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**Col. William Bradford**  
For whom Bradford County  
is named.



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# Addresses Before the Bradford County Historical Society, March 23, 1912, on the Centennial Celebration of the Organization of the County.

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## *Judicial Organization, the First Judge and His Associates.*

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BY HON. A. C. FANNING.



ON the 24th of March, 1812, an act was passed which provided for the election of County Officers at the regular election of the next October, and for organizing the County for judicial purposes and for changing its name from Ontario to that of Bradford. Bradford was united with Tioga, Susquehanna, Wayne and Luzerne counties to form the 11th Judicial District.

The first regularly constituted Court in Bradford County convened Monday, January 18, 1813, in what

was known as the "Red Tavern," owned by William Means, the place designated by statute and located at what is now the corner of Franklin and Main streets. Twenty-one jurors assembled from various portions of the county—coming on foot and horseback, by bridle paths and forest roads. The commissions of the Honorable John B. Gibson, President Judge, and of George Scott and John McKean were read, the oaths administered, attorneys admitted to the Bar and the Courts of Bradford county amid pomp and ceremony were duly organized.

Preparatory to taking up the subject assigned, it may be proper to state that prior to the establishment of the courts of this county, the Justices of the Peace assembled and perfected an organization, the commendable purpose of which was to bring about an amicable adjustment of controversies and disputes, to admonish and reprove wrong doers, suppress immorality and generally to promote the public welfare.

Bradford county has had, including the present incumbent, thirteen President Judges: John Bannister Gibson, Thomas Burnside, Edward Herrick, John N. Conyngham, Horace Williston, David Wilmot, Darius Bullock, David Wilmot, Ulysses Mercur, Farris B. Streeter, Paul D. Morrow, Benjamin M. Peck, Adelbert C. Fanning, William Maxwell.

Of this number, John Bannister Gibson and Ulysses Mercur attained to the exalted position of Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the name of David Wilmot is imperishable in American history. The associate judges numbered twenty-two, Hon. Chauncey S. Russell being the last. This office in Bradford county has been abolished.

**The Honorable John Bannister Gibson** was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel George Gibson, a Revolutionary officer, and born on Sherman Creek, in what is now Perry county, Pa., November 8, 1780. The surroundings of his boyhood home were rugged in the extreme, and early in life he was one of nature's fondest devotees. It was his delight to follow the forest paths along the streams and make long excursions into the mountain fastnesses. He lived near to nature's heart, and doubtless, thereby became the better fitted for the discharge of life's arduous duties.

He was not only a deep thinker, a logical reasoner and great lawyer, but an ardent student of English literature and the classics as well, highly appreciative of painting, statuary and all the fine arts. He also possessed a thorough knowledge of medicine, and was a fine violinist. His violin was his constant companion when traveling from place to place on his circuit, and the day's work over served to lighten his cares and entertain his friends. It is said he frequently thought out his opinions while playing upon his favorite instrument.

In 1816 upon the death of Judge Breckenridge, Governor Snyder appointed him Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and May 18, 1827, upon the death of Judge Tilghman, he was commissioned Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. When the judiciary became elective he was chosen in 1851 as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, which honorable position he filled at the time of his decease.

For a period of about forty years he was on the Supreme Bench, either as Associate, or Chief Justice. His opinions clear, forcible and convincing, were not only

declarative of the law in Pennsylvania, but carried weight in other jurisdictions and were among the first American decisions to be recognized in England. Hon. B. F. Junkin, a lifelong friend of Judge Gibson, relates that one night in 1852, in company with James X. McLanahan, then member of congress, he called upon Judge Gibson at his hotel, and in the course of the conversation Mr. McLanahan said to the Judge: "I have just returned from Europe, and while in London I heard a great compliment paid you. I was in the Court of Westminster in London, where twelve judges were sitting in banc, and a sergeant was arguing a question of law, and read an opinion of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania without giving the name of the Judge delivering it." The Chief Justice said: "That is an opinion by Chief Justice Gibson." The sergeant said "Yes"; the Chief Justice replied: "Ah, sir, his opinions have great weight with this court." Judge Gibson was deeply affected, tears filled his eyes, and he remarked "that a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country." He was a man of fine physique, more than six feet in height, kind and genial. "His face," says David Paul Brown, "was full of intellect, sprightliness and benevolence, and, of course, eminently handsome; his manners were remarkable for their simplicity, warmth and generosity. There never was a man more free from affectation or pretention of any sort." "Until the day of his death," says Porter, "although his bearing was mild and unostentatious, so striking was his personal appearance that few persons to whom he was unknown could have passed him by in the street without remark." No less a personage than the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens said of him.

"He lived to an advanced age, his knowledge increasing with increasing years, while his great intellect remained unimpaired," and mark his further words:—"Those who believe as all should believe that the judiciary is the most important department of government, and that great, wise and pure judges are the chief bulwark and protection of the lives, liberty and rights of the people, will deeply and sincerely regret the loss of Judge Gibson."

Chief Justice Black said of him "At the time of his death, he had been longer in office than any Contemporary Judge in the world, and in some points of character he had not his equal on earth. The profession of the law has lost the ablest of its teachers, and the Court the brightest of its ornaments, and the people a steadfast defender of their rights, so far as they were capable of being protected by Judicial Authority." Upon the marble monument erected over his grave in the Old Cemetery at Carlisle are inscribed these words from the pen of the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black :

"In the various knowledge  
Which forms the perfect scholar  
He had no superior  
Independent, upright and able,  
He had all the highest qualities of a great Judge.  
In the difficult science of jurisprudence  
He mastered every department,  
Discussed almost every question, and  
Touched no subject which he did not adorn.  
He won in early manhood,  
And retained to the close of a long life,  
The affection of his brethren on the Bench,  
The respect of the Bar,  
And the confidence of the people."

Page after page of glowing testimonials and tributes from the pens of eminent statesmen, judges and scholars, as to the character and ability of this truly great man

could be quoted, but enough has been said to give a glimpse of the great jurist, John Bannister Gibson, the first President Judge of our Courts, whose name, on this Centennial Anniversary, we in common with all mankind, delight to honor.

**Hon. George Scott**, Associate Judge, was born November 19, 1784, in Berkshire county, Mass. He had a desire to engage in educational work, and in company with his brother David came to Wysox in the year 1805. Learning of his educational equipment, a meeting of citizens was called at the home of Burr Ridgway and arrangements made for him to teach school. Later he purchased a lot just beyond the Brick Church, built a house thereon and married Miss Lydia Strobe. His ability and fitness were recognized, and he was commissioned a justice of the peace, and later, upon the organization of the county, appointed by Governor Snyder Associate Judge with John McKean, which position he held until the year 1818. He was eminently respected and held many positions of trust, was County Commissioners' clerk from 1815 to 1820. Appointed Prothonotary and Clerk of the Orphans' Court, July 1, 1818, and again January 2, 1824, which position he held until 1830. He was also appointed as commissioner to superintend the distribution of funds appropriated for building the State Road running East and West through the county. In January, 1823, he was appointed County Treasurer. From 1821 to 1823 he edited and published "The Bradford Settler." For a time he resided in Towanda township, on what is now the Jennings farm, but the later years of his life were spent in Towanda borough, and resided at the time of his death, March 4, 1834, where the

Dr. D. Leonard Pratt mansion now stands. He was laid to rest in Riverside cemetery. He was a man of sterling integrity, active in politics, a strong advocate of every progressive movement having for its object the public good.

**John McKean**, also appointed by Governor Snyder Associate Judge with George Scott, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., April 7, 1787. He was a son of James McKean, one of the early settlers of Burlington township and a brother of Gen. Samuel McKean, one of Bradford county's honored sons, and whose public services in securing the passage of the free school law and as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the lower house of Congress, U. S. Senator and Secretary of the Commonwealth have been of lasting benefit to the county, state and nation.

Hon. John McKean was Associate Judge of this county for 28 years. He married Mary Minier of Ulster, Pa., and reared a large family, all the members of which settled near Stillwater, Minn., where their descendants still reside. The Judge, who was a local Methodist preacher, resided on a farm about a mile east of Burlington borough, where he died in 1855, in his 75th year, honored and respected by all. He was buried in the cemetery adjacent to the "Old Church" in Burlington.





## *William Bradford, The Honored Name.*

BY CLEMENT F. HEVERLY.



How frequently it occurs that the subject most discussed, or name most used, is the one least understood? The school children are taught that this is Bradford county, the second largest in the state; the business man a dozen times a day directs his letters to Brown, Smith and Jones in Bradford county; the stump speaker points with pride to great and glorious old Bradford; officers of the court, lawyers and justices execute all legal papers under the name and authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *county of Bradford*; in fine, no name in common parlance is used more frequently or pointed to with greater pride than *Bradford*; yet, how few know and appreciate its significance?

After going over the different names that were suggested for the new "northern county," we rejoice in the wisdom of the committee, having the bill finally in charge, in selecting the name *Bradford*, as most fitting and at the same time bestowing a just memorial to one of the founders of the State and Republic.

