

history of westmoreland county pennsylvania

History of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania is a rich tapestry woven from the threads of Native American heritage, European colonization, industrial growth, and modern development. Located in the southwestern part of the state, Westmoreland County has played a significant role in the broader narrative of Pennsylvania and the United States. This article will explore the county's origins, its development through various historical periods, and its contributions to the culture and economy of the region.

Early History and Indigenous Peoples

Before European settlers arrived, the land that would become Westmoreland County was inhabited by various Native American tribes, primarily the Lenape, Shawnee, and Iroquois. These tribes utilized the abundant natural resources of the area, relying on the region's rivers and forests for sustenance and shelter.

The indigenous peoples had established trade networks and social structures, utilizing the land for hunting, fishing, and agriculture. Some key points about their lifestyle include:

- **Hunting and Fishing:** The rivers, including the Youghiogheny and the Conemaugh, were vital for fishing, while the forests provided game.
- **Agricultural Practices:** The tribes practiced crop rotation and cultivated crops such as corn, beans, and squash, often referred to as the "Three Sisters."
- **Trade Networks:** The tribes traded goods not only within their communities but also with tribes from distant regions, fostering connections and cultural exchanges.

European Colonization

In the early 18th century, European settlers began to arrive in Pennsylvania, driven by the promise of land and opportunity. Westmoreland County was officially established on February 26, 1773, as one of the three original counties in Pennsylvania, alongside Philadelphia and Lancaster. The name "Westmoreland" was derived from Westmorland, England.

Settlement and Development

The initial wave of settlers consisted mainly of English, Scotch-Irish, and German immigrants. They were drawn to the fertile lands and abundant resources of the area. Some significant aspects of this period include:

- Land Grants: Many early settlers acquired land through grants from the Penn family, the original proprietors of Pennsylvania.
- Agricultural Economy: As more settlers arrived, the economy shifted towards agriculture, with farms producing wheat, corn, and livestock.
- Frontier Life: Early settlers faced challenges such as conflicts with Native Americans, harsh weather, and limited infrastructure.

The American Revolution

During the American Revolution, Westmoreland County played a crucial role. The county was a center of military activity, and many residents supported the revolutionary cause. Notable events included:

- Militia Participation: Local militias participated in various battles, providing troops and supplies to the Continental Army.
- Supplies and Resources: The county's agricultural output proved essential in supplying the war effort.
- Conflict with Native Americans: The war exacerbated tensions between settlers and Native Americans, leading to skirmishes and the displacement of many indigenous communities.

19th Century: Industrial Growth

The 19th century marked a period of significant industrialization and urbanization in Westmoreland County. The county became a hub for coal mining, iron production, and railroads.

Coal Mining and Industry

- Anthracite Coal: The discovery and extraction of anthracite coal transformed the local economy. Mines sprang up throughout the region, providing jobs and attracting more settlers.
- Iron and Steel Production: The iron industry flourished, with numerous forges and furnaces established. Westmoreland County contributed to Pennsylvania's reputation as a leading steel production state.
- Railroads: The expansion of railroads facilitated the transport of coal and iron, further boosting local industries and connecting Westmoreland County to larger markets.

Population Growth and Urbanization

As industry grew, so did the population. Towns and cities began to develop, with notable places including:

1. Greensburg: The county seat, which became a center for commerce and governance.
2. Latrobe: Known for its brewing industry and as the home of the Arnold Palmer, the famous golfer.
3. New Kensington: An important manufacturing center that emerged during this era.

The population influx led to diverse communities, with immigrants arriving from various regions, including Eastern Europe, seeking work in the burgeoning industries.

20th Century: Modernization and Challenges

The 20th century brought both opportunities and challenges to Westmoreland County. The rise of new industries and the decline of traditional manufacturing shaped the county's socio-economic landscape.

Post-World War II Development

After World War II, Westmoreland County experienced suburbanization as families moved from cities to surrounding areas. Key developments included:

- Infrastructure Improvements: New roads and highways were constructed, improving access and encouraging growth in suburban areas.
- Economic Diversification: While coal and steel remained important, the county began to diversify its economy, with growth in healthcare, education, and technology sectors.

Decline of Traditional Industries

The latter part of the century saw a decline in the coal and steel industries due to various factors:

- Global Competition: Increased competition from abroad led to closures of local steel mills and coal mines.
- Environmental Regulations: Stricter environmental laws impacted mining operations and led to job losses in traditional sectors.
- Population Decline: As jobs disappeared, many residents moved away in search of better opportunities, leading to population decline in some areas.

21st Century: Revitalization and Community Resilience

Despite the challenges of the late 20th century, Westmoreland County has shown resilience and a commitment to revitalization. Efforts to reinvent the local economy and improve quality of life have led to

new developments.

Economic Initiatives

- **Tourism Development:** The county has focused on promoting tourism, highlighting its historical sites, parks, and natural beauty.
- **Small Business Support:** Local governments and organizations have worked to foster entrepreneurship and support small businesses.
- **Healthcare and Education:** Investments in healthcare facilities and educational institutions have created jobs and improved community resources.

Cultural and Historical Preservation

Efforts to preserve the county's rich history include:

- **Historical Societies:** Organizations dedicated to preserving local history and heritage, such as the Westmoreland County Historical Society.
- **Historical Sites:** Restoration of landmarks and museums that celebrate the county's past, including the Westmoreland Museum of American Art and the Historic Hanna's Town.

Conclusion

The history of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, is a story of transformation, resilience, and community. From its early days of indigenous habitation to the challenges and changes of the modern era, the county has continually adapted and evolved. Today, Westmoreland County stands as a testament to the spirit of its people and the strength of its history, looking forward to a promising future while honoring its rich past.

Frequently Asked Questions

What year was Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania established?

Westmoreland County was established on February 26, 1773.

What is the significance of the name 'Westmoreland' in Westmoreland County?

The name 'Westmoreland' is derived from the English county of Westmorland, which reflects the early settlers' origins.

Which notable historical figure was born in Westmoreland County?

George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Westmoreland County.

What role did Westmoreland County play during the French and Indian War?

Westmoreland County was a strategic location during the French and Indian War, serving as a frontier region for settlers and military operations.

What was the impact of the coal and steel industries on Westmoreland County's development?

The coal and steel industries significantly contributed to the economic growth and population increase in Westmoreland County during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Which historical event is commemorated at the Westmoreland County Courthouse?

The Westmoreland County Courthouse commemorates the county's role in the American Revolution and the local governance established during that time.

What major transportation development occurred in Westmoreland County in the 19th century?

The construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the 1850s played a crucial role in the economic development and connectivity of Westmoreland County.

What is the historical significance of the town of Greensburg in Westmoreland County?

Greensburg, founded in 1786, serves as the county seat and has historical significance as a center of government and commerce in the region.

How did Westmoreland County contribute to the Civil War?

Westmoreland County contributed to the Civil War by providing troops and resources, with many residents serving in various regiments.

What cultural heritage is prominent in Westmoreland County?

Westmoreland County has a rich cultural heritage influenced by German, Irish, and Italian immigrants, reflected in its festivals, food, and community traditions.

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