

HISTORY
OF
BEDFORD AND SOMERSET
COUNTIES
PENNSYLVANIA

WITH GENEALOGICAL AND PERSONAL HISTORY

BEDFORD COUNTY

BY

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SOMERSET COUNTY

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CHAPTER XV.

PROGRESS MADE FROM 1800 TO 1830.

The census of 1800, the first taken after its creation, places the population of Somerset county at 10,188. This would include that part of the county which a few years later was cut off when Cambria county was created. As we do not have the statistics of this census by townships, it cannot be definitely stated whether the population of Londonderry township, as it was annexed, enters into this computation or not, but probably it did. Aside from the total population we have no data that is derived from this census, but from the records for the same year in the commissioners' office we glean what appears in the following table:

Township.	No. of Acres of Cleared Land.	No. of Horses.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Houses.	No. of Cabins.	No. of Taxables.
Brothers Valley	4,476	301	441	121	80	290
Elk Lick	2,942	224	329	41	89	185
Millford	3,211	195	262	27	134	172
Quemahoning	2,428	280	433	33	173	272
Somerset	5,403	329	451	100	138	329
Stony Creek	2,390	158	250	8	102	141
Southampton	2,130	141	189	90	..	94
Turkeyfoot	4,776	265	435	79	120	273
	27,756	1,893	2,790	499	836	1,756

The table shows that in the five years that have elapsed since the creation of the county there has been a gain of 482 in the number of taxables, a gain of 353 in the number of houses and cabins, while the gain in the cleared lands amounts to 4,729 acres, thus showing that the intervening years have not been years of idleness on the part of those that we must still look upon as being the pioneers of the county.

There has also been an increase of 400 in the number of horses over the age of four years, while in neat cattle of the same age the gain has been 643 head. At this time there were 237 persons who were returned by the assessors as having occupations other than that of farmers and laborers. In the entire county there were twenty-eight gristmills and thirty-eight sawmills. There were also six fulling mills, these deriving their patronage from such of the people who spun and wove their own wool into cloth, and this may be said to have included al-

most every farmer who possessed a flock of sheep. There were also twenty-eight inns, or taverns, most of which were in the townships through which the Glades and Pennsylvania roads passed.

From the United States census taken in 1810 we again only obtain the figures for the total population of the county. These figures show that the entire population of the county in that year was 11,285, an increase of 1,097 in ten years. But in this interval the county had lost the considerable area of territory that was taken from it when Cambria county was created. It is true that the portion then lost was very thinly settled. While we have nothing else from which to determine what was then lost other than the list of taxables for Cambria township, we may safely say that the population of that district might have been as much as six hundred. So, making due allowance for this loss, there had nevertheless been a substantial gain.

For all other statistics belonging to this period we must again find them on the assessments as returned to the commissioners' office by the several township assessors. We find from these returns that the number of acres of cleared land had risen to 48,874, a gain of 21,118 acres in the entire county, from which the forest had been cleared away and the land brought under cultivation. The subjoined table shows the number of dwellings in each township and their character:

	Cabins.	Houses.
Addison Township	93	12
Allegheny	31	15
Brothers Valley	115	125
Conemaugh	53	15
Elk Lick	73	65
Milford	90	91
Quemahoning	144	80
Somerset Borough	2	68
Somerset Township	121	118
Southampton .....	..	54
Stony Creek	64	71
Turkeyfoot	79	12
	901	713

The foregoing table thus showing a gain of 65 in the number of cabins, and again of 214 houses, while the number of taxables for the county was 2,190, a gain of 434. There were 2,727 head of horses that were four years old and upwards; the neat cattle of the same age numbered 3,468; the increase in these two kinds of live stock being 834 and 678, respectively. Of sheep and swine there are no statistics known. At this time there were in the county thirty-five grist mills, forty-five saw mills, four fulling and carding mills, and four oil mills.

In the decade between 1820 and 1830 marked progress has again been shown, for the county has made a gain of 3,851 in

the number of its inhabitants, and this, too, in the face of the fact that there had been a considerable emigration from these parts to the state of Ohio, which at that time was "the West," and the mecca of all those who thought to better their condition by seeking homes beyond the mountains. Ten thousand eight hundred and thirty-four additional acres of land had been cleared; this means many more new farms as having been commenced, as well as the further enlargement of the older ones. Of houses there are 452 more in 1830 than in 1820, while in the same period there has been a very small loss in the number of cabins, showing that the cabin of the pioneer was passing out of use, and that the people were now better housed, which of itself is ample evidence of the prosperity of the county. The assessors also show that there were 107 stills and 56 taverns in the county.

