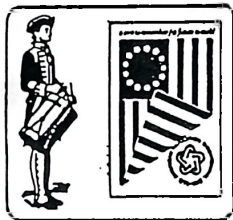


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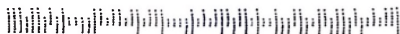
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TARENTUM TIMES

VOLUME 14 ISSUE 4

2015

Price \$3.00

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TARENTUM, PENNSYLVANIA & ALLEGHENY COUNTY

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TARENTUM TIMES IS PUBLISHED BY THE Tarentum History and Landmarks Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 1776 at Tarentum, PA 15084-1776, and mailed under a non-profit organization permit.

The TIMES welcomes articles of historical interest pertaining to this community. All articles will be returned if requested. We reserve the right to condense information to conserve space.

The TIMES is mailed to all contributors, four times annually. All contributions are tax-deductible. (IRS Code 501 (c) (3)). The Foundation was chartered May 11, 1973 in honor of Henry Marie Brackenridge, founder of Tarentum in 1829 at the site of an old Shawnee Indian village.

Tarentum Times is published four times a year for a contribution of \$10.00 annually. The subscription runs from January to December. If anyone wishes to join mid year, they will receive the back issues of the Tarentum Times for that membership year.

The affairs of the Foundation are governed by a Board of Directors.

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The TIMES is sent to anyone who contributes ten dollars (\$10.00) or more to the Foundation.

WHERE IS IT???

Do you know where this is?

The answer will be in the next issue!



(answer to last issue's "Where is it?":

on Grandview Building to the right of the front door)

PITTSBURGH-TARENTUM CAMPGROUNDS

by Robert I. Lucas

The Old Camp Ground in the Grove

by J.W. Rutherford

There's an old camp ground on the hillside
Where we meet with our loved ones so dear.

Fond memories come to us sweetly
Of the friends who have been with us here.

The days and the years have slipped by us
And few there are left here below;
Who were here when the camp ground first started,
In the old happy days, long ago.

The first religious "camp-meeting service" to be held in the United States of which there is any record, occurred in 1799 and was a joint venture of Presbyterians and Methodists.

But it was the Methodists that first saw the evangelical possibilities of open-air meetings. They somewhat reflected the public meetings of Christ during his ministry and those of the Apostles during the formation of the early church.

The first "camp-meeting" to be held by the Methodist brethren in Western PA took place August 19 – 24, 1803. It is said that fifteen ministers were involved and that three thousand people were in attendance at that event.

The meeting was planned in direct response to a suggestion by Methodist Bishop Asbury on Dec. 2, 1802. He said, "I wish you would also hold camp-meetings; they have never been tried without success. To collect such a number of

God's people together to pray, and the ministers to preach, and the longer they stay, generally the better. This is field fighting. This is fishing with a large net." (*Methodism in Western PA* p. 22 by Guy W. Smeltzer)

Camp-meetings have two basic goals: 1) to present the plan of salvation to the unregenerate brethren and 2) to reinforce the spirituality of the redeemed brethren. "He that winneth souls is wise" sayeth the scriptures and therein is the crux of the camp-meeting strategy: the coming away from the world to concentrate on one's relationship to God.

The Pittsburgh and Tarentum Camp Meeting Association dates from 1849 and the Tarentum Campgrounds date from 1851. When the first plan to hold a camp-meeting was formed in Pittsburgh the clergy decided to hold the meeting at some point along Deer Creek, not far from Harmarville. The historical record of that first meeting indicated that it was of short duration and poorly attended. It is believed that some Methodists from the upper Allegheny Valley attended that first camp-meeting. The record is not clear if the second meeting was held at the same location in 1850 or some other site. Nevertheless, the first two attempts seemed to be a dismal failure. It is possible that the site itself was undesirable which would indicate that those on the planning committee had not done enough homework in preparation for the project.

The Pittsburgh Methodist Conference was not enthusiastic about planning any further camp-meetings, and so nothing was on the agenda for the summer of 1851. However, those Tarentum Methodists were anxious to continue the summer meetings, but closer to home.

It is said that Robert S.P. McCall and others prominent in the Tarentum Church approached Mr. Henry Marie



Entrance sign today



Entrance sign in the 1940's

Brackenridge about the use of land on the outskirts of the small village of Tarentum. Some agreement was made and so a request was made to the Bishop. A committee was appointed which included Mr. Wm. Thrumpston, Mr. Wallaker, and Rev I.D. Knox to look into the camp meeting program. The members of the committee came to Tarentum to inspect the site obtained by the Tarentum delegation.