The name Bradford figures prominently in the colonial period and history of the Republic. William seems to have been the popular family name in both the Puritan and Quaker branches of the family. The founder of either line in America was William, and a man of note.

The former William Bradford was one of the party of Mayflower celebrity, and for many years the wise governor of the Plymouth Colony.

The other William Bradford (1) was a son of William Bradford, a printer of Leicestershire, England. He came to Philadelphia, 1685, as "printer of books for the Society of Friends" in the colonies. In 1693 he removed to New York, set up his printing presses there and was appointed crown printer of the government. He founded (1725) the *New York Gazette*, the first journal in New York and the fourth in the colonies. He had married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Sowle, his employer, before leaving England. They had sons, Andrew and William, and a daughter, Tace.

William Bradford (2), son of William and Elizabeth (Sowle) Bradford, for a time followed the sea, then engaged with his father in the printing business. He married Sytie, daughter of Abraham Santvoort (Santford). They had children: Maria, William, Elizabeth, Abraham and Cornelius.

William Bradford (3), son of William and Sytie Bradford, when a young man, went to Philadelphia, learned the printing business with his uncle, Andrew, and eventually became a partner. He subsequently engaged on his own account, and in 1742 established the *Pennsylvania Journal*, afterwards united with the *United States Gazette*, and in 1847 merged into the *North American*. During the old French war he was in the Associated Regiment of Foot of Philadelphia, and is also said to have held a captain's commission during the French and Indian war. He was one of the most ardent patriots during the Revolution. Both in his paper and in-

dividually, he opposed the cause of the British government in the Stamp Act controversy, and subsequently. At the outbreak of hostilities, he joined the Philadelphia Militia, and first as major and later as colonel, participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, being wounded in the latter engagement. He was at Fort Mifflin when it was bombarded by the British fleet. In 1777 he was chairman of the Pennsylvania Navy Board, and in 1779 was president of a Court of Inquiry respecting certain military officers. He married Rachel, daughter of Thomas and Deborah (Langstaff) Budd of New Jersey. They had children: Thomas, Tace, William, Rachel, Elizabeth and Schuyler.

**William Bradford** (4), the subject of this address, son of William and Rachel (Budd) Bradford, was born September 14, 1756. He graduated from Princeton college, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar. During the Revolution, he served in different commands with the rank of captain, major and lieutenant-colonel. In the old St. Mary's grave-yard at Burlington, N. J., a monument bears this inscription :

*"Here lies the remains of William Bradford, Attorney-General of the United States under the presidency of Washington; and previously Attorney-General of Pennsylvania and a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. In private life he had acquired the esteem of all his fellow-citizens. In professional attainments he was learned as a lawyer and eloquent as an advocate. In the execution of his public offices, he was vigilant, dignified and impartial. Yet, in the bloom of life; in the maturity of every faculty that could invigorate or embellish the human mind; in the prosecution of the most important services that a citi-*

*zen could render to his country; perfect enjoyment of the highest honors that public confidence could bestow upon an individual; blessed in all the pleasures which a virtuous reflection could furnish from the past, and animated by all the incitements, which an honorable ambition could depict in the future—he ceased to be mortal. A fever, produced by a fatal assiduity in performing his official trust at a crisis interesting to the nation, suddenly terminated his public career, extinguished the splendor of his private prosperity, and on the 23rd day of August, 1795, in the 40th year of his age, consigned him to the grave—lamented, honored and beloved.”*

Such is the epitaph of the man, whose memory we honor by the name of our county. In June, 1791, at the age of 36 years, William Bradford was commissioned the first Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, which office, after three months, he resigned to accept the appointment as member of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. This office, after serving  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years, he also resigned to become (1794) Attorney-General of the United States by request of President Washington, succeeding Edmond Randolph, who followed Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State. While filling the last office he was stricken with fever and died, 1795. Mr. Bradford married, 1784, Susan Vergereau Boudinot, daughter of Elias Boudinot, president of the Continental Congress in 1782. He died childless, that we might remember him as father by adoption. His epitaph gives us all in his beautiful character and worthful life. We rejoice in the name so full of honors, linking our history with the deeds of Washington and his compatriots, who by their sacrifices brought the Republic into existance. How fitting the

name Bradford, a synonym of patriotism, the glory of our people, and how so nobly maintained for a hundred years!

[The picture of William Bradford, first page of Annual, is from a painting in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and was copied by Charles Sidney Bradford, a great-grand-nephew of William. This photograph was presented by Mr. Bradford to the Bradford County Historical Society and exhibited for the first time on the 100th anniversary occasion].



## *First County Officers and Duties.*

BY J. ANDREW WILT, ESQ.



IN the erection of an edifice of any character there must be a foundation, something to rest upon. A nation, state or county must have a similar foundation. The foundations for buildings are usually made of strong and lasting material so as not endanger the durability or permanence of the structure erected thereon. The foundation of a state or county has for its foundation, the thing to rest upon—the people that compose it or that live within its borders. Upon the character of the individuals, which compose the county, state or nation depends its permanency and character in the family of nations, states and counties. As the people are intelligent, honest, sober and progressive, so will be the character of the county or state. Our nation and state are too large to have true democracy, but instead we have representative democracy; even in a county organization there are too many of us so that we have to elect or appoint men to perform certain duties for us.

In the organization of the county of Bradford the members of the General Assembly, elected by the people, made a law, providing how, when and in what way this new county should be set in motion. This law, so passed, authorized the people of this new county to designate by their ballots, whom they wanted to attend to the business of the county for them. At the time of the or-

ganization of the county 100 years ago there were two political parties—locally, as in state and nation, viz: Federalists and Democratic-Republicans. Nominations were made by these two parties for the three elective offices, to wit: Sheriff, three county commissioners and coroner. The Federalists won at the election held October 13, 1812 and elected the sheriff and three commissioners, but the Democratic-Republicans won the coroner and elected John Horton, Sr.

The law at this time provided that each elector might vote for two candidates for the one office, and the two persons who received the highest number of votes for sheriff were certified to the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Governor, to commission one of these as the sheriff. Abner C. Rockwell received 337 votes, John Spalding of Athens received 272 votes, and Rockwell was duly commissioned as sheriff of Bradford county. Samuel McKean of Burlington and William Means of Towanda, the Democratic-Republican candidates, received as follows: McKean 260 votes and Means 225, showing a difference of only 77 votes in the leading candidates. The candidates of the Federalists for county commissioner received the following number of votes: William Myer of Wysox, 454; Justus Gaylord, Jr. of Wyalusing, 388; Joseph Kinney of Ulster, 351, and each was elected. John Horton, Sr. of Wyalusing, the only Democratic-Republican candidate elected, received 353 votes to 292 votes for Harry Spalding of Towanda, his opponent, for coroner. These were the only county officers elected at the first election. Three auditors were elected at the general election in 1813.

It will be observed that prior to the adoption of the

Constitution of 1838, the offices of Prothonotary, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Recorder of Deeds, Register of Wills and Clerk of the Orphans Court were all appointed by the governor. The Constitution then provided for their election. The duties of the district attorney prior to 1850 were performed by a deputy attorney-general, acting under a deputation from the attorney-general of the state. The office of county surveyor was created by Act of April 9, 1850. Prior to that date the duties of said office were performed by a deputy surveyor-general. We have thus observed the steps taken by the people of this county to become one of the important counties of this commonwealth, now let us glance briefly at the men and their characters, who had been elected by the majority of the people to put in motion the machinery, possibly in a small way, which has been running for 100 years.

The chief executive officer of a county is its sheriff. On this officer devolves the duty of executing all writs, orders or mandates of its courts; he must safely keep until legally discharged all persons committed to his custody, charged or convicted of crime; he must keep and maintain the peace within his bailiwick, or county, and protect the property and lives of the inhabitants thereof under the law. These duties are important and essential to the maintenance of peace and the protection of property, which are rights guaranteed under the Constitution. These important and exacting duties were first imposed by the suffrages of the people upon a young man 29 years of age, Abner C. Rockwell of Monroe township.



**Abner C. Rockwell** was born May 4, 1783, at East Windsor, Conn. and came to Monroe in 1800; he was elected the first sheriff of Bradford county in October, 1812 as a Federalist, and assumed his duties in January, 1813 at the age of 29 years; he married Betsy Fowler, a daughter of Gordon Fowler. He built a log addition to his house, which during his term as sheriff was used by him as a "coop," for criminals in his charge, the county not yet having provided a jail, and this log building was afterwards often called the "old log jail."

After his term of sheriff, he returned to farming and public improvements; he erected a framed house and opened it as a tavern; this tavern or hotel had the usual large swinging sign of the times, on one side of which was painted the head and shoulders of General Lafayette, and on the other side Masonic emblems, such as the "square and compass," Mr. Rockwell being then a member of Union Lodge, No. 108, still in existence at Towanda, Pa. He had a distillery, which was quite the custom at that time.

