removed to new quarters in that building and the Museum occupies the entire old building.

The main building of the Capitol was destroyed by fire at noon February 2, 1897. The General Assembly had been in session, and on the following day, February third, the Senate met in the Supreme Court Room, located in the south wing, and the House assembled in the United States District Court Room, in the post office building. Sessions of the two Houses were held February 3rd and February 4th in those rooms; arrangements having been made, the General Assembly on February 8th and for the balance of the session of 1897, occupied Grace Methodist Church Harrisburg.



LOOKING SOUTH FROM PETER'S MOUNTAIN, IN DAUPHIN COUNTY, FROM A VANTAGE POINT ON ROUTE 225

The Act of April 14, 1897, P. L. 19, supplemented by the Act of July 18, 1901, P. L. 713, authorized the erection of the present building, which was rapidly constructed and was dedicated by President Theodore Roosevelt on October 4, 1906.

The main capitol building is "E" shaped in plan, included in a rectangle 520 feet long and 254 feet wide.

The exterior is of Vermont granite and rises five floors above the main floor, surmounted by a magnificent dome of fine proportion, which strongly reminiscent of the dome of St. Peter's at Rome.

The interior is sumptuously finished in marble, mahogany, bronze, and tiling and adorned with appropriate decorations and by mural paintings by artist of great reputation. The interior of the Rotunda is most impressive and the great paintings by Edwin A. Abbey in the lunettes and pendentives of the dome are not the least of the attractions of the Capitol.

The paintings in the lunettes in the north corridor by W. B. Van Ingen are notable as portraying incidents in the life of the settler colonists. The series of wall paintings in the Governor's Reception Room by Violet Oakley present the spiritual life of William Penn and his lofty vision of freedom and justice for the people of Pennsylvania.

Another notable mural by Edwin A. Abbey, called the "Apotheosis of Pennsylvania," occupies the wall at the speaker's end of the House of Representatives, and on either side two other fine pictures by Abbey. In the flat dome of the same room is another painting by Abbey. In the round windows above the main windows of both House and Senate the stained glass was designed by W. B. Van Ingen. The mural paintings in the Senate Chamber were done by Violet Oakley.



LAUREL AND RHODODENDRON BLOOM PROFUSELY IN MANY PENNSYLVANIA MOUNTAIN AREAS

The wall paintings in the Supreme Court Room, also by Miss Oakley, are a very remarkable series illustrating the history of the origin and growth of human law.

Among the other art treasures of the Capitol are Rothermel's famous painting of "The Battle of Gettysburg" occupying an entire wall in the Museum, and Barnard's great sculptural groups flanking the main western entrance to the Capitol building.

State records give the amount of \$10,073,174.00 as the total cost of the Capitol building, exclusive of furnishings.

The South Office Building (Number 1) was authorized in 1919. It has seven stories and basement and is 292 feet by 87 feet, a well planned and simply designed building, well but not extravagantly finished, costing \$3,250,000.00.

In 1919, just after the World War, the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Bridge was authorized as a memorial to the citizens of Pennsylvania who served in the military and naval forces of the United States in the World War. The City of Harrisburg contributed \$300,000.00 toward the cost, which approximated \$4,000,000.00. The bridge has a roadway 56 feet wide and two sidewalks each 10 feet 8 inches wide. The total length is 2,657 feet. As a result of this improvement and the great width of State Street, the eastern approach to the Capitol begins at the top of Allison Hill, nearly one and one half miles away.

The most distinguishing feature is at the west end, where two rectangular pylons each 25 feet by 16 feet rise 143 feet in the air, the walls slightly tapering. The last 23 feet of each pylon consists of a gigantic eagle in highly conventional form, facing the Capitol, standing as guardians of the liberties of the people.

The North Office Building exactly balances the South Office Building, (Number 1), being the same area and height and almost the same design. It was completed and occupied in 1929 at a cost of \$3,000,000.00.

The South Office Building (Number 2), sometimes called the Education Building, was authorized in 1929. It is a tremendously large building, five stories high, with two basements, 472 feet long and 82 feet wide, with a semi-circular auditorium wing the same height, 150 feet long and 110 feet wide. The auditorium seats 1,800 persons. The decorations of the walls and ceiling are of absorbing historical and scientific interest.