From the census of 1820 we are able to give the population by townships, as shown in the following table, but all other statistics here given are taken from the assessors' returns as found in the office of the county commissioners:

	Population.	Taxables.	Acres of Cleared Land.	Houses.	Cabins.	Horses.	Cattle.	Gristmills.	Sawmills.	Fulling and Carding Mills.	Oil Mills.	Stills.	Taverns.
Addison	861	170	4,089	85	32	156	213	2	2	1	..	4	7
Allegheny	372	83	1,546	15	34	69	82	2	3	..	..	2	3
Brothers Valley	1,683	306	8,613	199	31	360	510	6	5	2	1	9	5
Conemaugh	378	68	1,711	24	29	88	96	2	2	..	1	1	1
Elk Lick	1,197	211	5,373	113	41	261	405	4	3	1	..	10	1
Greenville	394	86	961	42	19	65	75	..	6	..	..	..	..
Jenner	1,129	201	4,969	80	82	311	346	4	5	1	..	3	8
Milford	1,394	254	8,629	112	83	424	533	4	5	1	1	6	3
Quemahoning	796	165	3,244	80	36	162	213	2	2	2	..	5	4
Shade	948	187	1,966	40	85	184	211	3	4	2	..	3	2
Somerset Borough	188	130	450	89	1	48	86	..	..	..	..	..	5
Somerset Township	1,954	365	13,911	173	99	458	592	6	5	3	..	22	10
Southampton	540	108	2,525	40	41	118	155	4	3	..	..	..	..
Stony Creek	754	149	4,514	114	..	230	318	5	7	3	..	4	7
Turkeyfoot	1,138	172	5,286	63	83	227	302	2	4	..	..	11	2
Totals	13,890	2,655	67,787	1,269	696	3,161	4,137	46	56	16	3	80	60

It will be noted that in the decade between 1810 and 1820 the population of the county has increased 2,605, while the area of cleared land is greater by 18,813 acres. There are 556 more houses now than there were in 1810, while the number of cabins shows no increase, but instead a loss of 205. In all other respects there has been material progress.

Coming now to the census of 1830, the data for which has been gathered in the same manner as in that of the one preceding, the showing is as follows:

	Population.	Taxables.	Acres of Cleared Land.	Houses.	Cabins.	Horses.	Cattle.	Gristmills.	Sawmills.	Fulling and Carding Mills.	Oil Mills.	Stillis.	Taverns.
Addison	1,185	255	4,336	127	36	188	269	1	2	2	1	1	3
Allegheny	506	104	1,992	40	40	81	153	3	5	..	..	1	5
Brothers Valley	1,875	400	10,937	....	309	349	618	7	4	1	1	7	3
Conemaugh	767	145	3,989	59	58	159	256	4	4	..	..	1	..
Elk Lick	1,531	276	5,250	151	33	265	558	4	4	4	..	6	1
Greenville	545	119	1,598	48	33	78	129	..	9	..	..	..	..
Jenner	1,167	165	4,451	101	50	168	285	2	4	..	1	5	6
Milford	1,749	356	11,149	153	59	274	457	4	3	4	..	5	2
Quemahoning	1,102	232	4,152	105	36	182	296	2	1	1	..	..	7
Shade	948	226	3,121	71	83	170	342	3	8	3	..	3	4
Somerset Borough	649	161	450	89	3	34	71	..	..	..	..	..	7
Somerset Township	2,515	488	15,158	250	66	359	667	7	7	..	1	22	6
Southampton	710	120	2,670	47	52	111	159	4	8	1	..	1	..
Stony Creek	1,025	163	4,768	91	25	212	474	5	10	2	1	3	2
Turkeyfoot	1,281	225	5,020	80	93	180	540	3	3	2	..	3	..
Totals	17,741	3,274	78,521	1,721	667	2,810	5,274	49	72	22	5	58	46

In this decade the population of the county has increased 3,851; the number of taxables shows a gain of 619; 10,830 more acres of the forest have fallen beneath the woodsman's axe; 452 new houses have been built, and there are 29 less cabins. There appears to have been a loss in the number of horses, but in neat cattle over four years old there has been a gain of 1,137 head. In all other respects it has been a decade of progress.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1840.