Mr. Rockwell was a man of considerable ability, honest, generous and popular. He had five children: Maria, married to Joseph Montanye of Towanda; Zera, a farmer, in Monroe; James Lawrence, who occupied the old homestead; William A., a merchant in Towanda for many years; Rolland R., who also resided many years in Towanda. Abner C. Rockwell died July 29, 1836, aged 53 years, and his remains are buried in Cole's cemetery. The Rockwells of Monroe and Towanda are his descendants.

From the fact as related, that Mr. Rockwell used a

part of his log addition to his house in Monroe to temporarily secure some prisoners, for whom he as sheriff was responsible, the song, "When Old Monroe was Young" was composed by the Salisbury brothers in 1843. One stanza of that song is as follows :

"When Old Monroe was young and Rockwell kept the jail,  
And John and Harmon, too, were there in spite of bond or bail,  
They cleared the land about the house and also on the hill,  
For grog and brandy then were free—the county paid the bill."

**William Myer** of Wysox, who was elected county commissioner for three years at the election in October, 1812, was of German stock and born in 1780, being 32 years old when elected. He came to Wysox in 1802 and erected a grist and saw mill ; he also built and managed a tavern, in which Union Lodge, No. 108 of Free and Accepted Masons, met and held their meetings until moved to Towanda. William Myer was a man of pleasing appearance and agreeable manners; he had good, practical experience in business affairs, was honorable in all his dealings and esteemed by all. He died May 15, 1842, aged 62 years. William Myer was the father of the Hon. E. Reed Myer, who was a man of distinction and died within the last year.

**Justus Gaylord, Jr.** of Wyalusing, born 1757, was one of the early settlers, coming into the county as early as 1776 ; he later enlisted and served in Captain Ransom's company of Continental soldiers, and served with distinction during the war. He returned to Wyalusing after the Revolutionary war ; in 1792 he purchased 900 acres of land which he improved ; he was foremost in every public enterprise, extensively engaged in business and elected one of the first county commissioners in 1812

for two years. Mr. Gaylord was well fitted by age and experience in the practical affairs of life and business to start the new county on the road to success and prominence. He died May 23, 1830. Many of his descendants are still living within our county.

**Joseph Kinney** of Ulster, now Sheshequin, was born in Connecticut in 1755, served with distinction in the Revolutionary war and was wounded, captured and spent some time on the British prison ships; he was a school teacher at Wyoming and came to Sheshequin in 1783. Mr. Kinney was a good reasoner, well posted and was particularly apt in theological themes; he was a justice of the peace before this county was organized, and was elected one of the county commissioners for one year at the age of 57 years. He was often afterwards solicited to do so but refused all political preferment or office. He died in Sheshequin in 1841, at the age of 86 years. Joseph Kinney's descendants were all men of brains and became noted as soldiers and pioneers in Texas and Mexico, lawyers, editors, etc. The late Hon. Orrin Day Kinney was a great grandson.

**Charles F. Welles**, who was appointed by the governor as the first Prothonotary, Clerk of the Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds and Clerk of the Orphans Court of Bradford county, July 13, 1812, was born in Glastonbury, Conn., November 4, 1789, and was therefore just past his 22nd year when appointed to this important and responsible position. Mr. Welles had been and was then a law-student and the following year was admitted to the Bar of Bradford county. He held these offices until

1818; in 1822 he moved to Wyalusing, where he died September 23, 1866, aged 77 years.

Charles F. Welles was well educated; he was a thorough and well read man, and is said to have known more of the history of the county, the men and its resources than any other man of his day. He contributed for the press and wrote some poetic articles, which were published and considered very meritorious. "His political articles were marked by a breadth of view and urged with a cogency of reasoning, that carried conviction to the mind of the reader, while the corrupt politician received scathing rebuke from his trenchant pen."

The first entry upon the permanent dockets of Bradford county made by Mr. Welles, in a clear, neat legible hand-writing, as well as the form of it, is evidence of his fitness or qualification for these offices, and to a very large degree show the systematic pains-taking, conscientious characteristics of this man. He kept up his interest in public affairs and it is said, that until within the last few years of his life he never missed a term of court at Towanda.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Welles was an ardent patriot, and in every way encouraged its successful prosecution. Several of Mr. Welles' sons survive and are among the prominent and leading men of this Commonwealth; the late Raymond M. Welles of Towanda was a son, and a grandson, C. P. Welles, is one of our leading prominent citizens of Towanda.

**John Horton, Sr.** of Asylum afterwards Terry, who was elected as the first coroner of Bradford county, was born in Goshen, N. Y., July 30, 1768; died at Terry-

town, April 28, 1848, nearly 85 years of age. Major John Horton, Sr. came to Wyalusing, now Terrytown, in 1792, where he bought land and settled permanently; he had a family of six sons and five daughters, and all lived to maturity, Dr. George F. Horton being one of the sons; Mr. Horton built the first framed dwelling house west of the river in Terry; he was the owner of the first two-horse wagon in Terrytown; he owned the first fanning mill and built the first framed barn in the township. He was a wagoner in the Revolutionary war towards the close. He was major of a battalion of Militia at Wyalusing, frequently held township offices and was one of the prominent men of the place. He was universally esteemed and at his funeral a larger concourse of people gathered than had ever before been seen in that part of the country on a funeral occasion. Our worthy member W. T. Horton is one of his grandsons.

**Conclusion**—We have thus briefly sketched the historical events, which took place 100 years ago; we have presented as best we could the men and their characters, who as the representatives of the voters, performed the first acts necessary to start this county of Bradford. As we gaze at these men and their acts of a century ago, we feel a mingling of pride and admiration for these worthy and venerable men. We are constrained to express the opinion, that the foundation laid by them has stood the test of time and the storms of a century; that while they and their successors have gone, we of the present can pronounce their work “well done, good and faithful servants” of the people.

Since the actual formation of the county of Bradford,

we can take a look backward over its history and we find in its people, that they have measured up to the best standards of the times on all questions agitating the public mind; they have always taken an advanced position in all matters tending for the general welfare, and the up-lift and advancement of the citizenship of the county, state and nation. We take a pardonable pride in our past history, and its future history depends upon *our* actions; the acts and conduct of each one of us, therefore will add to or mar the future history of our county, state and nation. Let each of us therefore be such good citizens that the future generations may call us "blessed" for the things done by us. Let us therefore look to the future, not with doubt, but with hope, that the next 100 years of our history may be still brighter, showing greater progress and achievement in every attribute which tends to make the people more happy and contented.



## ***Legislation Creating Bradford County.***

BY JOHN C. INGHAM, ESQ.



THE immediate legislation which brought Bradford county into being as a separate political community, was embodied in the three Acts of Assembly of February 21, 1810; March 23, 1811, and March 24, 1812. These Acts, however, were preceded by legislation covering a long period of years creating older counties, whose jurisdiction successively extended over the territory of this county.

The study of a statute with reference merely to its language, intent and purpose is about the least exhilarating pastime most people could indulge in, unless they follow that as a business. But when we consider the various steps in the progress and development of this State, which lead

up and necessitated these Acts of Assembly, that such legislation marked the evolution of a large community into a self governing and independent factor of the State, and was the culmination of a long, arduous and to some extent bitter struggle of its people, then the subject becomes interesting and worth our while. And there is an added interest here from the fact that Bradford and Susquehanna counties, both of which were constituted by the same legislation, were the last two counties in the northern tier to be erected into separate county districts.

It is a justifiable custom in celebrating the birth of any one to give some attention and respect to at least some of the ancestors. By analogy, therefore, on this anniversary of Bradford county it is proper for us to inquire into its genealogy by taking a brief look at the county organizations, which preceded it and from time to time gave up the territory included by this county. Bradford county like all well born progeny had two known ancestors, Luzerne and Lycoming counties, but the double line did not go back far, and the most of what came from Lycoming had only six years before been taken from Luzerne.

William Penn came to this country in 1682 and one of the early acts that he and his Provincial Council performed, that same year, was to divide what they then knew of "Penn's Province" into three counties, Chester, Philadelphia and Bucks. I have been unable to find the exact boundaries as they were then given for these original counties. They were larger than their present limits and rather indefinite in their extent towards the north and west. They appear to have possessed the ca-



capacity to give off future counties reaching to the "extremity of the Province," without much affecting their original size.

Bucks county, the most easterly of the three, lay along the Delaware River. Its northern boundary extended to the Kittatinny mountains (about the present north boundary of Northampton county), "or as far as the land might be purchased from the Indians." (Egle's History of Pennsylvania 438).