The oak grove on the hill met with their favor and the committee decided to hold the third Pittsburgh Camp-Meeting at the Tarentum grounds for 1851. It was an instant success. The record indicated 200 conversions took place and the spirit of the meetings was so high that they had trouble trying to bring them to a close. The decision to hold the next summer session at Tarentum was unanimous and so in 1852, 1853 and 1854 Pittsburgh area Methodists traveled to Tarentum for religious services.

Leonard Stofiel, reporter for the Pittsburgh Post, wrote an article on the historical beginning of the camp-meeting association which appeared in the August 25, 1881 edition.

In 1855, after the meeting had been in progress for four years, the camping grounds which included 14 acres, was purchased from Judge Brackenridge for \$500. The deed to the grounds, however, was conditional and its use was to be religious. John Kennedy and James Gibson were active in the negotiations. The Rev. Dr. Baird, presiding elder, appointed a board of trustees for the grounds. And thus came into being the Pittsburgh and Tarentum Campgrounds.

Some confusion often abounds with the use of dates; 1849 is when the Pittsburgh Conference began holding camp-meetings, but not at Tarentum. The first camp-meeting

held at the present grove Harrison Township was in 1851 and not in 1849. As of 1988 there have been 139 camp-meetings held since 1849 and 137 of them were held on the present grounds.

Attending camp in the 1850's required a whole day's work. One had to put up a canvas tent and make sure it was secure against rain and wind. It was necessary to make a trench amount the tent to catch the runoff and then carry the water to the edge of the hill overlooking little Bull Creek. Seventy some tents had to be put up to accommodate the visitors.

Straw had to be purchased to make up the beds and candles had to be secured. Needle and thread had to be kept handy in the event the canvas would tear, not to mention clothing. Each family had to secure their own water for washing up and drinking purposes.

A large canvas tent was erected for the religious services and the several churches put up 'prayer tents'. Straw was strewn on the ground in the large tent between the plank board seats. Methodists were known to kneel a lot during such tent revivals. Prayer tents were exceedingly bountiful with straw on the ground.

Meals were largely cooked out in the open and eaten picnic style. The saints were at first summoned with a blast of the trumpet, which was later replaced with a bell provided by the West Penn Railroad. Camp-meeting officials spent much time working out schedules with the railroad, as most campers arrived at Tarentum by this method – particularly after the canal was closed in 1865.

According to the memoirs of Robert S.P. McCall, the annual camp closing ceremony was quite an event. He



Pioneer campers staying in a tent



Children's Day parade

writes, "At midnight on the last day of August, the trumpet sounded, and the congregation assembled. The exercises were a religious service, conducted by Rev. Alfred Cookman, Rev. Albert Williams, and Rev. William Cooper [Cookman served in Pittsburgh 1855-57; Williams pastured Tarentum First Methodist 1853-1854; and Cooper was Tarentum pastor 1846-1847].

A procession was then formed, headed by nineteen ministers, two abreast; then came the group of singers followed by the ladies, two by two, then the gentlemen in the same manner.

As it moved, the hymn, 'We are Traveling Home to God', with an appropriate chorus was sung. The entire ground within the circle of tents, embracing some two acres, was encompassed two deep by the procession. After marching around the encampment the head of the column was halted and the order reversed, the parting hand given as they passed.

They returned to the stand where the doxology was sung and the apostolic benediction pronounced by Rev. W. Davidson. After formal dismissal, society meetings were held in the tents nearly, if not altogether until daylight, making the encampment resound with prayer and praise and shouts of joy." (*Pittsburgh Post: August 25, 1881*)

The Rev. Edward Burns Griffin was pastor of Tarentum First Methodist Episcopal Church in 1851 when the third camp-meeting session was held and the first one held in the Brackenridge Grove. In 1852, the Camp-meeting was held the second week of August when Rev. Martin Luther Weekly was pastor of Tarentum Methodist.