Townships.	Population.	Number of Taxables.	Number of Acres of Cleared Land.	Number of Houses.	Number of Cabins.	Number of Horses Over 4 Years.	Number of Neat Cattle Over 4 Years.
Addison	1,301	301	6,560	179	43	309	347
Allegheny	633	138	3,287	58	52	125	167
Berlin Borough	524	138	....	91	..	41	63
Brothers Valley	1,548	381	11,610	207	20	385	715
Conemaugh	882	185	5,333	92	49	229	368
Elk Lick	1,495	292	4,898	175	33	308	652
Greenville	575	139	2,281	59	26	102	161

Jenner	1,469	326	6,899	168	53	334	499
Millford	1,632	436	14,572	235	77	407	755
Paint	487	90	1,382	31	39	94	190
Quemahoning ...	924	190	7,111	88	45	213	354
Shade	638	231	4,528	68	90	215	324
Somerset	2,711	538	22,368	312	51	609	996
Somerset Boro...	638	170	....	103	..	53	105
Southampton ...	755	161	3,455	90	26	183	226
Stony Creek ...	1,052	271	5,453	174	26	401	495
Stoyestown Boro.	357	88	....	88	..	22	53
Turkeyfoot	1,422	254	8,219	109	123	311	471
Totals....	19,650	4,328	107,956	2,327	753	4,341	5,951

Of the total population, 10,013 were males and 9,637 were females. There were 82 colored persons, of whom 45 were males and 37 females.

Good progress was made during this decade in bringing the land under cultivation, but more than five-sixths of the area of the county was still virgin forest.

As before, we must obtain all the statistics of the decade from the records in the county commissioners' office, excepting those relating to the number of inhabitants, which are taken from the census. These records, so far as relates to horses and cattle, only give those of the age of four years and upwards. Data concerning sheep and swine are not given. There can, however, be no doubt that on every farm there was a fair proportion of these animals.

Bears, wolves and panthers, while not numerous, still were not entirely extinct in the county. As these animals prey on the domestic animals, and so long as they abound anywhere they are a menace to the farmers' stock, he suffers loss and is discouraged from raising or keeping as much of it as he would otherwise. For many years there was a bounty of twelve dollars paid by the county authorities for the scalp of each wolf killed. Bounties were also paid for the killing of panthers and wild cats. In 1809 John Lambert was paid the bounty for two wolves killed by him; Edward Durbin, John Hyatt, George Hay and Jonathan Boyer were also paid the bounty for wolves killed by them. In 1810 twenty-five wolves were killed in the county. Of these four were killed by Samuel Statler, of Shade township. In 1811 the number killed was eleven. For many years thereafter a greater or less number were killed every year. We are not able to state in what year they finally became extinct, but as late as 1836 Benedict Miller and Joel Miller each killed a wolf in Elk Lick township. In 1837 one was killed by Joseph Flickinger. After 1840 it was only at rare intervals that a wolf was killed, and there were but few parts of the county, if any, where they were any detriment to the raiser of live stock.

CENSUS OF 1850.

Townships.	Male.	Female.	Totals.
Addison	832	833	1,665
Allegheny	502	446	948
Berlin Borgh	337	328	665
Brothers Valley	676	754	1,430
Conemaugh	728	706	1,434
Elk Lick	534	557	1,091
Greenville	374	349	723
Jefferson	396	379	775
Jenner	824	729	1,553
Lower Turkeyfoot	337	329	666
Milford	1,041	1,029	2,070
Paint	452	426	878
Quemahoning	455	423	878
Shade	648	618	1,266
Somerset Borough	403	463	866
Somerset	1,268	1,286	2,554
Southampton	713	613	1,226
Stony Creek	708	688	1,396
Stoyestown Borough	165	156	321
Summit	495	464	959
Upper Turkeyfoot	484	468	952
Totals.....	12,313	1,204	24,416

