

BI-CENTENNIAL SUPPLEMENT

EMMITSBURG CHRONICLE

"READ BY MOST EMMITSBURGIANS"

EMMITSBURG CHRONICLE, EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1957

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DEDICATION

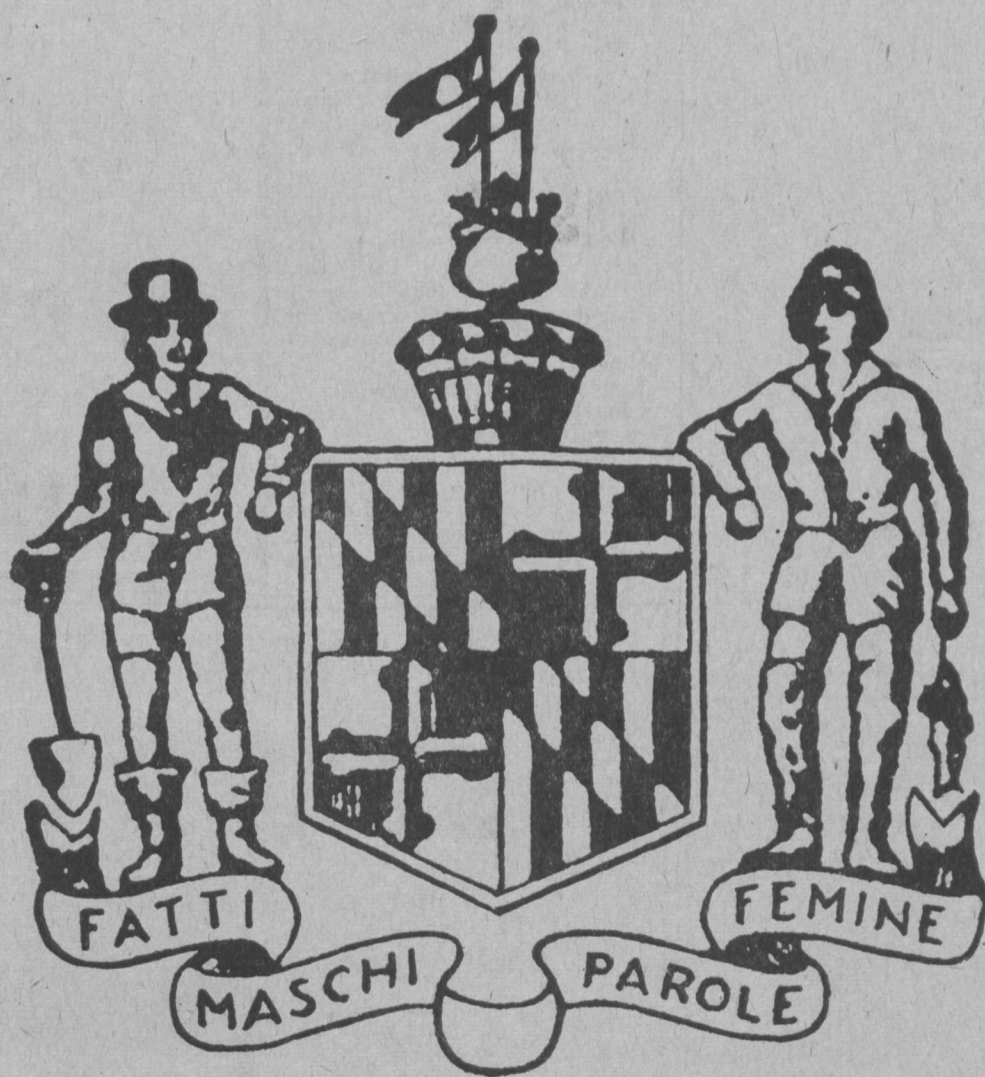
The members of the staff of the Emmitsburg Chronicle dedicate this Bi-centennial Supplement in memory of our valiant and prudent forefathers who settled here over 200 years ago and who endowed us with the rich heritage we enjoy to this day. It is in their hallowed memory that we were inspired to publish this historical edition of the Chronicle which represents a milestone in the history of the paper in that it is the largest edition published by an Emmitsburg newspaper, in 78 years of history of local publications. It also is in the memory of our pioneer forefathers that we carry on, as they did, in a forthright manner, to keep Emmitsburg supplied with a constant flow of news and to crusade for everything we believe is beneficial to our community and also to fight against anything we feel might be detrimental to our citizens.

The Chronicle long has been a champion for the cause of the people of this district, and God willing, will continue this policy. We feel that a great weekly newspaper, such as we have, constantly strives to improve and serve the community just as our ancestors did, through many adversities and hardships interposed upon us, and to share with our readers the enjoyment of progress and community improvement.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank our advertisers, subscribers and readers for making this historic edition possible. It is therefore, to our valiant forefathers, our citizens and advertisers that we dedicate this edition on this memorable occasion, the 200th Birthday of Emmitsburg!

HAPPY BI-CENTENNIAL

MARYLAND
1634-1957



EMMITSBURG
1757-1957

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

History Of Emmitsburg Is Proud, Interesting One

Compiled and Edited by
G. HOWARD GILLELAN
ANN STINSON GILLELAN

PICTURESQUE, HISTORICAL and tranquil Emmitsburg is situated at the foot of the Catoctin spur of the Blue Ridge Mountains on the west edge of the beautiful valley drained by the meandering Monocacy River as it gently winds its quiet way to join the historic Potomac. Our town is about 50 miles west and a little north of Baltimore; 70 miles almost due north of Washington, D. C.; a mile and a half south of the Mason and Dixon Line; and 10 miles south of the world-famous Battlefield of Gettysburg.

TOWERING FOR 1700 feet above the town, standing like a sentinel, is Carrick's Knob with its famed Indian Lookout where the fierce Susquehannock once lit their campfires and from whose summit the boys of nearby Mount St. Mary's College caught fleeting glimpses of the movement of troops during the Battle of Gettysburg.

IN THE year 1757, Samuel Emmit obtained a patent for a tract of land from the Carroll family

who lived near Annapolis. The Carrolls owned extensive property in the state, most of which was granted to them as an outright gift by the Calverts, Lords of Baltimore, who governed Maryland. The tract sold to Emmit was four miles square, bounded by Middle Creek, Toms Creek, Friends Creek and the Pennsylvania Line. It is interesting to remember that the northern boundary was not really definite, as the surveyors Mason and Dixon did not mark the line until 1763-1768 and many of the markers stand in nearby fields today.

EXACTLY 200 years ago, May 17, 1757, Samuel Emmit bought the 2,250 acres on which the town now stands. The task of building a town in the wilderness began.

ACTUALLY THERE were only a few houses on Emmit's tract at this time, but word was spreading to the east, south and north of the fertility of the region's soil, the good supply of water, the moderate climate and the friendly neighbors.

TWO GREAT waves of immigration preceded the settlement of Emmitsburg. In 1740, and in 1746, settlers came in considerable numbers to Frederick Coun-

ty; German families came from Southern Pennsylvania, and Irish and Germans into the southern part of Frederick County.

CHARLES, LORD CALVERT, in 1732, was anxious to encourage the settlement of land in the western part of the state. He offered a generous plan. To all men over 21 years of age, he offered 200 acres of land, to be tax free for two years, and the tax to be roughly one cent an acre per annum thereafter. Early Western Maryland was much more rugged than the tidewater section of the state. There were fewer great plantations and fewer slaves. Securing the allegiance of the state from the claims of the French brought about Calvert's generous offer.

PROBABLY THE first white man to take up residence in this part of the country was William Elder, who originally came from Lancashire in England but whose first home in the colony was in St. Mary's County. In the late 1730's he located at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains on a portion of Carrick's Knob. He built a house which he called Pleasant Level, reserving one room as a chapel, and sent for his wife and five children. Mrs.

FOUNDER'S GRAVE



Old Presbyterian Cemetery

Elder died the same year, 1739, and according to tradition, since there was no finished lumber for a coffin, they hollowed out a pine log in which to bury her. Some years later, Mr. Elder moved and built the farm known as Clairvaux, and his wife's remains were disinterred and taken there to be reburied.

TO THE South, near the present town of Creagerstown, there was a well-established village, Monocacy. As late as 1915 there were traces of the original log church and a few stretches of the most important highway in this section of the colony—the Monocacy Road.

A VITAL link in the communications of the period, the Road was an enlargement of an old Indian trail from Wright's Ferry near the Germantown section of Philadelphia. When the Monocacy Road reached what was later to be Mason's and Dixon's Line, it followed the stream from which it took its name, meandering with the river down to Frederick and then to the town of Winchester, Virginia.