The speakers for the fourth annual camp-meeting, held for

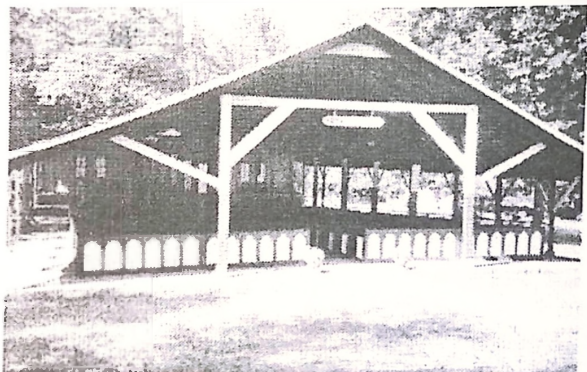
the second year at Tarentum, were John J. Swayze, presiding elder of the Allegheny District; George S. Holmes, William Stevens, Jonathan D. Cramer, James G. Sansom, Joshua Monroe and W.P.C. Hamilton – all ministers in the Pittsburgh Conference.

The meetings prospered with each new year. John Kennedy served as president of the Board of Trustees and Robert S.P. McCall as secretary from the inception of the Tarentum grounds in 1851.

In his historical comments about the Campgrounds (1887), the Rev. William D. Slease, pastor of Tarentum Methodist Church 1884-1887, said, "Some of the most eloquent and famous ministers of the gospel have broken the 'bread to life' to hungry and dying mortals who came to this famous old campground. Thousands have been converted and born into the Kingdom of God many of whom have become seed sowers and have gone forth to sow the seeds of the gospel both in home and foreign lands."

By 1856, with the campgrounds beginning to take on a busy schedule, many problems had to be solved. It was necessary to see that there was an adequate supply of candles on hand, canal transportation schedules had to be worked out, arrangements for locating all the tents to be put up and setting forth rules and restrictions for the necessary peace and tranquility of all the guests, including animals, on the grounds.

It is important to note, that at this point in time, Tarentum was a very small village, much like Freeport, of a few hundred folks. Natrona, then called East Tarentum, was the private residence of Judge Brackenridge, his staff of employees, and a contingent of men constructing the soda works called Penn Salt. Brackenridge, Birdville, New



Tabernacle in the 1940's



Tabernacle today

Kensington, and such places did not exist. Railroad tracks were being put down along the Allegheny River on the Westmoreland Co. side while the canal was still in use on the Allegheny Co. side. The area was still pretty much a tiny community in a vast wilderness.

One can only imagine the strange sounds coming from the woods after dark in a 'tent city'. A peculiar lot, those Methodists.

The campgrounds consisted of rows of white canvas tents. An original tent-lot plan indicates that there were 93 lots with 15 feet frontage surrounding the central worship area. Prayer tents had 30 foot frontage. They were reserved for Asbury and Wesley Chapels, Tarentum, Smithfield, Birmingham, Beaver Street, South Common, Liberty Street and Trinity Methodist Churches.

Those who had tent lots reserved were: JA Stearns, John Kerr, WT Taylor, J Matthews, JH Nobbs, J Perchment, Rbt Duff, Geo Dobbs, TW Wright, AN Hamer, Saml Moore, Danl Lardin, Rbt McCall, W Magill, R Parker MR McEldowney, Westervelt, Ebbert, Buser, T Brown, C Schriber, SL Marshall, J Kennedy Sr, JOS Golden, John Burgess, John A Brown, Scott & Graham, Jos Kennedy, Benj Miller, Danl Walters Chas Dravo, H Alstead, Adam Ekis, JA Geary, SM Kier, Jas M Kier, Geo Corbet, S Robinson, John Magill, David Hess, AJ Gibson, R Robinson, Adams HH Lewis, Jno Shepard, J Fullerton Wm Simonds, Rhoda Lowry, JR Humes, Wm Nelson, M Dravo, E Hazelton, JD Leonard T Little, Rbt Rogers, Saml Black, John Kennedy, S Morrison, WHK Kincaid, JG Hubley, DP Mitchell, Lynn, J Alter, E Gibson.

In time tents were gradually replaced by small cottages which gave the grounds a new appearance and made ones

stay a little more comfortable. It is said that in 1876 some 130 cottages graced the landscape. It might be important to note that the original cottage area is not the present plan, but the area to the west of the tabernacle – the wooded area between the ground and Campton where one at present enters the Campgrounds – was the original cottage area. A small gully still separated the former site from the present site.