Northampton county was constituted by the Act of March 11, 1752. (1 Smith's Laws 214). This Act purports to take all of its territory from Bucks county. After defining its southern boundary and then providing that its western boundary should be along a line which is the present western line of Lehigh county, the balance of the description is, "and thence by that line to the extremity of the said Province." This description included the territory of Bradford county. The rather indefinite description "to the extremity of the Province," was quite often employed in those times in defining the boundaries of new counties, and is an indication of how little was then known of this part of the Province. No settlement nor attempt at settlement had then been made in what is now Bradford county so far as known. Easton was made the county seat. Although Northampton county continued to include the lands of this county until 1772 and until after some settlements had been made here, I do not think that any of our early settlers were required to go to Easton to transact any business. But the conflict between the Pennsylvania and Connecticut land claimants was then in full blast, and the Yankees about Wilkes-Barre and Kingston not

infrequently received pressing invitations to the hospitalities of the court house and jail at Easton. However, the long distance to travel and the high mountain to cross made it extremely difficult to land any of them there, and this fact furnished a potent reason and prime motive for the organization of Northumberland county.

Northumberland county was constituted by the Act of March 21, 1772. (1 Sm. L. 367). It was taken off from Northampton, Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks and Bedford counties. The county seat was fixed at Fort Augusta, which was where Sunbury is now. An apparent humor might be found in the Act, for after reciting in the preamble, "the great hardships they lie under from being so remote from the present seat of judicature and the public offices," they proceeded to organize a new county out of five other counties, vastly larger than any one of the five, and with an area of more than one-third of the Province. But probably conditions were grim enough then. This county also went "to the extremity of the Province" and reached it on the west at the Allegheny river and extended east along the northern boundary to the present west line of Wayne county, thus including, inter alia, what is now Bradford and Susquehanna counties and all south to the present south line of Luzerne county, and so this section remained until the organization of Luzerne county in 1786.

A comparatively large number of settlements were made during this period in what is now Bradford county. Its territory was organized into Stoke township. For a part of the time at least the settlers here had to go to what is now Sunbury to vote, and Mr. Craft in his *History of Bradford County*, quotes from Miner, stating that

Captain Simon Spalding (who lived in Sheshequin) and some others made the trip for this purpose, travelling over 100 miles. Talk about activity in politics today! There is considerable real estate in this county whose early titles are only to be found among the records of Northumberland county. Most of the settlers, however, came in under the Connecticut title and paid no attention to Pennsylvania, Northumberland county, or Fort Augusta as its county seat. The Connecticut legislature organized the disputed territory at first into Westmoreland township and made it a part of Litchfield county, Connecticut, and later constituted Westmoreland township into a county by that name. Members from it were elected to and sat in the Connecticut legislature for a number of years and troops raised here for the Revolutionary war were accredited to the State of Connecticut. The Trenton decree in 1782 determined the right of Pennsylvania to jurisdiction over the territory but the dispute over the titles of individuals to their respective holdings continued as fierce as ever.

Luzerne county was created out of Northumberland county by the Act of September 25, 1786 (2 Sm. L. 386). It, too, recites the great inconvenience to the inhabitants by the large extent of Northumberland county and the great distance the petitioners dwell from the "county town." Its eastern line was the same as the present eastern line of Susquehanna county. It went to the northern boundary of the state. (It was now after the Revolutionary war and Pennsylvania had ceased to be "Penn's Province" and become a "State"). Thence it went "westward along the said boundary till it crosses the east branch of Susquehanna; and then along the

said northern boundary 15 miles west of the said river Susquehanna; thence by a straight line to the head of Tawandee Creek; thence, etc." There is still manifest a lack of knowledge of the "northern boundary." The Susquehanna crosses the State line in three different places, and from which one of the 15 miles was to be laid off is not stated, although the last was undoubtedly intended. And some have thought, not without reason, that the draftsman of the bill confused the Chemung with the Susquehanna, and that the measurement should be from the former, but without further knowledge on the subject this presumption could hardly be justified.

In the years 1786 and 1787 the State line was surveyed by commissioners from the two States of Pennsylvania and New York and marked with mile-stones, (2 Sm. L. 510). And when Bradford and Susquehanna counties were subsequently set off their limits were definitely fixed by those mile-stones.

Wilkes-Barre (the statute calls it "Wilkesburg") was the county seat of the new county. There all the people then residing in this county went to do any county business, attend court either as parties, witnesses or jurors; there the assessors went to make their returns and the collectors to pay their taxes. There the records of all their titles were kept; and there the early titles have to be searched for now if occasion requires that they be looked up, and it sometimes does. Jonas Ingham made the trip up the river from Wilkes-Barre to Wyalusing in 1789 and described it as follows :

"I travelled up the Susquehanna following the course of the river, found it had been very little travelled, hardly a plain track and this very crooked and hard to

follow, quite impassable for more than a man and single horse. Along the edges of the precipices next the river and other places, I had to ascend and descend from one ledge of rocks to another, some feet perpendicular at a great height from the water, and in some places extremely dangerous. I was led into these places some times from taking a wrong track, for the track often parted, one taking from the river and the other towards it. I was afraid of losing myself in the wilderness if I left the river. The habitations of man were very few, and the inhabitants instead of being glad to converse with strangers would hardly speak to them. When I would ask them concerning the road they would hardly give an answer. The chief they would say was, 'Take any road—you can't miss the way.' I lodged three nights among these kind of people before I reached Wy-  
alusing."

In 1787 the legislature passed what was known as the "Confirming Law." This confirmed the Connecticut title to all lands upon which an actual settlement had been made prior to the Trenton decree. It was thought that this law and the establishment of Luzerne as a separate county would terminate the long controversy over the land titles. It undoubtedly would have done so if the confirming law had been allowed to stand. It was repealed in 1790. Then the conflict broke out afresh and more bitter than ever. The scene shifted, however; very largely, from Wyoming to what is now Bradford and Susquehanna counties and mainly this county. The half-share men, or "Wild Yankees," thronged here in large numbers. For more than 20 years in one form or another this contest still continued. There were acts of

violence both by dark and daylight, there were contests in courts, State and Federal, civil and criminal, there was a great deal of legislation finally resulting in the Compromise Acts recognizing the Connecticut title in the 17 townships, and the final Act of which as to titles in Bradford county, was not passed until 1812, the same year of the complete organization of the county. I have referred to the matter at this length for the reason that it undoubtedly delayed for more than a decade the setting off and organization of this county. Tioga, Potter and McKean counties were set off as county districts in 1804 without anything like the population or importance this county had as early as 1800.

The 15 miles from the most westerly crossing of the Susquehanna would locate the northwest corner of Luzerne county in what is now the easterly part of South Creek township. As the line ran thence to the present southwest corner of this county it left in Northumberland county, later Lycoming, a triangular part of our present county with a base of about 10 miles along the northern boundary and the apex at the southwest corner.

Lycoming county was organized out of Northumberland by the Act of April 13, 1795. (3 Sm. L. 220). On the east it followed the Luzerne county line to the north boundary of the State, and then followed that boundary west as far as Northumberland extended. It thus included the triangle heretofore referred to and which is now part of this county.

Tioga county was set off from Lycoming by the Act of March 26, 1804. (4 Sm. L. 171). The southerly end of its eastern line starts at the head of "Beaver Dam." This same Beaver Dam was also made, later, the southwest corner

of Bradford county; so we learn something of the natural history of the county as well as its political from this study. The Tioga county line went direct to the 80th mile-stone on the State line. It was this location of the eastern boundary of Tioga county that left the triangle mentioned as part of Lycoming. In this connection it is worthy of note that this part of Lycoming county then connected with the remaining and larger part of that county by just a point. This triangle was evidently kept in Lycoming, in contemplation of further legislation enacted just one week later and as a nest egg for the addition to it then planned.

The Act of April 2, 1804, (4 Sm. L. 187), took a portion of Luzerne county, now this county, and annexed it to Lycoming. It began on the State line, where the eastern bank of the Susquehanna crosses it and then ran south through the western part of Litchfield township to the southern part of Sheshequin, then southwesterly across the river for five miles, then southeasterly for five miles to about the south line of Towanda township, and then directly west along the south lines of Burlington and West Burlington, and through the northerly part of Granville into southerly part of Troy township to easterly side of the triangle. This was done for the purpose of transferring Col. John Franklin from Luzerne county, whence he had been repeatedly elected to the legislature, and locate him in Lycoming where it was not supposed he could be elected. This performance shows that our fathers understood the art of gerrymandering, even though the word had not then been coined. It should be added, however, that Colonel Franklin was elected the very next year from Lycoming.