THE STURDY farmers and craftsmen from the Pennsylvania German settlements played an important part in the settling of our locality and many of them drifted to the lush countryside by way of the Monocacy Road. Research fails to show why this old road which carried so many settlers and so much trade at one time, faded into disuse. But today's citizens can try to visualize the worn, wooded trail, following the Monocacy; wagons, people on horseback and afoot, children in arms, produce, tools, occasionally livestock—a heavy, continuous flow of traffic. Many of the travelers, particularly those from the North, spoke only broken English; they were constantly on the lookout for hostile Redskins who abounded in a lucrative hunting area; and they were traversing unfamiliar territory.

IN A number of old records there is reference to the cold winter of 1740. A large group of German colonists starting down the Monocacy Road from William Penn's colony, were headed south to look for likely farming land. Taken by surprise by a prolonged severe cold spell, they were forced to encamp. As the snows piled one on top of another, supplies ran low and the group was obliged to make their quarters permanent. This hardy band was responsible for the founding, quite by accident, of the village of Monocacy, which later gave way to the town of Creagerstown.

Some of the immigrants, on coming into the New World, were faced with financial disaster as the result of unscrupulous ship captains. These sea-going bandits and their agents sometimes sailed from the ports of Europe, leaving their passengers' luggage

and belongings behind on the docks. When the distraught passengers complained, the skippers would express deep regret, and promised that the baggage and goods would follow on the next ship. Then, by arrangement, all of the earthly possessions of the poor passengers would be sent to a different port in America. After it was unclaimed for the legal period of 90 days (the passengers not being notified of the change of destination), the baggage would be bought at public auction for a few pounds by the captains or their confederates.

SINCE THE immigrants frequently packed their money in their trunks, many of them first set foot on their new homeland with no possessions but the clothes on their backs. Fortunately it was the custom of the Germans for every boy to learn a trade and they were thus able to cope with their misfortunes. A thrifty and industrious people, they played a leading role in the early development of the country around Emmitsburg. The census of 1775, the first recording of its kind in Lord Calvert's colony, shows many of these pioneers living in this section.

AMONG THE other communities being populated in this early period was Graceham, settled in 1746 by a number of German-born Moravians. Such was the religious zeal of this group that they constructed a church. Built completely by hand, it was the only Moravian church in the state.

Closer to Emmitsburg, farms were being cleared from the forests by ancestors of some of our present families. In 1746 the first patents for land were recorded. Although the claims were entered earlier than this year, in some cases, bureaucratic red tape, then as now, delayed the official recording. Among the first were Jonathan Hays, Walter Dulaney and Benjamin Biggs, whose farms were east of Toms Creek. The Hays' farm was called "Brotherly Love." Taking a break from the back-breaking job of land clearing, Jonathan Hays examined his deed to see just how much of the thickly wooded country belonged to him. To his surprise he realized that a stretch of unclaimed land lay between his farm

and that of his neighbor, Ben Biggs. Hays arranged to go to Annapolis to enter a claim, but (Continued on Page 7-A)

Not The Fastest Perhaps, But Is Was Satisfactory In Those Days



The mail must go through—and it did way back in the early 1900s! It was perhaps a trifle slower then, but it seldom, if ever, failed. Above photo shows how the mail was delivered then, via Ole Maude and the covered wagon. The location is on the Square corner where the present Post-office and the American Store is. The gentlemen who are about to be on their way with the mail are left to right, Charles Landers, Bernard Weaver, James Eishop and Vernon Lantz. Note the cobblestone streets of the period.

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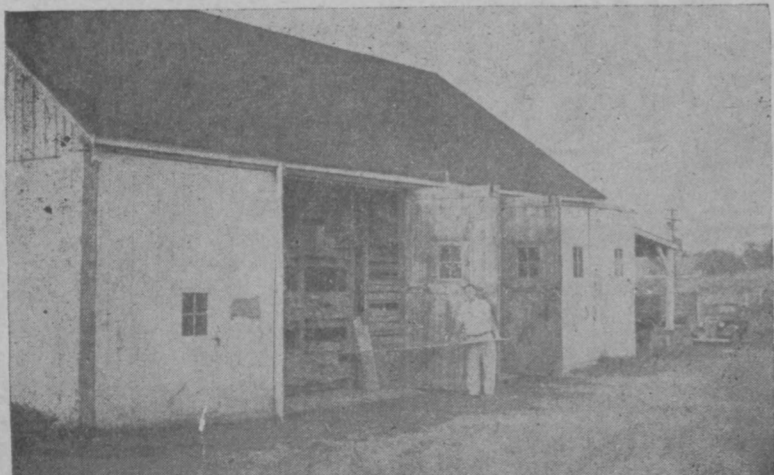
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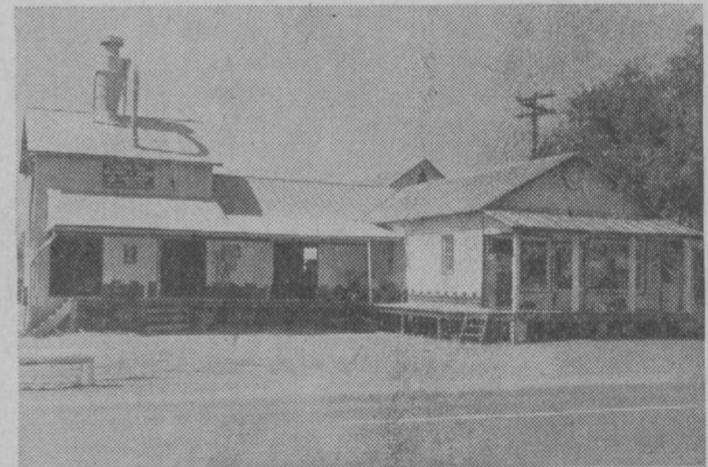
BI-CENTENNIAL

AND

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Mount Saint Mary's Called "Cradle of Bishops"

By John J. Dillon, Jr.

Mount St. Mary's College, the second oldest Catholic College in the United States, was founded in 1808 by Father John DuBois, a French priest who fled the terror of the Revolution and came to America in 1791. Fellow travelers were the young Chateaubriand and the first group of Sulpicians to enter the United States.

Armed with a letter of introduction from Lafayette to some of the leading figures in the United States, including James Monroe and Patrick Henry, Father DuBois was well received. In 1794 he was sent to Frederick where among his many missions, was the church in Emmitsburg. Between 1805-1808 Father DuBois was busy erecting a school and church and carrying on his parish duties.

On September 24, 1808, he bought some 64 acres of land on the mountainside near Emmitsburg and began clearing the land for a log cabin which was to later grow into Mount St. Mary's College. At Easter, 1809, the original handful of students was increased when the Sulpicians closed their junior seminary near Hanover, Pa. and the students were transferred to Mount St. Mary's College.

Rugged Early Life

Early life at the college was almost Homeric. DuBois consecrated the Mountain and the infant school to the Mother of God. He and his students and teachers worked together to clear grounds, build terraces, improve the mountain springs. They fished in Toms Creek, hunted on the mountainside, talked with the Indians who still inhabited the area. Books were shipped in from across the sea and students studied under the trees.

In 1809 Mother Seton and her companions came to the valley to found a home for girls. DuBois offered them a temporary home until their own dream began to take shape, and thus was begun the close bond between the sister colleges of Mount St. Mary's and Saint Joseph that has existed for almost a century and a half.

There were few luxuries in the early days of Mount St. Mary's; the elemental things of the soul and the soil had to suffice. From the beginning Protestants and Catholics were admitted to the college. Until 1934 priests on the faculty served for an honorarium

of \$50 a year. In 1821 King Louis XVIII sent the struggling French missionary 3,000 francs to help in his work.

Help Arrives

In 1812 Father Simon Brute, the angel of the Mountain, arrived to help Father DuBois, and except for a brief period of two years, continued at Mount Saint Mary's until he was appointed Bishop of Vincennes in 1834. Both Father DuBois and Father Brute were members of the Society of St. Sulpice, and from 1808 until 1818, Mount St. Mary's was under their direction.

Financial conditions at this time forced the Society to relinquish control of the infant college and from that date to the present its control has been in the hands of secular priests. It is the only college in the country owned and controlled by a corporation of secular priests. The Archbishop of Baltimore is president ex-officio and the priests of the faculty are affiliated with various dioceses in the country.

By 1824 DuBois had erected the first stone building only to see it destroyed by a midnight fire. Undaunted, DuBois immediately began work on a new building saying, "The old building had many defects. I will correct them in the new one." In 1826 the new building was completed and called DuBois Hall. It still stands today.

Inherited Debt

In 1826 DuBois was consecrated the third Bishop of New York. Before he left he deeded everything at Mt. St. Mary's to Fathers John McGerry and Michael DeBurgio Egan. Father Egan, then 25, became the second president of the college. He inherited \$30,000 in debts and set out to pay them. The strain of touring the country for funds to keep the school from financial ruin broke his health and he turned the control of the college over to Father McGerry who became the third president, in 1828. There were then 140 students in the college, 34 in the seminary and six priests on the faculty.