In this building is located the State Library and the Law Library with every modern facility, also the offices of the Department of Public Instruction and other departments.

State Flag: The State Flag of Pennsylvania is described in the Act approved June 13, 1907. This act states that the official flag of the Commonwealth "shall be of blue, same color as the blue field in the flag of the United States, and of the following dimensions and design: The length, or height, of the staff to be nine feet, including brass spearhead and ferrule; the fly of the said flag to be six feet two inches, and to be four feet six inches on the staff, in the center of the flag there shall be embroidered in silk, the same on both sides of the flag, the coat of arms of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in proportionate size; the edges to be trimmed with knotted fringe of yellow silk, two and one-half inches wide; a cord, with tassels, to be attached to the staff at the spearhead, to be eight feet six inches long, and composed of white and blue silk strands."

State Colors: Blue and gold.

State Flower: Mountain Laurel.

State Bird: Ruffed Grouse.

STATE PARKS

Symbol (SP)

State Parks are those lands of considerable extent representing typical scenery in Pennsylvania and providing varied forms of outdoor recreation.

Childs, Pike County, off Route 209 at Dingman's Ferry. Series of beautiful waterfalls amidst wooded surroundings. Picnicking. (52 acres in area)—See Dingman's Ferry.

Caledonia, Franklin County, Route 30, between Gettysburg and Chambersburg. Swimming, tenting, picnicking, and golfing. Old blacksmith shop and remains of iron furnace established in 1837 by Thaddeus Stevens. (5000 acres in area)—See Fayetteville.

Cook Forest, Clarion and Jefferson Counties, northeast of Clarion. Contains one of the few remaining tracts of virgin timber in the State. Cabins, tenting, picnicking, swimming, hiking, horse-back riding, exquisite scenery. (6,500 acres in area)—See Cooksburg.

Presque Isle, Erie County at Erie. Popular summer resort. Miles of bathing beach, picnicking, fishing, and boating. (4,370 acres in area)—See Erie.

Pymatuning, Crawford County at Jamestown, 15 miles from Meadville and 10 miles from Greenville on Route 58. Largest artificial lake within the State; 18 miles long and with a 70-mile shore line. Picnicking, swimming, boating, and fishing. Wild Life Preserve, 17,000 acres area of lake and 528 acres in Park area.—See Jamestown and Espyville.

Ralph Stover, Bucks County, between Routes 611 and 32, north of Doylestown. Old miller's residence and ruins of mill. Cabins, picnicking, and swimming. (27 acres in area).



A QUIET HOUR IN ONE OF PENNSYLVANIA'S BEAUTIFUL
STATE PARKS

STATE MONUMENTS

Symbol (H)

State monuments are those holdings established for public use wholly or dominantly because of their historic archeological or scientific interest.

Bushy Run, Westmoreland County, 15 miles southeast of Pittsburgh, between Routes 22 and 30. Site of Bushy Run Battlefield.—See Harrison City.

Drake Well, Crawford County, north of Titusville, site of the world's first successful oil well.—See Titusville.

Fort Necessity, Fayette County, southeast of Uniontown. Site of the Battle of Great Meadows, which marked the beginning of the French and Indian War.—See Uniontown.

James Buchanan, Franklin County, on Route 16, southeast of McConnellsburg (Route 30) or just west of Mercersburg. Birthplace of the only Pennsylvanian who served as President of the United States—See McConnellsburg and Mercersburg.

Valley Forge, Montgomery and Chester Counties, southeast of Phoenixville, on Route 23. Site of the encampment of Washington and his army during the winter of 1777-78. Picnicking —See Valley Forge under alphabetical list of towns.

Washington's Crossing, Bucks County, southeast of New Hope, on Route 32, marks the spot where the Continental army crossed the Delaware in the winter of 1776. The whole countryside in the vicinity of the Park is rich in Revolutionary landmarks. Picnicking, tenting, swimming, and nature study in the wild flower preserve at Bowman's Hill.—See Washington Crossing

Conrad Weiser, Berks County, Route 422 between Harrisburg and Reading. 25 acres. Homestead and burial place of famous Indian interpreter; museum.