When the agitation for a new county here first began I have been unable to learn, but it was as early as 1801 anyway and probably some time before that. The population warranted it and the reason for the delay, without much doubt, was the long and bitter contest over land titles. The earliest reference I have been able to find to such movement is given by Mrs. Murray in her excellent History of Tioga Point, at page 352, in letters from Richard Caton to Clement Paine, quoted by her. Caton's home was in Baltimore, but he had extensive interests at Athens, and was as enthusiastic over its prospects then as the modern Athenian is now. His father-in-law, Charles Carroll, also held the Pennsylvania title to a very large quantity of land west from Athens. His letters give such a striking picture of the situation that I take the liberty of quoting in part. Under date of January 7, 1801, he writes :

“By a letter from Mr. George Welles I find you intend being at Philadelphia on the 10th inst, with the expectation of getting signers to the petition for a County Town at Athens ----- I hope you will obtain from the landholders at Philadelphia, holding lands in Luzerne county, the approbation of the County Town being fixed at Athens. It is a subject in which they are much interested, and will eventually add greatly to the value of their lands ----- Whilst in Pennsylvania call on Mr. Adlum. He is appointed by the legislature of Pennsylvania to lay off the northern part of the State into districts. I have written him pointing out the advantage of Athens for a County Town ----- That in case of a division of the State, the possession of a Town at Tioga will be an important acquisition ----- and that



it is at this time capable of accommodating the officers attached to the courts of justice, and of furnishing convenient apartments for a Court of Justice-----”

He writes under date of January 19, 1801: “----- Mr. Adlum has already laid off the county. He is of the opinion that Tioga Point will be the County Town -----”

He writes under date of January 29, 1801: “----- The county embracing the Point will be from the Beaver's Dam of Towanda to the York line, along the York line about 40 miles, then to the waters of Wyalusing, up the Susquehanna river and up the Towanda to the Beaver's Dam. This is not the exact location but pretty nearly so -----”

In February, 1801, he writes: “-----The legislature will not at present divide Luzerne county, owing to a spirit of opposition to the laws and intrusion under the titles of Connecticut----- It is truly deplorable to see so fine a country, as the greater part of Luzerne certainly is little better than a desert-----”

[Mrs. Murray has put every one interested in our history under lasting obligations for reclaiming from obscurity so much matter of great historic value and setting it forth in such splendid way and accessible form.]

Mr. Craft, in his History of Bradford County at page 111, states: “As early as 1802 the question of erecting a separate county out of the northern part of Luzerne began to be agitated. Two things lead the people here to desire the change: One was the great distance to the county seat; the bad roads and inconveniences of travel made it a great burden for suitors and others having

business in the courts to attend. The second reason was the alienation of feeling between the two parts of old Luzerne, growing out of the land controversies. As has been stated in a previous chapter, the people of this county were mostly half-share men and consequently bitterly opposed to the Intrusion and Compromise laws, while old settlers in the main favored both."

There were public meetings held at different places to discuss the proposition, and to try and agree on satisfactory boundaries. Mr. Craft quotes a call for a meeting signed by a number of citizens of Wyalusing, Wysox and Braintrim townships, for a public meeting to be held at the house of William Means (Towanda) on "the 11th day of November, next, to consult and agree where the line shall run for the purpose of having a new county set off." The year is not stated, but it was probably 1806 or prior. What was done at that meeting does not appear.

Miss Blackman, in her *History of Susquehanna County*, page 29, states: "Early in 1808 a division of Luzerne county was contemplated, and a public meeting to favor the object was held July 13, at the house of Edward Fuller in Bridgewater, about four miles below Montrose----- Owing to a disagreement as to county lines, it was proposed that all the townships should send delegates to a meeting to be held at the house of Salmon Bosworth in Rush, September 1, following, and then endeavor to decide the matter." There is no account of the result of that meeting. Salmon Bosworth lived in what is now Pike township, then called Rush, this county.

An Act to erect parts of Luzerne and Lycoming coun-

ties into a separate county district was introduced into the legislature, March 24, 1806, and the matter in one form or another was before the legislature each year thereafter until the county was finally set off in 1810 and organized in 1812. There were many petitions for it and many remonstrances against it. Some of the bills introduced were for fully organized counties and others for mere county districts, which should have their boundaries defined, but remain attached to the old county for all county business, possessing no county officers or courts of their own.

Some of the bills were for erecting one county out of the whole of the northern part of Luzerne, and some were for two counties. Among the different names suggested for the new county were Hiram, Morris and Lorraine. In considering this matter we should bear in mind the conditions then existing. What are now Bradford and Susquehanna were both a part of Luzerne, and the people in both wanted to be set off and naturally would differ in their opinions as to how it should be done. The larger part of both counties was but a wilderness. The only roads were but little more than paths and not many of them. There were no newspapers published in the limits of either of the counties. Communications with different parts of the counties were not easy. The capital of the State at that time was Lancaster. There were no railroads, no canals, and probably not even a wagon road for half the distance, to help the travel there and back.

The members of the legislature, who went from what is now this county, during the period of the contest over the land titles, and the efforts to establish the county

were as follows: Obadiah Gore, Sheshequin, 1788, '89, '90; Simon Spalding, Sheshequin, 1791, 1792; Col. John Franklin, Athens, from 1795 to 1805, except the years 1797, 1798; Jonas Ingham, Wyalusing, 1804; Moses Coolhaugh, Wysox, 1806; Samuel Satterlee, Smithfield, 1809; Henry Welles, Athens, 1809, 1810; Jonathan Stevens, Wysox, 1811. Charles Miner and Benjamin Dorrance were members from what is now Luzerne and took an active part in helping in the formation of the new county.

In this connection I quote again from the History of Tioga Point, page 393, from part of a letter written by Samuel Satterlee, then a representative from Smithfield in the legislature, written from Lancaster, January 13, 1809. He said :

“-----Petitions are presented for the two contemplated county districts and referred to a committee, of which I am a member; we shall undoubtedly report favorable, and I have no doubts the results will be favorable unless Messrs. Miner & Dorrance create a difficulty respecting the boundaries. Mr. Miner, a few days since, presented two petitions from some fellows living about Tunkhannock, praying to have us annexed to Luzerne in the event of being set off intocounty districts. I wish you without any delay (if thought advisable) to draft a petition for an organization of our county, so far at least as to enable us to choose commissioners and a treasurer. And I think it will be well to ask for an organization for judicial purposes.”

Henry Welles of Athens, succeeded Mr. Satterlee in the legislature, and in a letter written to his father, from Lancaster, under date of January 10, 1810, he

said: "-----The name of our county is Morris, it does not please me; there is some talk of calling it Ontario in the Senate."

In a letter to Mr. Caton, under date of February 16, 1810, he said: "The Point cannot be a County Town. It is too far from the Center. The law limits the distance at seven miles and the Point is 16."

After many previous bills, some different and some exactly corresponding, Mr. Dorrance on January 17, 1810, brought in from a special committee previously appointed and directed so to do the Act which finally set off the two new counties, but as county districts only. It subsequently passed both houses, was approved by the governor and became a law as the Act of February 21, 1810. (5 Sm. L. 89). This bill as first reported from the committee gave the name "Morris" to this county, but before passing "Ontario" was substituted for it. The former name was probably in honor of Robert Morris, the Revolutionary financier. He had been one of the largest holders of the Pennsylvania title to lands in this county. It is worthy of note that on the same day the governor approved the bill changing the capital of the State from Lancaster to Harrisburg, to take effect in October 1812. (5 Sm. L. 87).

The first section of the Act designated the boundaries of this county, as follows: "Beginning at the 40th mile-stone, standing on the north line of the state, and running south to a point due east of the head of Wyalusing falls, in the river Susquehanna; thence southwesterly to the nearest point of Lycoming county line; thence in a direct line to the southeast corner of Tioga county, at the Beaver Dam on Towanda creek; thence northerly

along the east line of Tioga county to the 80th mile-stone, standing on the north line of the State; thence east along said line to the 40th mile-stone, the place of beginning."

The Act went on further to provide that the name of the new county should be Ontario; that the governor should appoint three commissioners to fix the location for the new county seat at the place "most beneficial and convenient," not exceeding seven miles from the centre; that the governor should also appoint three trustees to receive proposals from persons who would grant, convey or transfer any land, money or other property for such county seat, and to lay such proposals before the commissioners, and that the said trustees should also survey and mark the boundary lines of the county; that the new county should remain attached to Luzerne and Lycoming counties for all judicial and other county purposes the same as it had been, until "it shall be otherwise directed by law." That meant that the new county was to be a "county district" only. It should have no courts or county officers of its own, and even the taxes collected should be paid in to the old counties for general use the same as before.

The same Act also set off Susquehanna county and provided that the same commissioners appointed to fix the location for the county seat of Ontario county should also locate the county seat for Susquehanna, and it also was made merely a county district. The Susquehanna county people, however, secured the Act of March 23, 1811, (5 Sm. L. 218), providing in substance that all of the taxes collected in that county should be for its exclusive use. Why this was not also done for our county is not

clear, unless it was supposed that it would shortly be fully organized.

This county as originally set off took in a large part of what is now Braintrim and Windham townships, Wyoming county, including Laceyville. The people in those communities, however, wished to remain with old Luzerne, and accordingly they procured the passage of the Act of March 23, 1811, (5 Sm. L. 219), providing that the trustees should be authorized and required "to establish a point east of the Slippery Rocks (so called) at the head of Wyalusing Falls in the river of Susquehanna, for the southeast corner of Ontario county; from thence a line west to the said Slippery Rocks; from thence a southwesterly course to the nearest point of Lycoming county, is hereby established as a southern boundary of the said county."