In 1828, McGerry resigned as president and was succeeded by Father John Purcell who obtained a charter for the college from the State Legislature in 1830. It was an odd charter for it reserved to the State the right to take any property which might increase the value of the school beyond \$25,000, together with the

right to change the entire board at will.

On the advice of Roger B. Taney, later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the college petitioned for a new charter. This was granted in 1834, permitting the college to grant "degrees and literary honors in each and all of the liberal arts and sciences, as is usual in colleges and universities in this country and in Europe."

Chapel Still Serves

In 1833 Father Purcell was named Bishop of Cincinnati and Father Francis P. Jamison succeeded him. In 1834 Father Thomas R. Butler became president and remained in office until 1838. During this time, in 1836, an old stone house was renovated and later served as a chapel. It still is in use today, having been converted into a chemistry building. It was at this time also that the corporate title of "the President and Council of Mount St. Mary's College" was first used.

In 1838 Father John McCaffrey assumed the presidency. He remained in office for 34 years, the longest term in the history of the institution. During his tenure the prestige of the college grew and a kind of golden age ensued. Bickering ceased; enrollment increased; debts were paid off; the seminary took on a permanent ecclesiastical character and new buildings began to rise. In 1843 the cornerstone for the present Brute Hall was laid and in 1853 the cornerstone for McCaffrey Hall. When the jubilee was celebrated in 1858, Mount St. Mary's had reason to rejoice in the long list of distinguished graduates and visitors who attended the ceremonies.

Civil War Period

When the Civil War began, military order was instituted at the college under Professor Daniel I. Beltzhoover, later to serve the Confederacy as a colonel at Vicksburg. The student body dropped to 67 as students began to leave for military service. But the college managed to keep its doors open. Troops passed constantly before the gates and the roar of the cannon at Gettysburg drew spectators from the college.

In 1872, Father McCaffrey's poor health made resignation imperative and Father John McCloskey became his successor. McCloskey had a broken tenure. He

was president for five years, was followed by Father John A. Waterson, later Bishop of Columbus, for three years, and then returned to the presidential duties for four months until failing health forced his resignation.

Father William J. Hill became president in 1880 and a period of lean and turbulent years began. Father Hill inherited a debt of \$180,000—the result of the war years. Bankruptcy proceedings were begun and James McSherry, later Chief Justice of Maryland, was appointed receiver. Rumors that the school would close hurt enrollment and after six months Father Hill found the situation too arduous and resigned.

Rally To Cause

Father William Byrne, the Vicar General of Boston, was named president and began the task of saving the college. Members of the hierarchy from all over the United States rallied to the cause. By 1882 Father Byrne was able to declare the college out of the hands of the receivers. By 1884 he had whittled the debt to \$57,000. But his health had declined and in 1885 Father Edward P. Allen was named president.

During the Allen administration the college began to prosper. The scholarship fund was begun, two stories were added to McCaffrey Hall and plans were laid out for athletic fields.

In 1897 Allen was named Bishop of Mobile and was succeeded by Father William O'Hara. During his term the college gymnasium was built. In 1905 Monsignor Denis J. Flynn was elected president. In 1906 the cornerstone for the present seminary building was laid by Bishop Curtis who also laid the cornerstone for the present Byzantine college chapel in 1908.

Following the celebration of the college in 1908, Monsignor Flynn's health began to fail and he died in 1911. He was succeeded by Monsignor Bernard J. Bradley who was president for 25 years, until his death in 1936. During his years of office, Bradley Hall, the present administration and freshman building, was begun and completed. Monsignor Bradley also secured a supplement to the college charter which liberalized the document of 1834. During World War I, a Student Training Corps with 115 enlistments was maintained at the college.

Following the death of Msgr.

Bradley in 1936, Monsignor John L. Sheridan, present president of the college, was elected to succeed him as the 17th president. During Monsignor Sheridan's term of office the college has grown both in plant facilities and enrollment. All the buildings have been completely renovated, an outdoor swimming pool and a new and larger gymnasium built, and construction begun on Pangborn Hall which is now in use. The National Alumni Association also has been revitalized.

During World War II, civilian enrollment was the smallest in college history but the college began a training program under the direction of the Civil Aeronautics Authority for army pilots. Shortly afterwards the Navy V-5 and V-12 programs were begun at the college, continuing until the end of the war. During this period the college adopted a three-year program of acceleration. With the coming of peace, the faculty was increased and strengthened and enrollment hit the highest level ever attained during peacetime.

Throughout its long history, Mount St. Mary's College has maintained high academic standards and offered a sound curriculum in the liberal arts. The curriculum is broad enough to provide instruction in education, science, social studies, business administration, pre-medicine, pre-dentistry and pre-law, and broad enough to help develop the students' thinking beyond professional needs. The college is selective in its admission policy, but offers students the advantages of personal attention from its faculty composed of laymen and priests. Counseling services aid the student in his choice of career and follow his progress closely from semester to semester. The college is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Its graduates always have been able to enter the nation's finest medical, dental, law and graduate schools.

Part of the rich heritage of Mount St. Mary's is characterized by the quality of her graduates. Since from the very beginning, college and seminary have existed, side by side. Graduates of the one frequently continued their education in the other. And the fame of both always has been coupled. Thirty-eight of her sons were elevated to the episcopacy, seven became Archbishops, and

one, John McCloskey, was the first American Cardinal. Her sons also have founded over 30 colleges and seminaries including Fordham, St. John's College in Brooklyn, and Spring Hill College, Mobile. They were instrumental also in the foundation of the Catholic University of America and the North American College at Rome, whose first two rectors were Mountaineers, as were the first six students.

Alumni records are dotted also with the names of other great men who have achieved fame in secular pursuits. John LaFarge, the renowned American artist; George Miles, poet and playwright; Carroll Spence, ambassador to Turkey; Chief Justice White of the U. S. Supreme Court; James McSherry, Chief

Justice of Maryland; soldiers, statesmen, physicians, lawyers, dentists and businessmen of eminence have had their training at Mount St. Mary's College.

At present the college has an enrollment of approximately 625 students. Another 125 attend the seminary where they are preparing for 20 different dioceses.

In 1958 the college will celebrate its sesquicentennial, secure in the knowledge that it is continuing to make a sound contribution to both Church and State, as it has for the past century and a half.

The President and Council of Mount St. Mary's College extend heartfelt wishes to the citizens of Emmitsburg on the momentous occasion of its 200th birthday!

EARLY INDUSTRY IN EMMITSBURG



Both brick and tile were made in Emmitsburg around 1900. The above photo of the Stouter Tile Works, then located one mile west of the Emmet House. It is believed they also enameled bicycles here for a Hagerstown concern.

The Navy delivered a hundred million pounds of cargo to the Antarctic during Operation Deep Freeze.

Mount Saint Mary's College

Emmitsburg, Maryland

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MOUNT SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

Saint Joseph College One Of Nation's Finest

By 1959 Saint Joseph's will have rounded out almost a century and a half of growth and life in Emmitsburg. The first page of her history goes back to a hot and dusty day 148 years ago—in the last week of June, 1809, when Elizabeth Bayley Seton arrived in Emmitsburg with four companions after traveling the 54 miles from Baltimore by covered wagon.

While teaching in Baltimore, Mother Seton had hoped and planned to found a Catholic school for poor girls. Her hopes were realized through the generosity of a Mr. Samuel Cooper, a seminarian in Baltimore, who had donated \$10,000 for the establishment of such an institution.

The purchased property was in such a dilapidated condition when they arrived that they drove on to Mount St. Mary's, the Sulpician college on the mountainside. In a little log house given them by the priests, Mother Seton, her daughter, Anna Maria, her sisters-in-law Harriet and Cecelia Seton, and Sister Maria Murphy set up temporary housekeeping while the farm house in the Valley was being renovated. Catherine and Rebecca, the two younger daughters of Elizabeth, arrived within a few days, and by July 30 about six more companions had joined the group.

With five pupils, three of them her daughters, Mother Seton opened a school in the Valley in what is now called the "Stone House"—a small two-storied building on the southeast end of the campus. Life was hard during that first winter—the wind blew in icy drafts through the chinks of the building, and the occupants sometimes awoke to find a blanket of snow had drifted into the rooms during the night. They slept in a type of loft on little straw-covered pallets.

Archbishop John Carroll of Baltimore, who administered Confirmation to the children on Oct. 20, 1809, had expressed his consternation over the unsuitability of the building, and plans were made for erection of a new building, a log structure now known as the "White House." This was first occupied on Feb. 20, 1810. Children of the surrounding area were admitted to the day school which was opened on Feb. 22.

Although the original purpose of the establishment at Emmitsburg was to provide an education for poor children, financial diffi-

culties made it necessary to accept boarding students, and in May, 1810, the first five boarders came from Frederick County. By the end of that year the number of boarders had increased to 30. At the close of the academic year in 1811 there were about 50 boarding students in the Academy. Means were established in 1818 to improve the methods of instruction.