THE GREAT FIRE OF 1876. The fire took place on April 22, 1876 – a time when the grounds are closed. No explanation is given in any historical account. It would seem apparent that lightning must have been the culprit. The close proximity of the structures to each other made the fire all the more devastating. The grounds were also far removed from other farm houses at that time, and was no doubt in ashes before the fire was even discovered. Only one cottage is said to have survived the holocaust – that of Andrew Goldinger. He sold the cabin sometime later and eventually it was taken down as the grounds were reconstituted at its present location.

Perhaps the greatest challenge that now faced the Methodist campgrounds was not one of rebuilding but retaining interest in the very location. It was the beautiful grove that was responsible for the camp being located there in 1851. Following the fire there was a great multitude who preferred to seek another wooded location, namely a tract on the Westmoreland Co. side, across from West Tarentum. The proposed new site, 'Valley Camp', would be serviced by the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Passengers would have only a short distance to walk to the grounds.

Needless to say a good deal of dissention arose among the brethren over property rights and disharmony became the order of the day. Those who wished to abandon the



Cabins in the 1940's



Cabins today (little has changed)

Tarentum site formed the Allegheny Valley Camp Association and claimed to be the rightful succession of the former Pittsburgh and Tarentum Campground Association. This claim was sustained by the court. What further litigation was pursued is unknown.

The Tarentum Grounds was a total ruin and the ancient oaks were likewise burned. One cherry tree survived. Several men, with the help of oxen, began clearing the charred timber from the grounds and new ones were planted. The poplar trees that mark the entrance drive to the camp were planted by charter members of the association. Some trees were planted in memory of Civil War Veterans.

It is said that in 1878 a meeting was held on the ridge just across the ravine from the burned grounds. That would be the present Campground area. Between 1876 and 1883 camp-meeting activities were obviously curtailed, but to what extent? By 1881, during the five years following the fire, 14 new cottages were built. There were about 36 tents erected. Maple trees had been planted in the burned-out grove and in 1883 meetings were held on the original site. However, in years to come, it seems that the temporary 'campsite' on the east side of the ravine would become the permanent campsite, and the original site would become a 'buffer zone' to protect the grounds from eventual encroaching population. This foresight proved to be an advantage.

By 1883 it was apparent that the old campgrounds would never regain their former glory, for not only did many cottage holders go elsewhere, but the policy within the Methodist Church was undergoing a change. Many of the brethren preferred that the camp become a 'resort' rather than a 'revival factory' and this in the coming years many

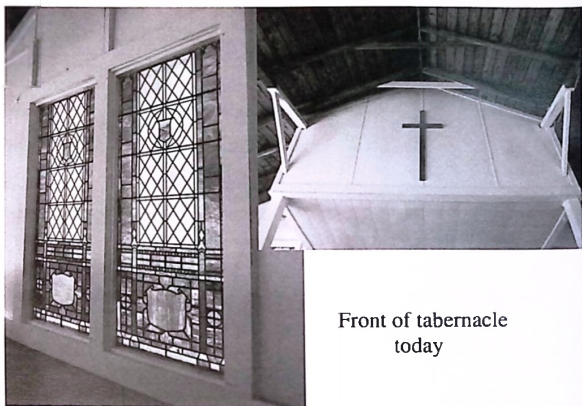
camps did become 'liberalized social retreats' and the gospel message was low-keyed. The Tarentum camp, it is said, preferred the old way and enjoyed the 'hell-fire and brimstone' sermons.

The Rev. W.D. Slease, of Tarentum Methodist Church, claimed that such a fervor and conversion of souls were made at the Tarentum Campgrounds that a decision had to be made in February 1884 to build a new church because the membership roll of the church was growing. By 1887 Tarentum dedicated a magnificent new church at Lock St. and East Ninth Ave.