The trustees appointed by the governor to survey the county were Samuel Satterlee of Smithfield, Moses Coolbaugh of Wysox and Justus Lewis of Wyalusing. They employed Jonathan Stevens of Wysox, now Standing Stone, and deputy surveyor for the State, and later an associate judge of the county, to run the lines. Mr. Craft states that he found a map of the survey among Judge Stevens' papers, and that from this and other information he concludes that the lines of the county are as follows, making no allowance for magnetic variation :

"Beginning on the 80th mile-stone, running due east 40 miles to the 40th mile-stone, this line being part of the northern boundary of the State; thence from the 40th mile-stone south 24 miles and 53 perches; thence west four miles to Slippery Rocks; thence south 16 degrees west eight miles, thence north 80 degrees west 33 miles

to the Beaver Dam; thence north  $2\frac{1}{2}$  degrees west 28 miles to the place of beginning." (History Bradford County, 113). It would be interesting to know what has become of that map made by Judge Stevens, and if possible it should be secured for the archives of this Society.

I have been unable to find in any history of the county, or any records that are accessible the names of the three commissioners, who were appointed by the governor to fix the location of the county seat, nor can I find the date at which they acted in the matter. There are some fairly well founded traditions as to the manner of their acting, but the official record of their proceedings does not seem to have been unearthed as yet. However, Miss Blackman, in her History of Susquehanna County, states that "The site of the court house was fixed by Commissioners Butler, Sutton and Dorrance of Wyoming Valley, in 1811." (Page 317), and on page 31 it is stated that it was done as early as July, 1811. As the Act provided that the same commissioners were to act for both counties, we may probably assume that these were the men, who stuck the stake for our county seat, and likely on the same trip from Wyoming Valley.

This county was fully organized and started off in business for itself by the Act of March 24, 1812, (5 Sm. L. 354). That Act changed the name from Ontario to Bradford. It fixed the second Tuesday of October, following, as the time when its complete organization should take effect; and directed that on that date its county officers should be elected. It provided that it should be a part of a separate judicial district, and that its first court should be held in To-



wanda township in January, 1813, at the house of William Means. This was at the "Old Red Tavern," which stood at the corner of Main and Franklin streets. Therefore, the real beginning of the county was the second Tuesday of October, 1812. The first deed was recorded October 28, 1812; the first Letters of Administration were granted November 19, 1812; the first writ issued from court was January 12, 1813; the first court opened January 18, 1813; the first order in the Orphans Court was January 19, 1813.

The question has been asked why these counties were set off in 1810 as county districts merely and not fully organized at first. A certain answer could not now be given. While this method had not been generally followed, it had often been done. There were plenty of precedents. Tioga county had been set off as a county district in 1804, six years ahead of Bradford, and it was not fully organized until the same year and by the same statute that this county was. Potter and McKean counties were also set off as county districts in 1804, and yet McKean was not fully organized until 1826 and Potter not until 1835. Potter remained attached to Lycoming county for many years. McKean, while it was taken from Lycoming was hitched on to Centre county, which furnished all the officers to do all its business until 1814 and then it was transferred to Lycoming again. Afterwards McKean and Potter were yoked into a sort of partnership affair, by which they were allowed to have one set of one county officers between them, and this continued until their organization. There were other similar cases in the State. It is very likely that the question of population was one reason and also disputes

over the location of county seats, holding out for persons or communities to donate the necessary lands and something additional for county purposes. It is probable that the conflict over land titles had something to do with the matter in the case of Bradford county.

There have been two movements at different times in attempts to divide the county. Neither of them met with popular favor or attained formidable proportions. In these days of easy communication, improved ways of travel, and the era of good roads just at hand, there is left no place for such a project, our townships and our boroughs are growing into one compact community, voicing one sentiment, "The Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."



## *Towanda, The County-Seat.*

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BY A. H. KINGSBURY.



IN the primitive days of our country, the first settlers were obliged in their efforts to provide a place to rest their weary bodies and shelter themselves and families from the winter's cold and summer's heat, and as a protection from their aboriginal enemies and the wild beasts

of the forest, to erect houses of logs, they would go out into the surrounding forest and select the best of timber, from which to erect these rough places of rest and refreshment. So, today, the president of our Society has gone forth and selected the best timber to be found to erect into the intellectual superstructure, which I have no doubt this audience has been pleased to see raised before them. He has chosen material from the sturdy oaks of justice and equity, ex-Judge Fanning, whose branches of jurisprudence has spread far and wide over this judicial district, sheltering us from the fierce storms of crime and the hot rays of injustice, and whose leaves of judicial decisions have been widely wafted by the winds of favorable notoriety to be garnered and used by the legal talent of the future. For the next course he

has taken sound timber, John C. Ingham, Esq., who, owing to his tallness, straightness and the graceful swaying of his branches, as the breezes of intellect gently blow through them, we will have to designate as the "Tall Sycamore of the Wyalusing." Then in the further upbuilding we have our friend, J. Andrew Wilt, who from the sweetness of the sap of intelligence that so continuously flows from his juicy brain (and we sincerely hope he will not take this as a left-handed compliment), we will call him the Sugar Maple. And to top off the superstructure, our president has taken the eminent historian and librarian of our Society, C. F. Heverly, who, owing to the fact of his being a sound Jacksonian Democrat, we shall have to name as "Old Hickory" forever. But, after building as best they could, our primitive ancestors found interstices between the logs, and to fill them and shut out the cold snows and winds, and the hot shots of the Indian, they took any old stuff for chinking and daubing, and so today our worthy president has selected me for that purpose, consequently my name is "Mud."

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In writing an article on Towanda, in which will be included all the territory covered by what is commonly called the Towandas, there is probably but little that I can add to what is already known, either as to its name, the origin thereof, or its history; therefore you will please excuse the brevity of my paper. Not because there is not much that might be written on the subject, but rather because of the inability of your humble servant to give it its just and interesting summing up. The history of Towanda dates back to the beginning of the history of this county. Its pioneer settlers were people of indomita-

ble courage and remarkable industry, and the present and all following generations cannot do too much to perpetuate their memories, whether it be in song or verse, centennial or any other manner. And I only wish it were possible to see the walls of the rooms of the Bradford County Historical Society graced by the portraits of the Foxes, the Meanses, the Bowmans, Grantiers, Goffs, Wythes, Hales, Ruttys, Fosters and many others. This in addition to the portraits of old pioneers we already have, would make a picture gallery worth going many miles to see. And here allow me to suggest that at some future date we hold a meeting of this Society expressly dedicated to memorial talks of these rugged first settlers of Towanda, with an especial invitation to all of their descendants to attend and help add interest to the occasion.

“God rest them! In all their last low homes,  
 With all their brave compeers  
 Who fought and bled or toiled and strove  
 Through weary, lingering years;  
 That thus their sons in prosperous peace  
 Could pleasantly review  
 The many changes time has wrought  
 Since this our land was bought.”

An now as to the name of Towanda and its origin, and first let me speak as to the melody of its pronunciation in all its different nomenclatures, whether as Towanda, which is clearly an Indian term; Awandac in the Nanticoke term signifying “a burial place”; Towandæmunk, in the Delaware dialect, “where we bury the dead.” Towanda is said to be derived from Gowanda, meaning a “town among the hills by the waterside (which it undoubtedly is), and again from Dawantaa, Iroquois, signi-

fyng the "fretful or tedious." We have also hints of a tradition, that during the wars of the Aborigines among themselves they had two battles in a single day near this place, which was afterwards referred to in Indian lore, as two-won-in-a-day. But this probably has no foundation in fact. It has been remarked by some sage that "A man who has no music in his soul is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils"; and certain 'tis that he who does not recognize the melody contained in the different Indian names of places and streams in this country, might be appropriately termed *Nositur-poetic-non-fit*; which Latin term I will refer to some of the classical professors, members of our Society, for translation and definition, as to whether it means that a nasty poet is fit for anything or not.

There is certainly a musical jingles in every Indian place name, that leads one to believe that in that respect it far excels the rich Irish brogue, or sweet German accent of the present era. For instance, note the sweetness of Susquehanna, Sheshequin, Wysox, Wyalusing, Tuscarora, Meshoppen, Mehoopany, Nanticoke, Shamokin and a host of others; and even though the first syllable as it is pronounced may hit you on your think-tank with a sudden tunk, still the name Tunkhannock has a pleasureable, musical sound. No one more than the great poet Longfellow recognized the music of the Indian language as his world renowned poem "Hiawatha," which might be called a great song, as well as a great poem, demonstrates. I was particularly impressed with the beauty of Indian names, as also with their translation into the English language, where I visited a few years ago, the Berkshire Hills of Western Massachu-

setts, and found such as Ashuelot, which means "a town between the rivers"; Tontoosu, "winter home of the deer"; Hoosac, "the region beyond"; Housatonic, "the region beyond the mountains"; Seeconk, "the home of the wild goose"; Taconic, meaning "forest."