Enrollment in the day school had almost doubled by 1820, so a two-story brick building was constructed for the day students. While inspecting the building of this school during summer of that year, Mother Seton contracted a cold which brought on the long illness resulting in her death on Jan. 4, 1821.

Between 1826 and 1861 an intensive program of building and expansion was undertaken. By 1826 enrollment had reached 126, eighty boarders and six orphans in the Academy and 40 day students in the day school. On Apr. 3, 1826, construction was begun on Du Bois Building, a three-story, red-brick edifice named for the Right Rev. John Du Bois, founder of Mount St. Mary's College, one-time superior of the Sisters of Charity of Saint Joseph's, and later consecrated bishop of New York. By the end of July, 1827, Du Bois Building was ready for the occupancy of the boarders.

Increased registration of boarders demanded even further expansion, and in August, 1836, the cornerstone for the right wing of the Academy was laid. This addition was known as the Deluol Building, in honor of the Very Rev. Louis R. Deluol, S.S., superior of the Sisters. Opened in 1838, this right wing of four floors contained a new refectory used in common by the Sisters and boarders, a students' infirmary, and art and music classrooms.

On Mar. 19, 1839, Archbishop Eccleston of Baltimore and Fr. Deluol laid the cornerstone for Saint Joseph's Chapel. This Tuscan-styled edifice, planned according to the original wishes of Mother Seton, was consecrated on May 6, 1841. King Louis-Phillippe and Queen Marie-Amelie of France donated three paintings for the new chapel, one of them the "Assumption" after the original by Murillo.

By 1839 the total enrollment of the Academy and the day school had reached 160. As more board-

ers registered, it became imperative to add another wing to the Academy, christened the Brute Building in commemoration of the Right Rev. Simon G. Brute, once a director of the Sisters and an instructor at the Academy. The first floor of the building was used as an exhibition hall, the second floor for a study hall, and the

third floor for vocal and instrumental music units. A quaint feature of this building was the cupola on its roof, which was used by students of the 1800's in their study of astronomy. This cupola was dismantled in 1940.

The year 1846 saw several alterations on the face of the Academy grounds. A Gothic building

was erected for the exclusive use of the Sisters. Following the cloister style of the fifteenth century, it adds an Old-World aura to the American architectural scheme at Saint Joseph's. Because of the extension of this cloister towards the Chapel, the White House was moved from its original location to a spot northwest

of the Chapel.

In 1846 the body of Mother Seton, at the request of her son, William, was removed to a mortuary chapel in Gothic style which had been built in the Sisters' cemetery. A small Gothic oratory, built in 1844 in honor of the Blessed Mother, still stands at the southern end of the campus.

Increased registration in the music department prompted the decision to build still another addition to the Academy. Named for its designer, the Reverend Francis Burlando, C.M., the Genoese director of the Sisters, the new four-story structure reflected an Italian influence in its spacious corridors. Completed in 1873, it contained dormitories, classrooms, a library, offices, and reception rooms. The Distribution Hall, used for the awarding of prizes at commencements and for music recitals throughout the year, was converted in 1947 into the modern library now found on the SJC campus.

The railroad came to Saint Joseph's in November of 1875 when the first train traveled from Rocky Ridge, a junction of the Western Maryland Railroad, to the Emmitsburg depot. A private depot was constructed at the front entrance to Saint Joseph's. This little train was affectionately dubbed the "dinky" by students of later years and continued its run for 65 years before being discontinued in 1940.

During the 1880's rumors began to circulate that the Academy was to be closed according to the wishes of the community superiors in France. But the continued interest of the American Catholic hierarchy, especially that of James Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, appeared to balance the scales in favor of keeping the Academy's doors open in spite of the slump of registrations during the '80's and '90's.

That institutional bugaboo—fire—broke out in the kitchen wing on Mar. 20, 1885, and burned until the morning of Mar. 21. Fire-fighting assistance poured in from Emmitsburg, Mount St. Mary's, Frederick, and the surrounding countryside. Two wings not directly connected with the Academy apartments were completely destroyed, but there was no loss of lives.

Following the trend toward establishing courses of Catholic

higher education for women, Saint Joseph petitioned for a college charter around the turn of the century. On Feb. 26, 1902, the General Assembly of Maryland chartered the old Academy as a college.

By February of 1920 another new four-story building, Verdier, had been added to the campus. It was named in honor of the Rev. Francis Verdier, C.M., then Superior General of the Congregation of the Mission and of the Daughters of Charity. In the fall of 1926 S.J. Ciennes returned to find a group of three new buildings—Seton and Marillac Halls, the two dormitories, and Vincent Building, housing classrooms, administration offices, and DePaul auditorium.

Autumn of 1956 witnessed two more additions in almost a century and a half of changing life and times at Saint Joseph's when the modern \$600,000 Rosary Hall, housing 150 students in 75 double rooms, was completed with the new ranch-style \$150,000 Student Center.

Interwoven with the growth of Saint Joseph College throughout the years has been the flourishing of the religious community begun by Mother Elizabeth Ann Seton. Born into the wealthy Episcopalian Bayley family in New York City on Aug. 28, 1774, Elizabeth married William Magee Seton, the son of a wealthy New York shipping family, on Jan. 25, 1794.

Widowed in Italy in 1803 during a visit made with her husband, Elizabeth Seton was attracted to the Catholic faith by the Filicchi family, bankers in Leghorn, Italy. Back in New York she was admitted to the Catholic Church on Mar. 14, 1805. Coming to Baltimore in June, 1808, she conducted a school for girls for about a year and during that time began a period of "novitiate" to the religious life under the spiritual direction of the Rev. Louis Guillaume Valentin DuBourg, then superior of St. Mary's College in Baltimore.

On Mar. 25, 1809, Elizabeth Seton pronounced her vows of religion before Archbishop John Carroll of Baltimore. She received the title of Mother of the infant religious community, then known as the Sisters of Saint Joseph's.

The registry of candidates to
(Continued on Page 5-A)

Campus Scene At Saint Joseph College



College students meander about the spacious campus in the "new section" of St. Joseph College, Emmitsburg, one of the leading young ladies' college in the nation. The educational institution recently has built a number of modern buildings, keeping abreast of educational advancement and maintaining a high standard of scholastic achievement. The college is conducted by the Daughters of Charity and is one of the oldest Catholic institutions of its type in the country, being founded in 1809 by Mother Elizabeth Ann Seton.

SAINT JOSEPH COLLEGE

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

Fully Accredited Liberal Arts College For Women

FOUNDED 1809 BY

MOTHER ELIZABETH ANN SETON

CONDUCTED BY

THE DAUGHTERS OF CHARITY OF SAINT VINCENT de PAUL

ADMINISTRATION, FACULTY, AND STUDENTS

Extend to the citizens of Emmitsburg, congratulations on the 200th Anniversary of the birth of their hometown and sincere wishes for a successful Bi-centennial Celebration!

We are happy to have been a part of your life story for the past one hundred and forty-eight years.

SAINTE JOSEPH COLLEGE HISTORY

(Continued from Page 4-A)

Mother Seton's community in the early years includes that of Miss Eleanor Thompson, a young Emmitsburg woman, later known as Sister Sally Thompson. Miss Cecilia O'Conway, often referred to as "Philadelphia's First Nun," was the first to join Elizabeth Seton on Dec. 17, 1808. Miss Maria Murphy, the second Philadelphia candidate, arrived in April, 1809. Also among this early group of religious novices was Miss Susan Clossy of New York and Miss Mary Ann Butler of Philadelphia.

On June 2, 1809, Mother Seton's first band of sisters appeared in public attire for the first time in the habit chosen by Mother Seton for her new community. Similar to the dress worn by Elizabeth Seton during her period of mourning, it consisted of a black dress with a shoulder cape, set off by a white cap which tied under the chin. This habit was modeled after one worn by a community of nuns whom Mother Seton had seen in Italy.

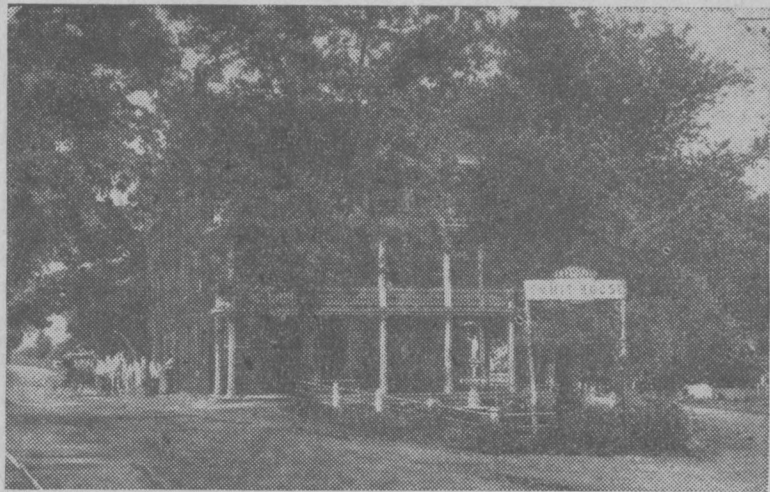
By fall of 1809 the community had been established at Saint Joseph's in Emmitsburg. Father DuBourg had been named as the first superior of the community, and the Sulpician Fathers were recognized as the new community's protectors. The Stone House served as their shelter during the first autumn and Christmas in the Valley. Later they moved to the White House, which was then called "Saint Joseph's House."