Of the total population there were 59 colored males and 40 colored females, a total of 99. The gain in population since the last census was 4,866. The number of males over twenty years of age was 5,438. There were 5 men and 2 women in the county who were over ninety years of age. During the year ending June 30, 1850, there were 324 persons married. The number of births was 832. These were living on the date given. Two hundred and forty-five persons died during the year. There were 3,969 dwellings of all kinds and 4,128 families. In farms we now have 165,824 acres of improved land; belonging to the same farms were 210,442 acres of unimproved land, the remaining part of the county being classed as timber land. Other statistics were as follows:

Estimated cash value of the farms.....	\$3,874,520
Estimated cash value of farm implements and machinery.....	181,688
Number of horses	6,852
Number of mules	2
Number of work oxen	56
Number of milch cows	11,651
Number of other cattle	15,256
Number of sheep	28,306
Number of swine	11,365
Estimated value of all live stock.....	\$ 627,263
Estimated value of animals slaughtered.....	72,531
Number of bushels of wheat produced in census year.....	92,136
Number of bushels of rye	93,926
Number of bushels of corn	31,166
Number of bushels of oats	471,312
Number of bushels of potatoes (Irish)	34,387
Number of bushels of buckwheat	33,613
Number of bushels of cloverseed	254
Number of bushels of other grass seeds.....	483
Number of bushels of flaxseed	1,455

Number of pounds of wool	66,563
Number of pounds of butter	777,204
Number of pounds of cheese	241
Number of pounds of flax	13,580
Number of pounds of maple sugar	373,798
Number of pounds of beeswax	4,778
Number of gallons of maple syrup	7,667
Number of tons of hay.....	29,620
Value of home made manufactures.....	\$ 26,887

The foregoing statement shows that, compared with her sister counties, Somerset county then held the following places in the scale of progress: In improved land and number of horses, twentieth place; in milch cows, fifteenth place; in other cattle, eleventh place; in sheep, eighteenth place, and as a wheat producer, eighteenth place.

THE CENSUS OF 1860.

Townships.	Number of Inhabitants.
Addison	1,510
Allegheny	988
Berlin Borough	643
Brothers Valley	1,615
Conemaugh	1,105
Elk Lick	1,293
Greenville	607
Jefferson	779
Jenner	1,762
Larimer	478
Lower Turkeyfoot	773
Middle Creek.....	575
Milford	1,416
New Centreville Borough	165
Northampton	633
Paint	1,037
Quemahoning	1,183
Shade	1,388
Somerset Borough	1,001
Somerset	2,776
Southampton	719
Stony Creek	1,466
Stoyestown Borough	316
Summit	1,144
Upper Turkeyfoot	941
Wellersburg	465
Total.....	26,778

The net gain in population since the preceding census has been 1,448; of the entire population of the county, 31 were persons of color.

The following figures, drawn from this census indicate the degree of progress that has been made since that of 1850:

Number of acres of improved farm lands	252,468
Number of acres of unimproved farm lands	302,670
Estimated cash value of all farm lands.....	\$8,764,526
Number of horses	9,731 head
Number of mules	19 head
Number of milch cows	18,916 head

Number of working oxen	1,338 head
Number of other neat cattle	21,866 head
Number of sheep	38,620 head
Number of swine	17,300 head
Estimated value of all livestock.....	\$1,400,709
Number of bushels of wheat	52,992
Number of bushels of rye	131,103
Number of bushels of corn	155,851
Number of bushels of oats	555,030
Number of bushels of barley	3,017
Number of bushels of buckwheat†	224,633
Value of orchard products	\$ 7,770
Number of pounds of wool	108,971
Number of bushels of Irish potatoes	236,387
Number of bushels of sweet potatoes	1,162
Number of bushels of cloverseed	954
Number of bushels of grass seeds	611
Number of bushels of flaxseed	1,408
Number of pounds of flax	11,271
Number of pounds of butter	1,876,896
Number of pounds of cheese	16,477
Number of pounds of maple sugar	541,716
Number of gallons of maple syrup	10,937
Number of pounds of beeswax	1,412
Number of pounds of honey	34,927
Number of tons of hay	44,226
Value of all animals slaughtered	\$ 198,052
Value of all manufactures, home made.....	37,927

MANUFACTURES.