And now comes to our mind the thought from whence came the tones of accord, with which we cannot but recognize these Indian names are filled. Can it be that away back in the past some Indian chief possessed with the divine poetic afflatus, passed like a summer zephyr over this land dropping here and there the musical synonym that best fitted the spot where it fell?

"If so he now is dead the sweet musician ;  
 He the sweetest of all singers ;  
 He has gone from us forever ;  
 He has moved a little nearer  
 To the Master of all music.  
 To the Master of all singing  
 And the melancholy fir trees  
 Wave their dark green fans above him,  
 Wave their purple cones above him,  
 Sighing with him to console him,  
 Mingling with his lamentations,  
 Their complaining, their lamenting."

The territory now occupied by the Towandas has the unique distinction of having been embraced by two states, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Previous to the organization of Bradford county and the establishment of the county seat, this territory went by the name of Claverack, so called from Claverack on the Hudson river, the home of the grantees of this township, and the following in relation to Claverack is recorded : "On the 20th of June, 1774, the committee of the Susquehanna Company for laying out townships, officially permit Jeremiah

Hogaboom and Solomon Strong to locate and survey a township five miles square in the Susquehanna purchase. Hogaboom made a report which was accepted, and without going into details and giving boundaries the township of Claverack was laid out, containing 25 square miles, exclusive of the river. According to the rules of the Susquehanna Company, Claverack was divided into 53 equal shares, or lots. It was called Strong and Hogaboom's town, they owning one-third of the whole number of rights in it."

This, then, we take it, was the name that our present Towandas went by until came the time for establishing the county seat, when there arose an exciting contest over the name for the future. Upon locating the site of the court house in 1812, a century ago, the proprietors laid out the town into lots and streets, which on the original plot was called "Overton," described as containing two acres, more or less, and as being a part of a large tract called "Canewood," probably owing to the nature of the small trees found growing upon it. Efforts were made to fasten upon the inhabitants the name of Meansville, in honor of William Means, one of the proprietors, and it generally went by that name for several years.

Jealousy and bitterness were, however, aroused in opposition, and the following petition for naming the county seat was presented to the court, May 8, 1815: "Upon the petition of the inhabitants of the town plot, laid out for the seat of Justice in the County of Bradford, to wit: Simon Kinney, Charles F. Welles, Harry Spalding, Obadiah Spalding, Ebenezer B. Gregory, Jesse Woodruff, A. C. Stewart, Adam Conly, John E. Kent,



Andrew Irvine, Burr Ridgway and O. A. Holden, inhabitants, and John Franklin, Joseph Kingsbury, Edward Herrick, Ethan Baldwin and many other citizens of Bradford county, setting forth that they had unanimously selected the name of Monmouth for the designation of said town, and the Hon. John B. Gibson and his associate judges permitted the said petition to be deposited in the office of the court, aforesaid. But yet the name was not satisfactory, and Burr Ridgway in his issue of the Bradford Gazette, dated March 4, 1816, at "Williamston," says: "The name of this village having become the source of considerable impetuosity and unreasonable strife, the editor willing to accommodate all, announces a new name this day—may it give satisfaction and become permanent, but the strife continued. Each name had its advocates, and in almost any date of the Gazette of 1816 may be found notices signed at Williamston, Monmouth, Towanda and Meansville. Other names were tried on, but did not fit well enough to wear very long. The old name of Claverack was suggested, and a notice of sale of property was given, signed Vauxhall.

Finally, the contest over the name assumed a political phase, the Democrats (for please bear in mind there were Democrats in these days as well as in the present), favoring the name of Meansville, and the opposition which I presume were Federalists, that of Towanda. But also bear in mind that the Democrats in those days as at the present time generally got walloped, but as at present they yielded gracefully and Towanda, which in the Indian dialect was pronounced Towandaugh, and since by the Pools and Heemans, Town-day became the permanent name. It has been remarked


that a rose under another name would smell as sweet, but we very much doubt that we would be as proud of our city of promise today under another name. Much might be written of remarkable events, of wonderful improvements, of eminent men and women who have been born, reared to manhood and womanhood, distinguished themselves in all the different walks of life, passed on to other lands or to the "great unknown beyond" within the hundred years of Towanda's life.



## *Marie Theresa Schillinger.*

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PAPER BY THERESA HOMET PATTERSON,  
MAY MEETING, 1912.

 F we could sleep, not as Rip VanWinkle did, but backwards for 152 years what would be familiar in this valley? Its homes? Its roads? There were none, only the lonesome trail of the Indian, and the smoke curling up from his wigwam. Even the Susquehanna at that time, how different! It was not wildly gnawing at its banks and overflowing them one season, and shrunken to a summer's rivulet at another. Those unbroken forests sweeping down to the water's edge stored the gentle rain and gave up the snow gradually. We are studying in this Historical Society, the lands which have brought the changes from the forest primeval to this day of what seems ultra civilization, in that so many of the wholesome customs are passing.

Let us to Strausburgh, where 152 years into the past finds every thing familiar, save for the patches of rents incidental to war. The chimes, which were ringing when Marie Theresa Schillinger was born, had been ringing for 300 years. At least, the tower of the Cathedral, throwing a shadow almost as long as that of the Washington monument, had been standing guard over this desirable city for that long. The Cathedral itself dates back to 1000. This child was named by the Empress of

Austria, Marie Theresa, to whom she was related. Her younger son, who was my great-uncle, told me this and her son ought to know. At this time, Alsace Loraine belonged to France, and to it was evidently the proper thing for the children to be sent to the brilliant capitol for their education.

Marie Theresa Schillinger was one of seven daughters, all of whom were bundled off to Paris to school. Louis XVI, young, exemplary, with more heart than head, had fallen heir to the throne of a debauched king. His birthright, but what a mess of pottage! Who would be king? No wonder the King and Queen fell on their knees and cried, weeping, "Oh, God, guide us, protect us, we are going to reign." Being related to Marie Antoinette and a namesake of her mother's, it is not strange that Miss Schillinger was taken into the royal household as a maid of honor.

What a privilege to live with one who was crowned, not only as queen but seemingly with all the virtues. One so simple in her tastes, so loyal to her friends, so forgiving of her enemies, and preferring her muslin frock and life at the Petit Trianon with the children to royal robes at court. What torture to have seen the suspicion of the people increase, the revolution creeping in; to have heard the mobs beating at the gates crying for bread; to have endured the insolent slanders against the Queen; to have seen the Swiss guard butchered, and finally the King and Queen driven off to Paris in that horrible procession, with gory heads on pikes thrust at their carriage doors. Do not say life hangs by a thread! It hangs by steel or ropes. Neither the Royal family nor their friends could have lived through the reign of terror.

Hope springs eternal in the breast, and they heeded not the warning to make their escape until it was too late. When they finally made the attempt it was to be intercepted at Vincennes, and back to Paris and to prison. In January, 1793, the King was beheaded and Miss Schillinger made her escape. What mixed feelings she must have had, as she stepped safely upon the boat, which was to take her from her family, her country and her Queen into a strange land. The boat was anchored a little way out, waiting, no doubt, for a favorable wind to fill her sails. After nightfall there swam out to this ship one who was probably not unknown to her, as he too had been in the King's service.

It was but flying from one danger to another, as they were chased four days by an English vessel, which finally had its mast shattered by a shot from a gun called "Long Tom." What depth of sorrow and anguish lie in the word "refugee." What memories many of the people on that ship carried! Is it any wonder they never talked of the scenes of bloodshed, or the events which made exiles of them?

This strong swimmer was Charles Homet, whom she married at the end of the three months' voyage. They lived one year at Bottle Hill, N. J., where Charles, Jr. was born. With the little baby they came over the Pocono Mountains to Wilkes-Barre, and up the river in a Durham boat to Asylum. Whether they found old acquaintances there or not I cannot say, but, at least, they were countrymen with a common sorrow. This was to be her home. Did she contrast it with the the grandeur of Versailles, which outlives kings and kingdoms? And could these log houses full of the odor

of roasting wild game be hospitable and comfortable as those old stone houses in the city of her birth? Not even this semblance of civilization was left to them. Back into the wilderness they must go where the cries of wild beasts must have struck terror to those unaccustomed ears. But, thank God, there were no Jacobins, no Robespierres.

There were no Titanic records of speed in those days, nor any mail route from the coast. With the Queen already dead, a house was started under the supervision of Charles Homet, with the hope that she might make her escape. When the rumors of the Queen's death had been verified, the Homet family returned to Asylum. After so many shifting of the scenes they settled down to make their way in farming, to them a new and difficult industry. But with true French frugality they achieved.

After Napoleon's decree allowing the Refugees to return, they saw nearly all their friends depart for the home-land. Lonely? Verily, but there was no time to be mourning when there were children to be clothed and fed, and the many workmen to care for who were felling trees, building fences and making it possible to till the ground. There were stores, but on the shelves we saw no canned goods and ready-made clothing.