Fort Washington, Montgomery County, Route 309. 360 acres. Militia Hill and Fort Hill sites of Continental army fortifications.—See Ambler.

FORESTS Recreational Reserves *Symbol (F)*

State Recreational Reserves are those areas which in most cases lack scenic distinction but supply such opportunity for active recreations as entitles them to be considered a part of the State's responsibility.

Clear Creek, Jefferson County, north of Brookville. Cabins, picnicking, and swimming.

Colton Point, Tioga County, southwest of Wellsboro. Picnicking. Beautiful mountains views.

Cowans Gap, Fulton County, northeast of McConnellsburg, off Route 522. Route 322 or off Route 30 at Fort Loudon. Cabins and swimming

Kooser Lake, Somerest County, northwest of Somerset. Lake swimming, picnicking, cabins, and tenting



VIEW OF WEISER PARK FROM ROUTE 422 SHOWING THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN IN THE BACKGROUND

Parker Dam, Clearfield County, northwest of Clearfield. Swimming, picnicking, and cabins.

Peck's Pond, Pike County, northeast of Stroudsburg, off Route 602. Swimming.

Promised Land Lake, Pike County, north of Stroudsburg. Cabins, tenting, picnicking, fishing, boating, swimming, and beautiful lake scenery.

Snow Hill Lake, Monroe County, north of Stroudsburg, off Route 290. Picnicking and swimming.

Whipple Dam, Huntingdon County, southeast of Pine Grove Mills, off Route 545. Swimming and picnicking.

Whirl's End, Sullivan County, northwest of Laporte, on Route 115, along the Loyalsock Creek. Beautiful natural scenery, cabins, swimming, and recreation areas.

Wayside Areas

Symbol (F)

State waysides are those small areas situated along or close to highways or improved roads.

Big Spring, Perry County, off Route 274, near Concord. Picnicking.

Black Moshannon, Centre County, seven miles east of Philipsburg; lake swimming, cabins, recreational area, and trap shooting.

Cherry Springs, Potter County, on Route 44, southwest of Galeton. Picnicking.

Colerain, Huntingdon County, on Route 45, between Water Street and State College. Picnicking and fishing. Trail leads to Ice Caves.



RECREATION IN COLERAIN PARK

Greenwood Furnace, Huntingdon County, northwest of Lewistown. Lake swimming and picnicking.

Halfway, Union County, northwest of Mifflinburg. Lake swimming and picnicking.

Joyce Kilmer, Union County, on Route 45, between Woodward and Hartleton. Dedicated to the author of "Trees". Picnicking.

Kettle Creek, Clinton County, northwest of Renovo. Picnicking and swimming.

Mont Alto, Franklin County, on Route 997, accessible from Mont Alto, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, and Route 30. Picnicking.

Pine Grove Furnace, Cumberland County, off Route 11 near Centerville, or off Route 30 at Caledonia, west of Chambersburg. Picnicking and lake swimming.

Ravensburg, Clinton County, east of Lock Haven. Picnicking.

Reed's Gap, Mifflin County, east of Milroy. Picnicking and swimming.

S. B. Elliott, Clearfield County, northwest of Clearfield and east of DuBois. Cabins, picnic, and recreation areas.

Sideling Hill, Fulton County, on Route 30, northwest of McConnellsburg. Picnicking and camping.

Sizerville, Cameron County, off Route 155, northeast of Emporium. Picnicking and swimming.

Tea Springs, Clinton County, northwest of Mifflinburg. Picnic area.

Forest Monuments

Symbol (F)

Forest Monuments are those areas of botanical or historic interest.

Alan Seeger, Huntingdon County, west from Route 322, near Detweiler Run. Named for young American poet who lost his life in France during the World War. Picnicking.

Bear Meadows, Centre County, southeast of Boalsburg. Quagmire of 350 acres is a botanists' paradise.

Detweiler Run, Huntingdon County, west from Route 322. Typical primeval forest; dense undergrowth of conifers, rhododendrons, and hardwoods; white pines and hemlocks; last stand of wolves in the State.

McConnel Narrows, Union County, south of Route 45, south of Aaronsburg. Magnificent rocky scenery, swimming, canoeing and fishing in Penn's Creek.