The chapel in the White House was finished by March, 1810, and the first High Mass within its walls was celebrated on the feast of Saint Joseph. This marked the beginning of the annual joint celebration of Saint Joseph's Day by Mount St. Mary's and Saint Joseph's.

More and more candidates came to join the community in the early 1800's. At the request of Mother Seton, Bishop Benedict Flaget of Bardonia, who was going to Paris, offered to present their petition for Sisters to come to this country to help organize the new community and to solicit the rules of the French Daughters of Charity. By 1812 Archbishop Carroll approved the American community's adoption of the principles of the Daughters of Charity for their community life. But numerous difficulties and obstacles, among them the reputed opposition of Napoleon Bonaparte's government to the Sisters' leaving France, militated against the union of the two communities at this early date.

But by Nov. 1, 1850, almost 30 years after Mother Seton's death, the union of the two communities was realized, and four Sisters were sent from Emmitsburg to Paris to become better acquainted with the regulations of the community, to learn the customs, and to receive the habit of the Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul. On Nov. 6, 1850, the spiritual direction of the American community was transferred from the hands of the Sulpician Fathers to the Priests of the Congregation of the Mission, more

THE EMMIT HOUSE



The Emmitt House, formerly known as Black's Tavern, was a well known and patronized old stand. The above photo was taken when the property was owned by Mr. Breichner. The property is now owned by Dr. D. L. Beegle, who acquired it in 1935.

familiarly known as the Vincents.

Missions had been established by the Emmitsburg Sisters as early as 1814, and in 1852 seven Sisters set out to establish missions in San Francisco. Other Sisters later followed to open up missions in the North, South, East and West.

During the Civil War the Daughters of Charity earned the title of "angels of the battlefield" for their nursing of both Union and Confederate soldiers on American battlefields. The Sisters also served as nurses during the Spanish American War. During the First World War, Sisters from the Western province, formed in 1910 at St. Louis, Mo., established a hospital base for Allied forces at Vicenza, Italy.

In 1894 they were requested to conduct the Leper Home at Carville, La. When the Federal government assumed control of this hospital in 1921, it retained the services of the Sisters of Charity in the national leprosarium.

Branches of Mother Seton's Sisters are at Saint Joseph College, Emmitsburg; Marillac Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.; Mt. St. Vincent-on-the-Hudson, New York City; Mt. St. Vincent, Halifax, N. S.; Mt. St. Joseph, Cincinnati, O.; St. Elizabeth's Convent, N. J., and Seton Hill, Greensburg, Pa.

Time has changed many things at Saint Joseph's. The contrast between the "old and new" is sharply evident in the evolution that has taken place in the courses of study since the 1800's.

Students of Mother Seton's day took subjects with such old-fashioned flavors to their names as "ciphering" and "parsing." In keeping with the prescribed courses for academy students of that time, the curriculum was small but basic, and in addition to the "three R's" included the fundamental subjects of history and geography.

A report card dated in 1826 included the following observations and comments about one of the Academy pupils: "Talents—very good; Judgment—good; Memory—good; Temper—fretful, and has much pride to contend with; Application—good; Manners—at times very amiable, yet frequently influenced by her temper; Health—not good." The present aims of Saint Joseph's College program—the development of the spiritual, moral, intellectual, and physical capacities of the individual student—were given special attention even in this very early period of the Academy.

With the expansion of the Academy new subjects were added to the curriculum. By 1856, rhetoric, philosophy courses, botany, and chemistry were offered, as well as Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian.

Young girls of the pre-Civil War era placed a high premium on the "refined" subjects of painting, music, and needlework. By 1845 piano, guitar, and harp lessons were offered by the Academy in addition to vocal instructions. Dr. Henry Diehlman, director of the students' monthly concerts for 40 years during the mid-1800's, was the principal music instructor at this time.

During the middle fifties, the art curriculum included lessons in drawing, china, canvas, and oil painting, painting on velvet, water colors, and pastel, tapestry, ornamental needlework, shell work,

transferring, and artificial flower making. Immediately after the Civil War the art department had three full-time instructors.

By 1900 physiology, German, Greek, calculus, solid geometry, physics, trigonometry, and zoology had been added to the curriculum. After the threatened closing of the Academy in the post-Civil War period, more practical and advanced courses were offered—a forerunner to the eventual securing of a charter in 1902 to grant college degrees. In 1945 Saint Joseph's High School was moved into the town of Emmitsburg.

Today Saint Joseph College is an institution for the higher education of Catholic women which purposes the formation of the well balanced individual who is keenly aware of her responsibilities to God, to her neighbor, to her country, and to herself. To this end the College offers an educational program which seeks the fourfold development of the whole woman, spiritually, intellectually, socially, and physically in the atmosphere of a small college.

For the realization of the objectives of spiritual, mental, and physical development, the College organization includes five divisions, namely: Religion and Philosophy, Humanities, Natural Science and Mathematics, Social Sciences and Nursing. Through careful integration of these divisions, the student during the first two years of residence is afforded the opportunity of securing that broad cultural background which is regarded as the sine qua non of the liberally educated person. The curricula are so arranged that each student through the study of religion and philosophy may secure the proper spiritual and intellectual perspectives; through literature, language and social studies, the cultural heritage necessary for the appreciation of the true and the beautiful; and, through natural science and mathematics, the foundation of a sound scientific outlook.

In addition, the College provides courses for students who are preparing for such professional fields as dietetics, education, journalism, nursing, social work, and medical technology.

Usually when the student enters her third year in college she begins a more concentrated study in one major field, which generally coincides with one of the departments of instruction.

The old "distributions" of Academy days have gradually given way to modern college graduation exercises. The high-necked dotted swiss commencement dresses have been replaced by black academic caps and gowns. The harp and string recitals, the lengthy poetic readings accompanied by dramatic gestures, and the classical solos included in the two-hour long "distribution" ceremonies of the Academy era have been replaced by the dignified and brief greeting given at the conferring of degrees during Commencement Week in June.

Rules were strict and privileges few at the Academy of Grandma's and great-grandma's time! Excerpts from old catalogues and college records provoke amused chuckles at student life in "the old days" at SJC.

In the early period of the Academy, silence was observed by students until after breakfast, during study, during meals, and after night prayers. During meals one of the pupils read from some spiritual book. Students attended catechism classes on Sunday and spent any leisure time on Sundays in reading "good books." They usually kept small notebooks in which were recorded virtuous maxims as well as the criticisms and suggestions of the various teachers regarding the formation of character.

In a catalogue dated for the academic year of 1874-1875, parents were advised that letters and reading material were subject to inspection by the Mother Superior. Visits from parents and relatives who lived in the vicinity were allowed once a week—on Thursdays. Weekly reports of "application and behavior" were read at assemblies in the presence of Sisters and pupils. Easter holidays were non-existent and there were only a few days' vacation at Christmas.

Short skirts, sweaters, and socks go into the 1957 SJCienne's wardrobe, and brightly-colored ensembles dot today's campus. Students don academic caps and gowns for Sunday Mass and pin on short white veils for chapel attendance during the week. But the "young ladies" of the middle 1800's were advised to pack into their school-bound trunks "four and one-half yards of Swiss muslin for veils . . . three black marino or alpaca aprons and one hood . . . six calico or chintz dresses . . . a table service of two silver spoons, one silver fork, one ivory-handle knife, a napkin ring, and a glass or silver goblet . . ." No jewelry was worn except earrings and a pin for special occasions.

By 1909 navy blue dresses with no trimmings were obligatory. At this time a watch was the only piece of jewelry allowed. Sweaters, if worn at all, had to be navy blue or red.

"Polite class" was a monthly must around the middle of the nineteenth century, and Sister Raphael taught her young charges the social amenities of the day, including introductions, curtsying, and table etiquette. Selections from manuals were read during meals. In the 1870's, according to a letter written by an Academy pupil of the time, "music and dancing were indulged in at night and on rainy days. Outdoor games were croquette, tennis, and games like tap . . ." Toward the turn of the century, boating and canoeing on Tom's Creek were added to the sleigh and straw rides of the earlier recreation program. A dance was sometimes held for those students who spent the Christmas holiday at the Academy.