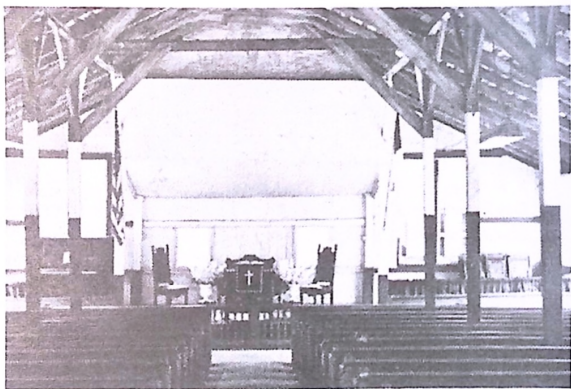
An article appearing in the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette (Aug 18, 1882) mentions that campers at Tarentum were worshipping in their new and big auditorium at the campgrounds. The auditorium, built after the fire, was evidently enlarged at the expense of \$425. It took quite a crew to decorate the structure and those mentioned were Mrs. Henry Eurich, Mrs. Pollock Ekas, Mrs. Libbe Leonard Chalmers, John McCall, Benton Shook, Frank Perry, Edward Steese, and Walter Shook. The rafters were hidden with flags, pillars and posts trimmed with heavy wreathing; the organ and pulpit banked with tree moss, bird cages and hanging baskets suspended from all available posts. Exquisite crosses wrought of mosses and blossoms were tastefully arranged while flowers and flag mottoes and bunting contributed to the beauty of the scene.

The present auditorium was built in 1904 according to the Valley Daily News. More than one reference mentions the old, weathered auditorium up to 1893.

Seven new cottages were built after 1892. Perhaps some of these were folks who had departed earlier for Valley Camp, and now that the Westmoreland group was closing down



Front of tabernacle
today



Front of tabernacle in 1940's

lot owners were returning again. Families who attended camp at Tarentum in the 1890's were the McCalls, Stofiels, Howes, Batholics, Kipps, Ross', Flemings, Staleys, Boyds, Prices, Eurichs, Nelsons, Tuckers, Kennedys, Getzes, and no doubt many others whose names did not appear in news stories.

By the 1890's the number of cottages was fast approaching fifty. Leonard Stofiel, reporter for the Pittsburgh Dispatch, writes in the 1890's, "The sweet chimes of a bell floating out on the stillness from among the maze of stately oaks, and the soft soughing of the wing through leafy branches, flaring torches suspended from rude armposts throwing fantastic shadows here and there, the rumbling of wheels, announcing the arrival of the old-fashioned hack which traveled the same road half a century ago. People emerging from little vine-covered cottages and slowly wending their way to a rough but brilliantly lighted auditorium, an opening hymn sung by childish voices, a moment's stillness, ten the voice of some hoary headed patriarch raised in supplication, and the evening services at the old Tarentum Campground have begun."

The auditorium was lighted at night with small oil lamps having tubes with wicks providing flames. Such lamps were also suspended from tree limbs on the grounds so campers could find their way back to their dwellings.

Pews eventually replaced plank seats by 1901 and a Pittsburgh church donated a pulpit. By 1925 electric and gas was installed on the grounds for the first time, but even though there were 50 some cottages, few had such modern conveniences. Attendance was improved when trolley lines were laid between Tarentum and Birdville in 1902, although some distance from the Campgrounds.

There were two special days during the annual camp-meeting season – Veteran’s Day and Children’s Day. On such occasions the grounds were filled to capacity. On August 2, 1909 over 5000 were on hand for Veterans Day and even the trees were filled with spectators.

Campers heard sin denounced and the Lord praised by soldiers in blue when Civil War Veterans gave testimony. The veterans in attendance were honored all day and the sermon was usually preached by a minister who had served in the war. Many hearts were touched to see and hear the aged soldiers sign ‘America’ and ‘Rock of Ages’ and witness a few shouting ‘Hallelujah’ during the service. In August 1905 some 500 soldiers attended the meeting. Robert SP McCall was in charge of the activities.

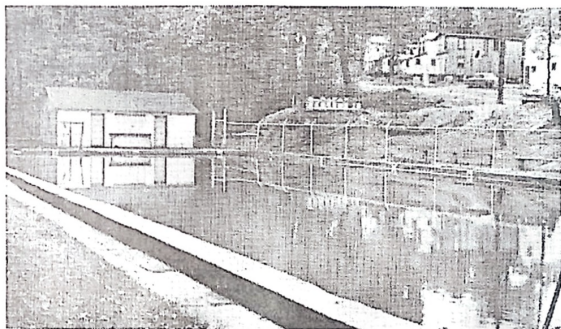
Children’s Day was first instituted in the US in 1860 by Rev John C. High when he was stationed at Latrobe, PA. Six years later, it was designated by the Methodist Church to be held annually. Rev. High attended Children’s Day activities at the Tarentum grounds on several occasions. Children who took part in such a program in 1882 were Jesse Tannehill, Myrtle Harper, Jessie Arnold, Annie Getz, Julia Eurich, Irene Stratten, Cora Shook, Fannie Dickson, Maggie Tucker, Daisy Bartholic, Alice Shook, Nina Eurich, Julia Hudepohl, Gertie Reynolds, Helen Rowe, Elmer John, Harry Stratton, Annie McClelland, Mena Skinner, Pearl Kipp, Mamie Doyle, Katie Uhlinger and Charrie Klingensmith. Mrs. George M. Getze, Miss Parker, Miss Zenith Tucker, Miss Myrtle Ralston and Miss McFetridge worked with the children. The highlight of the day was when the children were given a flag and performed a Grand March that encircled the campgrounds.