Mount Logan, Clinton County, southeast of Lock Haven. Fine Coniferous trees. Picnic area.

Ole Bull, Potter County, north at Renovo, on Route 144; south at Galeton, on Route 144. Site of the colony established by the famous Norwegian violinist. Swimming and picnicking.

Snyder Middleworth, Snyder County, north from Route 522, at Beaver Springs. 425 acres, of which 250 acres are a part of the original Penn's Woods. Picnicking.

State Forest Lookouts

Symbol (F)

State Forest Lookouts are those small areas affording exceptional scenic views at a high altitude.

Leonard Harrison, Tioga County, southwest of Wellsboro. Beautiful panoramic view of Pine Creek Gorge. Picnicking.

Martin's Hill, Bedford County, Route 326, south of Bedford. One of the highest peaks in the State. Magnificent view from observation tower.

Mount Riansares, Clinton County, Route 880, northwest of Logantown.

FISHING

Pennsylvania fishing has been definitely on the upgrade during the past ten years. An intensive stream stocking program, backed by ten major fish farms which are maintained through the Fishermen's License Fund, has been largely responsible for improvement in fishing in the inland waters of the Commonwealth. During 1935 the hatcheries produced 604,913,886 fish of the various species, ranging in size from fry to adult. Of this number distributed to public waters, 1,248,356 were brook trout, brown trout, and rainbow trout, varying from legal six-inch size to 14 inches in length.

Major fish farms or hatcheries are Pleasant Mount, Wayne County, having more water under cultivation for fish growing than

any other hatchery in the United States; Corry, Erie County; Union City, Erie County; Erie, Erie County; Tionesta, Forest County; Reynoldsdale, Bedford County; Bellefonte, Centre County Spring Creek, Centre County; Torresdale, Philadelphia County, and Huntsdale. Cumberland County At any of these hatcheries visitors are welcome, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. every day in the week.

While trout streams are to be found in most sections, the most famous trout fishing areas are in the North-Tier counties. Potter and Tioga; the northeastern counties, Pike, Monroe, and Wayne; the north central counties, Clinton, Lycoming, and Sullivan; and the central counties, Centre, Union, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry.

Outstanding of warm water streams and lakes in which black bass, pickerel, wall-eyed pike, sunfish, catfish, and suckers are found are the North Branch of the Susquehanna River from Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, to the New York State Line; the Delaware River from Easton to the New York State Line; the Upper Allegheny River; Lake Wallenpaupack in Pike and Wayne Counties; Conneaut Lake in Crawford County; the Juniata River and its Raystown Branch extending from Duncannon, Perry County, where it joins the Susquehanna, to Bedford, in Bedford County.

Many of the best fishing streams in Pennsylvania are easily accessible over good roads. Sunday fishing is legal.

Following are open seasons for game fishes, and regulations governing size limits and creel limits.

Trout, Charr, commonly called brook trout or any species of trout except lake or salmon.

Season, April 15th to July 31st.

Size, Not less than six inches.

Number, (One day) combined species: Fifteen.

Trout, Lake or Salmon.

Season, July 1st to September 29th.

Size, (No size)

Number, (One day) Twenty-five.

Bass, Small and large mouth.

Season, July 1st to November 30th.

Size, Not less than nine inches.

Number, (One day) combined species: Ten.

Bass, White, Rock, Crappie, Strawberry or Calico.

Season, July 1st to November 30th.

Size, Not less than six inches.

Number, (One day) combined species: Fifteen.

Pike Perch, Otherwise called wall-eyed pike or Susquehanna Salmon.

Season, July 1st to November 30th.

Size, Not less than twelve inches.

Number, (One day) Ten.

Pickerel

Season, July 1st to November 30th.

Size, Not less than twelve inches.

Number, (One day) Fifteen.

Muskellunge, (or Western and Northern Pike)

Season, July 1st to November 30th.

Size, Not less than twenty-two inches.

Number, (One day) Three.

Yellow Perch

Season, Any time of year.

Size, No size.

Number, (One day) Twenty-five.

Sunfish

Season, Any time of year.

Size, No size.

Number, (One day) Twenty-five.

Catfish

Season, Any time of year.

Size, No size.

Number, (One day) Twenty-five.