Records from the late '90's re-

veal that "calls" were strictly supervised. Mountaineers were entertained by the girls "under surveillance of prefects and Sisters." Return visits to the Mount were made in the presence of Sisters. Only Mount St. Mary's boys who were relatives or who had been particularly named by student's parents called on girls at the

Academy, and during the "call," a Sister remained in the parlor and signaled the time for departure.

Until 1904-1905 a pupil could not stay away from the Academy overnight unless in the immediate care of a parent. At this time parents were also advised to send

(Continued on Page 6-A)

Happy Birthday to Emmitsburg ON YOUR 200TH ANNIVERSARY

WE ARE GLAD TO BE A PART OF THIS GROWING COMMUNITY

1757—1957

CHARLES F. STOUTER
—TEXACO PRODUCTS—
EMMITSBURG, MD.

I EXTEND MY **BEST WISHES**

TO **EMMITSBURG**

ON THIS MOMENTOUS OCCASION!

EDWARD G. LINGG
PLUMBER

EAST MAIN STREET EMMITSBURG, MD.

"Serving The People Of Emmitsburg For 10 Years"

HAPPY BIRTHDAY EMMITSBURG

On Your **200th Anniversary**

1757 • 1957



Emmitsburg Insurance Agency

J. WARD KERRIGAN

EAST MAIN STREET EMMITSBURG, MD.

MY BEST WISHES TO **EMMITSBURG** FOR A MOST SUCCESSFUL **BI-CENTENNIAL** AND A VERY HAPPY **200th BIRTHDAY**

DAVE NEIGHBOURS

SANDERS BROTHERS GARAGE

U. S. Route 15 North • Emmitsburg, Md.

Extend Best Wishes to **EMMITSBURG** on its 200th Anniversary



KELLY & LEETIRES • ESSO GAS • USED CARS

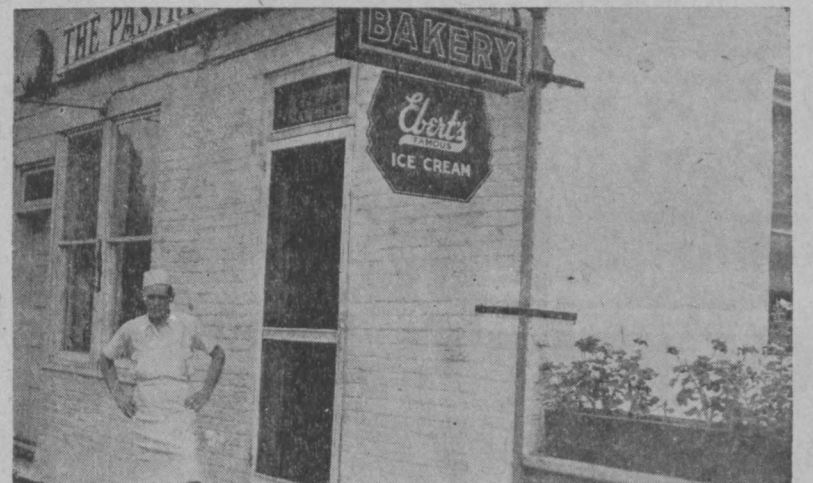
GREEN'S PASTRY SHOP

WEST MAIN STREET, EMMITSBURG, MD.

Extends Best Wishes to the Town on its

200th Anniversary

Serving the People of Emmitsburg for 9 Years.



IN EMMITSBURG SINCE 1933

B. H. BOYLE

EAST MAIN STREET • EMMITSBURG

We Are Happy to Have Been a Part of Growing Emmitsburg for 24 Years!

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR 200TH ANNIVERSARY

1757 • 1957

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard H. Boyle



SAINT JOSEPH COLLEGE HISTORY

(Continued from Page 5-A) only fruit to their children except at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter, "this limitation being considered more conducive to healthful digestion." As late as 1910 students could write letters to their parents only on Sunday or Thursday. Other correspondence was limited to once a month. In 1919 college and high school students shared dormitory cubicles

instead of the modern collegiate's single or double room. Rising time was then at 6:10, and students reported to the study hall at 6:40 for morning prayers. They breakfasted at 7 a. m. in silence, and reported for classes in silence. "Lights out" time was 9 p. m., and a main switch threw the dormitories into darkness at that time.

The equivalent of today's coffee break was enjoyed by students of the early twenties—at three in the afternoon SJCIennes took time out for bread and molasses. Mount

men visited the campus with prefects at that time, and their "calls" were still chaperoned by prefects and Sisters.

Nowadays students who end their last classes of the day at three or four in the afternoon usually take off for a trip to town—and often wind up their afternoon at the Bowling Alley or at one of the town's snack bars. Town permissions for students of the twenties were few and far between, and until 1929 college girls were chaperoned by a Sister when they walked into Emmitsburg.

Around 1931 returning students found that they had been given their own individual mail boxes and that their mail was no longer subject to the earlier inspection. During the thirties, too, more SJCIennes began to spend more week ends off campus and to attend social affairs at other colleges.

During the late forties the "Pines" or campus smoker was introduced to Saint Joseph's and has been a familiar landmark to SJCIennes ever since. The first senior prom was held in 1946, and during the forties more "open" week ends were enjoyed by SJCIennes than previously.

The 1957 Saint Joseph's sports a new \$150,000 ranch-style student center, a gift of the Alumnae, which houses the main social facilities on campus. It's here that everything from square dances to senior proms are held. When students return from Saturday or Sunday dinner dates or when they are having an evening date "on campus," they entertain their guests in the Student Center. Mountaineers drop in for a game of cards on week day afternoons or join a group for a double game on the tennis courts outside the Student Center.

On Friday and Saturday nights SJCIennes attend one of the week end dances or social functions sponsored by either a MSM or SJC club or class. Saturday afternoons are all-around favorites for mass trips to Emmitsburg or for day trips to nearby cities or towns. Closed weekends are at a minimum in the semester schedule. And "long weekends"—those wonderful short vacations sprinkled throughout the academic calendar are favorite times for students to visit their campus friends' families, to attend a big social event on another campus, or perhaps to just make a trip back home.

Student members of the joint socials committee of Mount St. Mary's and Saint Joseph's meet regularly to plan the social schedule for each semester. Student government committeemen at SJC handle much of the day-to-day order of campus life, and the Co-operative Government Association recently published a new edition of the student handbook which briefs students on the various facets of college life at SJC. CGA also helps to coordinate many of the plans for the special student orientation committee which returns early in the fall to greet the incoming freshmen and to help them over the trials and tribulations of their first "green" week at college.

More student responsibility is the keynote of the scholastic, extra-curricular, and social life on campus. From taking part in a departmental seminar to joining in a "gab fest" in the dorm, from chairing a club activity to serving on a dance committee, from planning a balanced "work and play" schedule to jitterbugging in the college smoker, to-

day's SJCIenne is living a student life that reflects the modern, ever-changing "life and times" at Saint Joseph College.

When grandmother sent her daughter off to Saint Joseph's, she grew thin-lipped and pale if daughter spoke of a career. The home, motherhood—that was daughter's place in the world. Today's SJCIenne packs her Samsonite luggage to the vulgus point, tucks under her arm as many stuffed animals as she possibly can, and off she goes to college. Just around the corner is that career, and no one frowns or shows a state of shock. Everybody knows that the career is just a fill-in, a youthful fling, before the real thing—a ring, a wedding, and babies.

That's the outlook of the Saint Joseph College student. She thinks in terms of a career for four years. For four years she works and studies and dreams of chem labs, newspaper editing, hospital wards, merchandising, classrooms—and her dreams are fulfilled for so long as she desires. Then John steps in, and she is one of the approximately 65 per cent of the Saint Joseph College graduates who are mothers of an average family of four.

Despite the age-old battle between liberal arts and technical training, Saint Joseph's has kept faith with the future. And the future is now, today—the day when the technician is constrained to give place to the man of liberal education. It's no secret now that the broad outlook is the thing the industry is seeking in its employees. So, as in the past, Saint Joseph's today prepares her students for teaching, business, home economics, nursing, graduate work, or professional studies, all of which find their strongest roots in a liberal education.

The graduates of 1932 remember Margaret Troxell's penchant for journalism. She knew she wanted to be a newspaper woman, and she has been since she finished college. Beginning as news editor of the Arlington Sun, a weekly Virginia paper, Margaret then joined the special assignment staff of the Washington Star. Now she is director of public relations and advertising for the Clarendon Trust Co., with the personal gratification of indulging her artistic bent in designing colorful brochures and arranging window displays. In her free time, Miss Troxell, originally from Emmits-

burg, compiled a technical 600-page public relations manual designed for those seeking public office.

Josephine Doyle, '31, now Mrs. George D. West, Westminster, Md., took in her stride a B.S. from Saint Joseph's, the teaching of French, history, science, physical education, and home economics, her Master's degree, and now is supervisor of home economics education and the school lunch program of Carroll County, Md. She also serves as regional State adviser for the Future Homemakers of America.