Number of establishments	152
Capital invested	\$445,556
Cost of raw materials	272,633
Number of hands employed—male.....	337
Number of hands employed—female.....	2
Annual cost of labor	83,424
Annual value of products.....	425,448

THE GREAT FROST, OR BUCKWHEAT YEAR.

The year 1859 was a memorable one in the annals of Somerset county. On the night of June 4th there was a heavy frost, which destroyed the crops and all vegetation in nearly every part of the county. All fruit was killed. The rye was then in blossom. It, along with the wheat crop, was almost entirely blasted and destroyed. So it was with corn. Even the hay crop suffered. Sugar and maple trees shed their leaves just as they do at the approach of winter. The farmers were panic stricken. They were the first to realize the amount of damage that had been done. No one could tell or knew over how wide an area of country it had extended. It might and was supposed to be general. Visions of famine loomed up before the eyes of many.

There was no surplus of grain from the preceding year. The frost came on a Saturday night. On the following Monday morning numbers of farmers living in the southern townships

†The buckwheat crop as given in the census is somewhat in excess of that given in the assessors' returns to the commissioners. In some districts there is a slight evidence of slovenly work on the part of the assessors.

went to Frostburg and Cumberland, Maryland, which were the nearest points at which flour could be purchased, and had their wagons loaded with flour. The stock on hand was speedily exhausted. The price also in a few days rose from about seven to eighteen dollars a barrel, with eager takers at almost any price.

In the course of a week the farmers began to take a more hopeful view of the situation. It is true the then growing crops were practically destroyed, but there was still one crop that yet remained to be sown. This was the buckwheat crop, of which at least a patch was sown every year on almost every farm. Why not sow enough of it to tide over until another year? The ground was rapidly prepared, and a large area was sown in that grain. A phenomenally large crop was raised, and the year 1859 is still spoken of as the great buckwheat year. Under the instructions of the county commissioners, the township assessors made a return of the number of bushels raised that year in the several townships, which was as follows:

Addison township	13,593 bushels	Milford township	9,557 bushels
Allegheny township	6,000 bushels	Northampton township	3,815 bushels
Berlin Borough	550 bushels	Paint township	7,960 bushels
Brothers Valley town- ship	9,950 bushels	Quemahoning township	6,847 bushels
Conemaugh township	6,320 bushels	Shade township	20,000 bushels
Elk Lick township	9,000 bushels	Somerset township	19,153 bushels
Greenville township	4,783 bushels	Stony Creek township	7,466 bushels
Jefferson township . . . . .	. . . . bushels	Southampton township	3,667 bushels
Jenner township	11,778 bushels	Summit township	12,950 bushels
Larimer township . . . . .	. . . . bushels	Upper Turkeyfoot tp	12,950 bushels
Lower Turkeyfoot tp	4,876 bushels		
Middle Creek township	4,687 bushels		
		Total	171,104 bushels

The figures for Jefferson and Larimer townships cannot now be found, but as published in the newspapers of that day the entire crop of the county exceeded 183,000 bushels.

THE CENSUS OF 1870.

Townships.	Native Born.	Foreign Born.	Total.
Addison	1,431	25	1,456
Allegheny	982	151	1,133
Berlin Borough	579	61	640
Brothers Valley	1,526	71	1,597
Conemaugh	1,128	44	1,172
Elk Lick	968	44	1,012
Greenville	441	53	494
Jefferson	673	33	706
Jenner	1,647	56	1,703
Larimer	714	237	951
Lower Turkeyfoot	1,117	147	1,264
Middle Creek	568	12	580
Milford	1,375	34	1,409
New Centreville Borough	195	1	196
Northampton	865	272	1,137
Paint	908	15	923
Quemahoning	1,200	13	1,213
Salisbury Borough	281	10	291

Shade	1,269	18	1,287
Somerset Borough	920	25	945
Somerset	2,725	111	2,836
Southampton	640	63	673
Stony Creek	1,498	28	1,526
Stoyestown Borough	284	4	288
Summit	1,325	168	1,493
Upper Turkeyfoot	944	67	1,011
Wellersburg Borough	254	36	290
	26,427	1,799	28,226

Of this population 14,411 were males, 13,815 were females, and 44 were persons of color. The number of men in the county over twenty-one years of age was 6,545; of these 6,056 were citizens.