In 1925 a swimming pool was under construction and

opened the following year in June. The cost was \$8,000 and Charles P. Howe was chairman of the pool committee. The first lifeguard was Henry Clark. The water was spring fed and extremely cold, more suited to polar bears than humans. Increased regulations made the pool unfeasible by the 1950's and it was abandoned and filled in.

“Once again quietness settles down upon the old auditorium. Camp-meetings is over for another year. Next year, perhaps the old time spirit will return as in day of old when ‘so and so went forward’ or ‘quit drinking’ or ‘returned to his family’ or ‘joined the church’.

THAT’S WHAT CAMP-MEETING IS ALL ABOUT.



Pool 1926 – 1950's

Tarentum History and Landmarks Foundation

Black t-shirts with the (RED) Redcat	\$10.00
Black sweatshirts with the (RED) Redcat	\$25.00

postcards and notecards from Tarentum's past

Order single post cards for \$0.75 each or
a variety pack of 8 postcards for \$5.00
a variety pack of 6 notecards is \$5.00



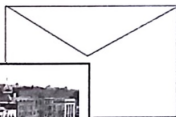
Color postcards are 3 1/2 X 5 1/2

Color notecards are 4 1/4 X 5 1/2, blank inside, and include envelopes

Both depict scenes and landmarks from Tarentum's history.

Proceeds benefit the THLF treasury to further its work.

Send your notes on
Tarentum scene
cards



All are available at: **Diamond Antiques**
Sixth Avenue, Tarentum
Hours: Wed- Sat 10-5 and Sunday noon - 5

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thlf1776@yahoo.com
to have an order mailed to you
(shipping charges apply to clothing)

NEWS OF THE DAY IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE DAY

July 17, 1916 ---- There was an ice famine in Tarentum on Saturday. The excessive hot weather made such a demand upon the local ice plant that the supply gave out early in the day. A hurry call was sent out and a carload of ice arrived before noon.

July 25 , 1916 ---- Almost all the stores from Springdale to Natrona will be closed on August 3rd for a community picnic day at Kennywood Park. The picnic train will leave at 8:30 AM. Baskets will be checked directly to the park.

September 20, 1916-----New safety gates have been installed at the Corbet Street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The gates were installed yesterday afternoon. They protect the entire width of the street as well as the sidewalks on both sides of the thorofare. The company said it was necessary to place them on both sides of the street. The new gates are provided with warning bells. The tower man has also been furnished with a bell. With three bells at Corbet Street and one each at Lock and Wood Streets, Tarentumites certainly cannot fail to observe the approach of trains—unless they are deaf.

October 20, 1916-----A class for teaching foreigners to speak and read English will be organized at Tarentum High School building next Monday. All foreign residences over 16 years are asked to join this class. It will be free to Tarentum residences and a small fee for foreigners living outside of Tarentum. There are 51 names on the list including 1 Englishman, 3 Belgians, 3 Germans, a few Russians and many Italians and Austra-Hungarians. Naturalization papers can not be granted until the applicant can read and speak English.

October 11, 1916-----Candy famine is imminent, candy manufactures have sent out word to the jobbers and retailers to expect a candy famine. Wholesalers report it is impossible to procure many of the most popular styles and flavors. The delivery is slow and cost greater. The chief cause is not due to the high cost of ingredients as to the impossibility to get paper boxes and packages in sufficient quantity and the shortage of labor. The local jobbers, Valley Wholesale Co. and Shaw and Anderson have raised wholesale cost by two cents. It is likely Christmas treats will suffer this year.