From the science lab at SJC to the chemistry lab of the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co., Thelma Redding, Gettysburg, Pa., took a direct route, her diploma still under her arm, in June, 1953. Starting at a \$4200 salary, Thelma has come up the line to the chemical control lab where she keeps close check that DuPont products meet the specifications of buyers.

The consensus of opinion among SJC graduates is that TV is fun, but unpredictable. For instance, there is Helen Frailey Mathews, '45, formerly of Emmitsburg, who tells that her hours were only four and a half a week, but adds "the show was at night, so I never got home 'til eight or eight-thirty. On the other hand, the company furnished supper before the show." And then there are the facetious remarks of her audience when they meet her in person: "Oh, your nose isn't large at all, is it?" Helen's home economics course at Saint Joseph's took her into the classroom first, then to the Stewart and Co. Tea Room, Baltimore, as assistant manager. Later she was a member of the staff of the quantity cookery lab at the University of Illinois and finally became home economist with the Western Massachusetts Electric Co., Springfield. As Mrs. Donald Mathews, she is now a homemaker and living with her husband in Pullman, Wash.

Sue Kiser, '53, McSherrystown, Pa., took a major in math which led her to the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics lab in Silver Spring, Md., where things are a hidden secret.

Hutzler's, Baltimore, breathes distinction, that atmosphere in the fashion world that every woman appreciates. For many years, Claire Spicer, '26, as fashion coordinator, has been one of those experts behind the scenes who knows what the woman of taste

wants and supplies it.

Patricia Fitzgerald, '54, now Mrs. Hugh Rocks, is a former resident of Emmitsburg who is serving in the Frederick district on the staff of the Potomac Edison System Home Service Dept. Her sister, Dorothy, '56, now Mrs. John H. Coleman, Jr., is presently living in Germany.

Other recent graduates from the Emmitsburg area include Barbara Freshman, '56, who is teaching in the Mt. Airy High School, Carroll County, and Barbara Ros-

ensteel, '56, now Mrs. George Vincent Arnold, Jr., who is a teacher in the Northwest High School, Hyattsville, Md.

The modern SJCIenne's future may be reflected in the graduates of Saint Joseph College. Through her educational background she can go on to fields of activity broad and colorful, fascinating and personally gratifying. At Saint Joseph's she first learns about the past to understand the present and to best prepare for the future.

SCENE OF SQUARE AROUND 1930



The above scene of the Square was taken around 1930. Note the partly obscured blinker, model of cars, and the present Farmers State Bank and former Hotel Slagle.

1957
To Emmitsburg
On This Memorable
Occasion . . .

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

DR. H. E. SLOCUM

OPTOMETRIST
East Main Street
EMMITSBURG, MD.

1957

1957



Our
Congratulations
and
Best Wishes
to
Emmitsburg,
on its
200th Birthday!

1957 — 1957

ORENDORFF'S FOOD MKT.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurence Orendorff
10 EAST MAIN ST. EMMITSBURG, MD.

MATTHEWS GAS COMPANY

AND

SYLVANIA TELEVISION

SALUTES EMMITSBURG

ON THE OCCASION OF ITS

200th BIRTHDAY

WE ALSO WISH YOU A

HAPPY BI-CENTENNIAL

MATTHEWS GAS COMPANY

EMMITSBURG AND THURMONT

THE FIBERGLASS AWNING CO.

Extends Best Wishes to

Emmitsburg

On Its

Bi-centennial Celebration

1957

1957

We are grateful for your business the past 5 years and pledge our continued fair policies of giving the people of Emmitsburg the best quality merchandise available at fair prices.

MR. AND MRS. FERN R. OHLER

WEST MAIN ST. EMMITSBURG, MD.

BOLLINGER'S MEAT MARKET

WEST MAIN STREET • EMMITSBURG, MD.

EXTENDS ITS

CONGRATULATIONS

TO

EMMITSBURG

ON ITS

BI-CENTENNIAL

1957 • 1957

Emmitsburg Lions Club

EXTENDS ITS HEARTIEST WISHES TO THE

EMMITSBURG BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

ORGANIZED IN
EMMITSBURG



1957

1957

LIBERTY • INTELLIGENCE • OUR • NATIONS • SAFETY

THE NEW BLUE DUCK

Waynesboro Rd. - 1 Mile West of Emmitsburg

EXTENDS BEST WISHES TO

EMMITSBURG'S 200th BIRTHDAY

1957 • 1957



BEER WINE

SANDWICHES

We Extend Our Best Wishes To

EMMITSBURG

On This Momentous Occasion

OHLER'S TAVERN

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Ohler

Emmitsburg, Md.

1957 • 1957



1957

1957

CONGRATULATIONS

EMMITSBURG

ON YOUR

200 YEARS

OF PROGRESS!

HOME-COOKED MEALS

SANDWICHES & BEER

IRELAN'S RESTAURANT

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph F. Irelan

WEST MAIN STREET IN EMMITSBURG, MD.

Potomac Edison Company Vital Asset to Town

The Potomac Edison System, of which the Potomac Edison Company is a part, is celebrating its 104th birthday this year—practically an "infant" compared to the Town of Emmitsburg, but proud to be part of its historic background.

Electricity Here In 1913

The miracle of electricity and all its benefits came to Emmitsburg in 1913. In that year, local citizens witnessed the installation of street lighting here. Shortly thereafter, Reddy Kilowatt went to work in Emmitsburg homes and farms to such an extent that more electrical facilities had to be added to answer the increased demand.

At first, electricity was used here solely for lighting. Then, electric power started taking over more and more household and farm chores . . . pumping water, cooking, refrigerating and ironing. As Emmitsburg grew, so did the need for electric power. The antiquated substation in the second story of the Zimmerman building (now the Roger Liquor Store), was replaced by a more modern installation a short distance away and which is now the property of Thomas Bollinger.

Then further uses for electric power were discovered and local residents found the supply growing scarce as electricity was employed to operate radios, toasters, clocks, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines and water heaters.

In 1932 a new electrical distribution system was installed throughout the town to handle this increased demand. This 7,200-volt electrical network, with a modern substation located a mile south of town, now serves local residents and business, supplying power for appliances never even dreamed of by those who originally brought electric power to Emmitsburg . . . appliances such as dish washers, clothes dryers, air conditioners, electronic ovens, television and waste disposers.

Emmitsburg has recently stepped ahead of many communities in the entire area with the installation of a modern street lighting system, one of the most advanced of its type.

The present-day Potomac Edison System was "born" nearby—in Frederick—where in 1853 the now extinct Isabella Gas Works was incorporated. This organization was authorized to install "35 iron posts, the cost and erection of which is not to exceed \$19.00 each."

Isabella merged with other companies and throughout the years today's Potomac Edison System developed. Actually, PE is a result of the merger and consolidation of some 175 companies. One such consolidation was made in 1934 when the Maryland Light & Power Co. was made a part of the Potomac Edison System.

Potomac Edison now serves

well over 150,000 customers. Power for this area comes from the R. Paul Smith plant in Williamsport, Md., and from other PE stations in Riverton, Va., Albright, W. Va., Cumberland, Md., and in emergency cases, from neighboring electric light and power companies.

The right to use the name "Edison" in the utility company's title, was secured from the Thomas A. Edison organization in 1884. It was formerly used in such ways as "The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Cumberland," but was first used and incorporated as "The Potomac Edison Company" in 1923.

From the original "35 iron posts," the PE System has grown to an organization that offers appliance sales, bus transportation and the services of many electrical experts including specialists in the fields of farming, air conditioning, home and commercial lighting, home service and industrial power and heating.

Local PE electric customers also will benefit from the \$13,000,000 service improvement program recently announced by the utility. This program includes a new \$6,000,000 generating unit at the Smith Plant in Williamsport, Md., new transmission and distribution lines and the enlarging of other service facilities. This program will mean even better, even more reliable service for local utility customers.

In addition, PE has recently announced that it will participate in research on, and construction of, an atomic energy power station—another example of how your local electric company is always striving to bring the best, most modern and economical service to customers in this and other areas.

Rear Admiral George Dufek

was the first American to set foot on the geographic South Pole. He was the first man to stand at the exact bottom of the world since Britain's Capt. Robert F. Scott, 44 years before.

One Navy tractor moved 10-800,000 cubic feet of snow to clear a sea ice landing strip for planes arriving in the Antarctic from New Zealand last October.

Navy Seabees relocated 150,000 arctic base during Operation Adelie penguins to build an Ant-Deepfreeze.

EARLY EMMITSBURG SCENE



Early Emmitsburg scene, at least 50 years ago, shows westward view of Main Street looking up from East Main Street to West Main Street. Note the old fountain and cobble-stone street. The town was without electricity at that time but the telephone pole and wires indicate phone service already was in effect.