The number of the foreign born population of the townships of Allegheny, Larimer, Lower Turkeyfoot, Northampton, Southampton, Summit and Upper Turkeyfoot is abnormally large. This was owing to the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad being under construction, and in which work large numbers of foreigners were employed. As to the nativity of the foreign born element, 462 were Irish and 1,186 were Germans. The net gain in population has only been 1,498, and fully one-half of this was due to the railroad construction referred to. The period of the great Civil war is also covered by this decade. It may also be said here that from the year 1800 down to the present day there has at all times been a large and steady movement of our people to the Western states. In nearly every county of every state to the westward of Pennsylvania will be found people who are natives of Somerset county or who may be said to be of Somerset county parentage. It is safe to say that, taken from first to last, the number of emigrants from the county to the great West exceeds the present population of the county.

In 1870 there were 249,615 acres of improved land in the county, a little over 36 per cent of its entire area. The estimated value of the farms was \$12,043,715. Other statistics are as follows:

Number of horses	8,273
Number of working oxen	104
Number of milch cows	13,811
Number of sheep	32,343
Number of swine	10,748
Total value of all kinds of live stock	\$1,666,233
Number of bushels of spring wheat	843
Number of bushels of winter wheat	133,788
Number of bushels of rye	142,515
Number of bushels of corn	92,277
Number of bushels of oats	559,616
Number of bushels of barley	4,506
Number of bushels of buckwheat	49,779
Number of bushels of potatoes	84,445
Number of pounds of wool	80,177
Number of pounds of butter	1,344,552

We are not able to give the number of neat cattle other than milch cows.

CENSUS OF 1880.

Townships.	Number of Inhabitants.	Townships.	Number of Inhabitants.
Addison	1,582	Northampton	842
Allegheny	1,201	Paint	1,236
Berlin Borough	728	Quemahoning	1,339
Brothers Valley	1,654	Salisbury Borough	521
Conemaugh	1,379	Shade	1,287
Confluence Borough	430	Somerset Borough	1,197
Elk Lick	1,501	Somerset	3,276
Greenville	557	Southampton	629
Jefferson	807	Stony Creek	1,727
Jenner	1,725	Stoyestown Borough	319
Jennerville Borough	106	Summit	1,851
Larimer	618	Upper Turkeyfoot	953
Lower Turkeyfoot	805	Ursina Borough	445
Meyersdale Borough	1,423	Wellersburg Borough	226
Middle Creek	680		
Milford	1,776	Total	33,110
New Baltimore Borough.....	150	Net gain since 1870.....	4,874
New Centreville Borough.....	140		

Of the population as shown by the census of 1880, those of color numbered 116. There were 16,806 males and 16,304 females. The number of males over twenty-one years of age was 7,882. The native born numbered 31,656; those of foreign birth, 1,445. Of these 183 were English and Welsh, 226 Irish and 931 Germans.

We have now 3,393 farms, with 298,300 acres of improved land. These farms, with their improvements, were valued at \$11,858,391. The value of farm implements and machinery was \$456,719. Other statistics are as follows:

Number of horses	9,478
Number of mules	30
Number of working oxen	80
Number of milch cows	15,151
Number of other neat cattle	25,686
Number of sheep	26,063
Number of swine	17,109
The value of all live stock on farms.....	\$1,251,755
Number of bushels of barley	7,844
Number of bushels of wheat	192,870
Number of bushels of rye	67,082
Number of bushels of corn	323,367
Number of bushels of oats	579,419
Number of bushels of buckwheat	79,831
Number of bushels of potatoes (Irish)	270,478
Number of bushels of potatoes (sweet)	375
Number of tons of hay	40,470
Number of pounds of tobacco	906
Number of pounds of wool	94,127
Number of pounds of butter	1,265,056
Number of pounds of cheese	482
Number of gallons of milk	540,563
Value of orchard products.....	\$ 107,013
Estimated value of all farm products.....	\$1,788,943
Amount expended for fertilizers in 1879	\$ 92,409

THE CENSUS OF 1890.