October 18, 1916-----The fall opening of the beginners' class of Hay's Dancing School will be held Thursday evening October 19th in the Opera Hall, Tarentum. The new dance, the "Two-Two", will be taught. Membership cards must be presented at the door.

October 30, 1916-----Paul Rudert gets a patent for "Symphone" which can be attached to any talking machine or dictograph to reproduce natural, harmonious, full round and mellow sounds. He worked 3 years experimenting on this new instrument.

November 2, 1916-----Penn Salt Company promises its employees that the erection of a new Allegheny Valley Hospital will not terminate the free medical attractions and hospital services it has granted for years.

December 16, 1916-----The Community Christmas tree for Tarentum is to be erected on the railroad property between Wood and Lock Streets. There will be several hundred electric lights suspended from the boughs of tree while from the top will be hung a huge star. Tinsel, popcorn strings and other accessories will be hung in profusion from every limb.

July 3, 1917.....An announcement was made this morning by the postmaster, Ira Cutshall, that the Tarentum Post Office will have no mail delivery tomorrow July Fourth. This will include rural deliveries. This is the first time that service has been entirely suspended in Tarentum. It is generally customary to have one morning delivery of mail. General delivery and the stamp window at the post office will be open until 10:00 AM.

July 7, 1917.....It is perfectly proper for the men to appear in their shirt sleeves at First M. E. Church tomorrow and the women are asked to leave their hats at home in the evening. Rev. P. C. Brooks made this announcement two weeks ago. He expressed himself as preferring to preach to a comfortable congregation. Rev. Brooks says the church is one of the coolest buildings in town and with latitude allowed in the matter of dress, the congregation should keep up well in the summer months.

August 25, 1917.....Announcement has been made by the Windsor Music Company, East Sixth Avenue, that the third floor of their building will be remodeled for a new and larger Victrolia salesroom. The constantly increasing demand has forced the firm to provide larger quarters for this department. Work will be done at once.

August 28, 1917.....Tarentum's new garbage plant was started yesterday. W. A. Walker will be furnished with a new municipal wagon and the borough will burn the refuse free of charge. The expense will be taken care of by taxation provided in the 1918 budget. Receptacles must be furnished by the individual. The new incinerator was completed two weeks ago. It is located by the Tarentum Paper Mill in Western Tarentum and will take care of the needs of Tarentum and Brackenridge.

Tarentum History and Landmarks Foundation NEWS

The Tarentum Times is published four times a year for a contribution of \$10.00 annually. The subscription runs from Jan 1 to Dec 31. If anyone wishes to join mid-year, they will receive the back issues of the Tarentum Times for that membership year. All memberships end on Dec 31st of each year.

We are unable to accept multiple-year contributions. Any amount sent beyond the annual \$10 will be considered a donation to THLF. We thank you for your support.

Tarentum History and Landmarks Foundation has **e-mail**. If you would like to contact us regarding your membership, just send an email to:

thlf1776@yahoo.com

The TIMES welcomes articles of historical interest or about life in this community. If you have an article for publication you may find e-mail an easy means of submission.

~ ~ We would love to publish your stories ~ ~

New Town **OF TARENTUM.**

THE Lots in the Town of Tarentum, will be exposed to public sale at that place by the subscriber, or his agent,

On the third Tuesday of November next.

This town is situated on the Allegheny River and Pennsylvania Canal; and at the Aqueduct near Bull Creek. It is distant twenty-one miles from Pittsburgh, twenty-two from Kittanning, nineteen from Butler, and twenty-four from Greensburgh. The hills around abound in coal: there is already near the town, a Steam Grist Mill, a Saw Mill, Pulling Mill, and Carding Machine, and there is adjoining it, at the locks, a valuable water privilege.

The title will be made to purchasers by James Ross and John M'Donald, trustees appointed under a deed of trust, executed the 17th November, 1815.

TERMS OF SALE

The Lots in the Town of Tarentum, will be sold for one third in cash, or, on giving approved security to pay the same, on or before the first of April, one third to be paid in one year from the day of sale, without interest, until the payments become due respectively. The ground not embraced in the town plot, to remain for future disposition. All streets, squares, and alleys, in the same, are hereby dedicated to public use, and for ever to remain open for the benefit of purchasers.

H. M. BRACKENRIDGE

October 31, 1829

SHAWNEE INDIAN VILLAGE - 1729

TARENTUM FOUNDED - 1829

INCORPORATED - 1842