CONGRATULATIONS

TO
EMMITSBURG

ON ITS
BI-CENTENNIAL

BEST WISHES FOR A

HAPPY 200th BIRTHDAY

★
J. RALPH McDONNELL

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR

EMMITSBURG — MARYLAND

Kemp's

IS HAPPY TO HAVE HAD THE PRIVILEGE
OF BEING OF SERVICE THESE MANY
YEARS TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO EXTEND
OUR BEST WISHES ON THE OCCASION OF
YOUR

200TH BIRTHDAY

MAY YOU HAVE A HAPPY AND SUCCESSFUL

BI-CENTENNIAL

When in Frederick, Drop in and Visit with Us!

Kemp's

FREDERICK,
MARYLAND

We Extend Our Hearty Congratulations To EMMITSBURG ON ITS 200th BIRTHDAY

1757

1957

Complete Lines Of
IMPORTED & DOMESTIC
BEVERAGES

Discount On Case Lots of
WHISKY

"Enjoy Your Stay—the
Bi-centennial Way!"

BEER
WINE
WHISKY

ROGER LIQUOR STORE

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REDDY KILOWATT AND ALL HIS
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ARE PROUD TO BE SERVING
THIS HISTORIC COMMUNITY—

Reddy Kilowatt is proud to be a part of the background of this historic area. He is happy to have been able to bring electricity to the homes, farms and businesses of this section, happy to serve local residents with time and labor-saving power, happy to make Emmitsburg one of the many communities soon to benefit from a \$13,000,000 electrical service improvement program.

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HAPPY BIRTHDAY EMMITSBURG

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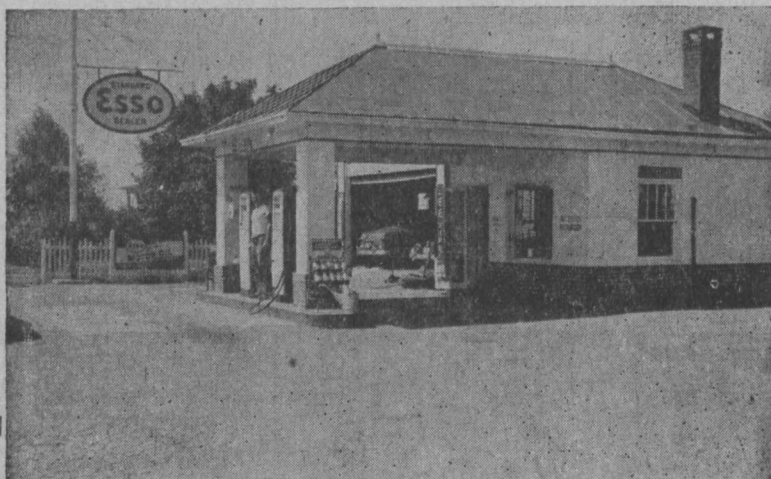
Bi-centennial Celebration

We Too Have Been
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The Community to the
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ROUTE 15 SOUTH

EMMITSBURG, MD.

HISTORY OF EMMITSBURG

(Continued from Page 2-A)
 on the day before his scheduled trip the alert Biggs quietly left for the capital city and obtained the land first. This incident provided the name of the enlarged property, "Benjamin's Good Luck."
 ALTHOUGH IT is unrecorded whether or not any hard feelings resulted from the land grab, it is difficult to imagine a feud of great duration in those days. And especially so in the case of next-door neighbors. Remember that at this stage in the nation's history the only social contacts enjoyed by the pioneers were thru their neighbors, and they were literally few and far between. Grudges were not prolonged very often when there was no television, newspapers, radio, movies,

mail, schools, church socials — and the other social gatherings which bind communities today.
 IN THE meantime George Smith was busy clearing his newly-patented homestead, a 500-acre tract along Cattail Creek. This seems like quite a large holding, but George in time required this amount of land—he raised a family of seven girls and four boys. Over toward what was to become the town of Harney George Sheets foresightedly saw the need for a mill which he built out of native stone and timber. This mill is shown as "S. Mill" on the map now hanging in The Farmers State Bank, Emmitsburg.
 BETWEEN THE Toms Creek farms and Sheets' Mill, other settlers were coming into the country around the site of Emmits-

burg. David Danner built a house near the Monocacy where Bridgeport is now. West of the Danner property Mr. George Hockensmith claimed a large tract which extended from the Monocacy almost to Flat Run. Roughly south of this George Rowe (then Row) settled and named his land "French Purchase." He left a large family, from which the Rowes of Emmitsburg have descended.
 Two years later, 1748, Samuel Carrick took up a large tract of land west of Toms Creek. This property originally extended beyond the first ridge of mountain and included the knob which continues to bear his name. Next came William Shields, to settle

on the adjoining property. A lad of about 19 who had spent 10 years in Delaware after coming from County Armagh, Ireland, Shields survived his father and brother, who died aboard ship during the sea voyage. Carrick and Shields followed the custom of the period by giving their properties colorful names like Sugar Camp, Walnut Bottom and Caroline. The land near the present town of Appold was called Mondollar and Single Delight, while the farm at what is now Motter's Station, was known as Diggs' Lot.
 The property north of town was called Dothan's Chance and to the south was Buck's Forest. East of here was Silver Fancy

and it was by this name that the village was known for some years. However, sometime between 1757 and 1785 the town's name became Poplar Fields, undoubtedly because of the numerous poplar trees in the vicinity. As late as 1850 poplars "as thick as a flour barrel" lined the main street.
 THE PICTURE in 1757, when Emmit bought his tract, was one of a circle of new farms, cleared fields and crudely fashioned log cabins; and in the center of the circle the beginnings of a village. Surrounded as it was by farmland, it was natural that merchants and craftsmen should gather and build to serve the farmers on all sides.
 SEVEN FAMILIES composed

the tiny community of Silver Fancy. It is impossible to say which was the first; all we know is that they built around the site of the Square.
 OF THE first seven families Captain Richard Jennings came to the settlement as a bachelor. He married Lucy Brawner, daughter of Richard Brawner and bought a small log house from Samuel Shields. The house was converted into a store from which Jennings sold "store goods," rum and whisky. He bought the adjoining lot and prospered so that he then built the first brick house in Emmitsburg.
 THE HUGHES BROS.' houses were opposite each other on the Square, one where the hotel is, the other on the site of the present VFW. Adam Hoffman's log house was on the next lot where

Crouse's now operates. Since Mr. Hoffman was a hatter by trade, you can imagine buckskin-clad frontiersmen, German-speaking farmers and their wives and families, walking into Adam's log establishment to be outfitted with hats. Next door was John Rogers, the tavern-keeper, just about where the Dwen Adelsbergers now reside. Directly across the street Frederick Baird, the carpenter, built his house while Michael Smith, the blacksmith, lived next to him in the direction westward from the Square.
 THESE WERE the seven families already living here in 1785 when Emmit decided to lay out the town in numbered lots. These he sold for two pounds, 10 shillings each, with an annual ground rent of seven shillings, sixpence
 (Continued on Page 1-B)

SCENE OF THE OLD TOLL GATE NEAR ZORA



A scene of the old Toll Gate, located what is now Fred's Corner, at the intersection of Routes 16 and 116. The saw mill was on Longnecker's land and a Mr. Frey of Lancaster, was sawing wood for the owner. In the background Norman Riley is driving a six-horse team.

WE WISH TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF WISHING THE COMMUNITY OF

EMMITSBURG

A HAPPY 200TH BIRTHDAY

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BI-CENTENNIAL

and may we be privileged to continue serving you in the future as we have in the past 22 years?

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200TH ANNIVERSARY

AND MAY WE HAVE THE PLEASURE OF YOUR CONTINUED PATRONAGE?

VILLAGE LIQUORS

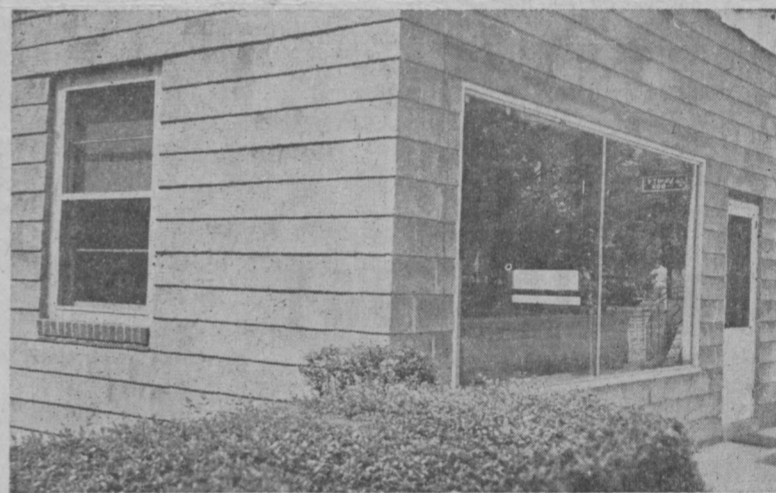
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