Townships.	Number of Inhabitants.	Townships.	Number of Inhabitants.
Addison	1,400	Northampton	784
Allegheny	1,463	Ogle	151
Berlin Borough	912	Paint	1,450
Black	738	Quemahoning	1,453
Brothers Valley	1,704	Rockwood Borough	553
Conemaugh	1,529	Salisbury Borough	689
Confluence Borough	444	Shade	1,299
Elk Lick	1,962	Somerset Borough	1,713
Greenville	619	Somerset	3,462
Jefferson	866	Southampton	749
Jennertown Borough	95	Stony Creek	1,790
Jenner	1,699	Stoyestown Borough	291
Larimer	735	Summit	2,366
Lower Turkeyfoot	933	Upper Turkeyfoot	1,224
Meyersdale Borough	1,847	Ursina Borough	405
Middle Creek	660	Wellersburg Borough	183
Milford	859		
New Baltimore Borough	185	Total	37,313
New Centreville Borough	104		

This population was made up of 18,111 white males and 17,990 white females, 95 colored males and 48 colored females. The people of foreign birth numbered 1,216. There were 9,037 men of voting age in the county. The figures also show a gain of 4,203 in the number of inhabitants since 1880. The county now has 7,022 dwellings, occupied by 7,350 families.

In this census year the number of farms is given as being 3,471. Of these, 2,952 were cultivated by their owners, 242 by tenants and 277 were rented for a share of the produce. The value of the lands and improvements was placed at \$11,726,250. that of farm implements and machinery at \$552,610. The value of all live stock on farms was \$1,648,715. The estimated value of farm products was \$1,815,600; \$82,161 was expended for fertilizers. Other statistics were as follows:

Number of horses	11,788
Number of mules	89
Number of working oxen	69
Number of milch cows	14,656
Number of other neat cattle	27,406
Number of sheep	30,832
Number of swine	13,395
Number of domestic fowls—Chickens	148,992
Turkeys	7,470
Geese	572
Ducks	3,351
Number of dozens of eggs produced	571,297
Number of pounds of honey produced	27,971
Number of pounds of beeswax produced	683
Number of acres of wheat	17,497
Number of bushels of wheat	241,785
Number of acres of rye	5,451
Number of bushels of rye	53,654
Number of acres of oats	28,333
Number of bushels of oats	750,935
Number of acres of corn	9,235
Number of bushels of corn	306,773

Number of acres of buckwheat	6,850
Number of bushels of buckwheat	101,237
Number of acres of barley.....	610
Number of bushels of barley	12,032
Number of bushels of potatoes	107,608
Number of pounds of butter produced	1,213,736
Number of gallons of milk produced.....	5,324,950
Number of pounds of cheese produced	3,332

Of the neat cattle, 427 head were registered as being pure bred; 10,355 head of cattle were sold or slaughtered during the census year; 396 head of sheep were killed by dogs and 6,760 spring lambs were sold or slaughtered.

CENSUS OF 1900.

Townships.	Number of Inhabitants.	Townships.	Number of Inhabitants.
Addison	1,296	Milford	835
Allegheny	970	New Baltimore Borough.....	201
Berlin Borough	1,030	New Centreville Borough.....	105
Benson Borough	249	Northampton	765
Black	843	Ogle	625
Brothers Valley	1,931	Paint	6,835
Casselman Borough	150	Quemahoning	1,376
Conemaugh	1,585	Rockwood Borough	685
Confluence Borough	871	Salisbury Borough	980
Elk Lick	2,982	Shade	1,289
Fair Hope	565	Somerfield Borough	178
Garrett Borough.....	488	Somerset Borough	1,834
Greenville	849	Somerset	3,324
Hooversville Borough	465	Southampton	464
Jefferson	862	Stony Creek	1,824
Jenner	1,637	Stoyestown Borough	306
Jennertown Borough	96	Summit	2,865
Larimer	784	Upper Turkeyfoot	1,256
Lincoln	884	Ursina Borough	423
Lower Turkeyfoot	870	Wellersburg Borough	158
Meyersdale Borough	3,024		
Middle Creek	720	Total.....	49,416

The number of persons of color was 198. The net gain in population as compared with 1890 was 12,099. The number of males was 26,166; of females, 23,297. The native born numbered 45,914; the foreign born, 3,547. Of the foreign born, 2,554 were males and 993 were females. There were 13,754 males 21 years of age and upwards. Of these, 11,451 were native white, 2,226 were foreign born and 77 were colored. There were 9,686 families with an average of five persons to the family. Of these families, 2,516 lived in their own farm houses and were free from debt; 662 families lived in their own farm houses, but were encumbered by debt, and 34 of these were unknown; 593 families lived in rented farm houses, with 16 that were unknown, making the total number of homes in the county 3,821. The other homes in the county numbered 5,865; of these, 1,991 were owned free from encumbrance, and 668 were encumbered; 2,909 families lived in rented homes, and in 235 cases it was unknown whether they rented or owned them.

There were 3,782 farms, of which number 3,719 had buildings on them; 3,070 were occupied by their owners, and of 66 the occupants were part owners; 50 persons were owners and tenants; 42 farms had managers; 252 farms were rented by cash tenants and 302 farms were rented on shares. The average size for each farm was 135.7 acres. The farms were returned as having 279,980 acres of improved land and 233,415 acres of unimproved land. This would indicate that there were still in the county nearly 170,000 acres of unseated timber lands. The value of the land in farms was placed at \$8,732,410, while the buildings thereon were valued at \$4,181,830. The farm implements and machinery were valued at \$792,930. The value of live stock on the farms was placed at \$1,812,969. The farm products not fed to stock were \$2,370,114; \$193,560 was expended for labor and \$91,390 for fertilizers. Other statistics were:

Number of horses over 2 years old on farms.....	8,941
Number of horses under 2 years old on farms.....	1,916
Number of horses not on farms.....	1,828
Number of mules	216
Number of milch cows on farms.....	15,829
Number of milch cows not on farms.....	1,798
Number of other neat cattle on farms.....	25,736
Number of other neat cattle not on farms.....	482
Number of sheep	18,137
Number of lambs under 1 year.....	15,607
Number of swine	14,482
Value of cattle sold in census year.....	\$ 388,398
Value of cattle slaughtered in census year.....	208,484
Value of all dairy products.....	334,538
Value of all dairy products consumed on farm.....	138,086
Number of gallons of milk produced	6,282,203
Number of gallons of milk sold	716,989
Number of gallons of cream sold.....	18,733
Number of pounds of butter produced	1,261,015
Number of pounds of butter sold	836,843
Number of pounds of cheese	3,039
Poultry—Number of hens	143,783
Turkeys	3,417
Geese	1,234
Ducks	979
Value of all poultry on hand.....	\$ 48,645
Value of all poultry raised during the census year.....	75,328
Number of dozens of eggs	916,879
Number of swarms of bees.....	3,542
Number of pounds of honey produced	35,869
Number of pounds of beeswax	1,179

	No. of Acres Sown.	No. of Bu. Produced.
Barley	224	5,451
Buckwheat	5,348	84,447
Corn	1,654	637,145
Oats	29,925	1,000,800
Rye	4,470	49,907
Wheat	23,283	395,000
Potatoes, Irish	3,909	379,000
Potatoes, sweet		880
Tons of clover hay.....		9,530

Tons of other hay.....	62,346
Number of gallons of maple syrup.....	32,303
Number of pounds of maple sugar.....	1,043,040

In Orchards.	Whole No. of Trees.	Yield in Bushels.
Apple trees	266,995	500,352
Apricot trees	100	17
Cherry trees	24,370	17,675
Peach trees	20,847	263
Pear trees	6,353	1,895
Plum trees	6,029	960
Other trees	420	60
Number of barrels of cider produced		12,187
Number of barrels of vinegar produced		998
Number of pounds of grapes raised		173,700
Number of gallons of wine made.....		991

There were also raised of	
Blackberries and dewberries	17,740 quarts
Currants	8,110 quarts
Gooseberries	1,590 quarts
Raspberries	56,800 quarts
Strawberries	37,050 quarts

The story here told of a century's progress is on but little more than agricultural lines. But on these lines it shows how, decade after decade, the hardy pioneers and their successors continued to wax stronger in numbers, and how, year after year, the forest shrank and gave way to cultivated fields which in time became the beautiful farms that now everywhere dot the landscape. The humble cabin built of unhewn logs has been displaced by a larger and better house, built of hewed logs, with shingle roof, which in its turn has been succeeded by the neater and more comfortable frame or brick house, whose occupants find themselves surrounded by comforts and luxuries undreamed of by those whose places they have taken. But the progress that has been made along other lines, such as those of education, manufacturing and the development of the great mining industries of the county, still remains to be told in other parts of this work.