She saw her three sons grow into able and exemplary young men. They built large houses and barns, a grist-mill and saw-mill, and received a grant for the ferry. They rafted lumber and produce from their lands to markets down the river. The one daughter, Harriet, was the mother of Mrs. William R. Storrs. Three royal woman—mother, daughter and granddaughter, whom I like to think of as being much alike. Of the nine

grandsons, only one had male heirs to carry down that name, which very soon may be but a memory in the valley. But so long as there is a remnant, may it rise up to call her blessed, who graced the name of Marie Theresa Schillinger Homet.



## *Phoebe Winans Place.*

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PAPER BY MISS RUTH BILES.

MAY MEETING, 1912.



As we meet today to honor our noble and patriotic women and mothers, we must bear in mind that not all of our best women have been given a place in our histories, and in the lists of the royal and great, but that many who have lived in more humble homes and toiled for a lifetime to make their home and fireside happy, honored and loyal among these, we would call your attention to one of small stature, silken hair, with a wiry active person, and a constitution and resolution of iron. Phœbe, the daughter of Jacob Winans, whose paternal grandfather, John, came from Holland to New Haven, Conn. among the early settlers and later to Elizabeth, N. J., where Phœbe was born December 15, 1758. Her father, Jacob, came to Middle Smithfield, then Northampton, now Monroe county, Pa., about the beginning of the Revolutionary war, where he served as an officer in the American army.

During the war Phœbe cared for the younger members of the family, while her father who was widowed, was away in his country's service. Many were the nights of excitement and terror spent, as she concealed the smaller ones of the family in the bushes or fled with them to the fort to escape the prowling Red Men. They



saw the scalped McGinnis, when the frontiersmen returned with his body, after dispersing an Indian raid which increased their terror, and thereafter the least alarm, or when Phœbe went to a nearby spring for water, would send the children to the sheltering bushes like young partridges, where they lay concealed until sister's reassuring call again brought them forth to their duties or amusements.

One dark and stormy night a colored man came and tapped on her window, telling her in a whisper that Indians were in the neighborhood and that she must get to the fort as soon as possible. She quietly rose and took the children from their beds and cautiously withdrew to the woods, where she concealed them and stood guard until dawn began to show in the East. Then she hastened with them, arriving safely at the fort in the early morning. She was also their instructor as well as their protector and foster mother.

Early in 1781 Phœbe Winans married James Place, or LaPlace, of French extraction, as some of the family claim. His ancestors were among the early New England settlers, and came to Middle Smithfield before the Revolutionary war, in which he and others of his family served. To James and Phœbe Winans Place were born six sons and five daughters. She reared and trained them with her own hand and labor. No sewing machines nor factory looms to help out. She spun and wove her own cloth, and made by hand their every garment, knitted their socks, hoods and mittens, while her husband cleared away the forest and tilled the ground, becoming what was then called a well-to-do man with several hundred acres of land.

The 11 children of Phœbe Winans Place produced her 115 grandchildren, the larger part of whom lived to marry, and of the records now available we have the names of some 700 great-grandchildren, with a number of families still unrecorded.

Besides her father, numerous of his people were in the War for Independence. Several of her brothers also entered the war with their father and saw great hardships. He husband served during most of the Revolutionary war with some of his brothers and other relatives, showing practically a clear record of all available members of both her and her husband's families in the cause for Independence. Phœbe Winan Place's eldest son, Jacob Place, born December, 1781, whose father was in the Revolutionary service, gave his life for the American cause in the War of 1812.

Phœbe Winans Place spent her latter days with her daughter, Rosannah, wife of Alexander Patterson Biles of Porterville, Bradford county, where she died June 9, 1845, aged 86 years.



## *Ninth Annual Old People's Meeting.*

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THE ninth annual meeting of the Old People of Bradford county, under the auspices of the Bradford County Historical Society, was held in Towanda, Saturday, June 22, 1912. The day was a beautiful one, seemingly designed for the comfort and enjoyment of patriarchs, who wended their way from all parts of the county to Towanda. Every arrangement seemed perfect in detail, and there was no disappointment to the happy, joyous crowd.

The forenoon was taken up in receiving the people at the rooms of the Society, registering and providing badges. There were happy meetings of old friends and comrades, and many pleasing pictures presented of younger days and sunshine. The ladies of the Village Improvement Society saw that all the venerable people were provided comfort at the Rest Room and served tea and wafers.

At 1:30 o'clock the doors at Keystone opera house were thrown open. The old people were on hand promptly and ready for the afternoon enjoyments. Captain Kilmer and his trained veterans marched down Main street to the step of martial music. The crowd fell in behind him and soon filled the opera house. Meanwhile, Walker's orchestra was discoursing pleasing music. At 2 o'clock everything was ready for the historic performance, which was put in motion by President John A. Biles, who with great pleasure gave the old people a hearty welcome. Sergeant Jay Thomas, the de-

lightful old-time singer, made his bow and sang "Little Old Log Cabin in the Lane." Being loudly encored, he responded by singing "Old Black Joe" with equally pleasing effect.

Following, Librarian C. F. Heverly took charge of the program, who after fitting remarks called attention to his happy and busy family of old-time boys and girls plying their tools of seventy years ago. Giving the signal and as the curtain went up, a scene presented, real and inspiring, bringing forth loud applause. Arranged in a semi-circle, all busy and clad in the olden style, were: Mrs. Daniel Heverly, spinning flax; Mrs. Lydia Bush, spinning wool; Mrs. Mary Mead, operating the reel; Mrs. I. B. Decker, knitting; Mrs. Viletta Boyle, carding wool; David Horton, hatcheling flax; A. H. Kingsbury, churning; Justus A. Record, aged 97, fiddling; seated next to him was Mrs. Mary Mahoney, the aged and expert dancer; and at the end, J. Washington Ingham, the venerable orator of the day. Back of the performers were seated Captain Kilmer and his company of veterans of the Civil War; the most venerable veteran, Seth T. Verguson, aged 96, and dancing veterans, John F. and Murtin V. Lampman, occupying seats in the box. The other 150 old people were seated in front of the stage.

Resting the busy operators, the head of the family, Justus A. Record, made a short address, reciting the changes that had taken place since his advent into this world nearly a hundred years ago, and concluded by singing a song of his boyhood in very good voice. J. Washington Ingham, aged 89, the magical little man, then spoke as follows:

*Venerable Friends and Comrades:*—It has been made my pleasant duty to welcome you to this meeting of the Bradford County Historical Society. I bid you welcome! You are deservedly honored this day—not because your heads are silvered o'er with age, whitened by the frosts of many winters—not because you have lived beyond the allotted time of three score years and ten; but because your lives have been *worth* living. You have been virtuous, amiable, charitable and industrious citizens, kind to your neighbors, good to the poor and afflicted. Great changes have taken place since you were young. Our nation has grown immensely in *area* by the annexation of Texas, and the acquisition of a large slice of Northern Mexico, including California. It has obtained Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Our population has increased from 12,000,000 in 1830 to 95,000,000 now. The increase in wealth has been still greater than the increase in population, and is not confined to the pockets of the Rockefellows and Astors (the vastly rich), but is generally diffused among all classes. The common people, generally, have more money, better clothes, better houses, better food, and more of the comforts and conveniences of life than ever before, and they work less hours for higher wages. There was but little money, and no banks in Bradford county, when you were young, and the first one established, ignominiously failed, leaving its worthless notes a dead loss in the hands of the people. The population was mainly along the river and large creeks. The fields and roads were full of stumps; the people, generally, were poor. The greater part of the county was a wilderness of woods well stocked with deer and venison was plenty on our

father's tables. Bears, panthers and other wild animals inhabited the woods. The river in Spring time swarmed with shad, which were caught with seines by the wagon load. There were no canals, railroads, telegraphs, telephones nor rural deliveries in this county. Automobiles, bicycles, buggies and fine carriages were unknown. People rode on horseback in two-horse wagons sometimes drawn by oxen. Mowing machines, corn planters, corn harvesters, potato diggers, hay loaders, horse rakes, horse forks, hay tedders, grain drills, cooking stoves, sewing machines, knitting machines, washing machines, clothes wringers, and other labor-saving implements and devices now so common and useful were not dreamed of. Many of the people lived in log houses, and the first school house in which I was a pupil in Quick's Bend was built of logs.

The first locomotive steam put on a railroad in the United States was in 1828—82 years ago. Your memories go back 20 years before the war with Mexico, and more than 30 years before the great Civil War (which we then called the "Great Rebellion"), that caused so much mourning in nearly every household, North and South. When you recall the many changes and vicissitudes of the past, its pains and its pleasures, its joys and its sorrows, it seems like a long vivid, varied fitful dream of the night.

Since our meeting in the court house eight years ago, when I had the honor of addressing you, some of our valued comrades who were with us then, and there, have departed to the unknown continent from whence no traveller ever returns. Chauncey Russell, John A. Coddington, William Griffis, William W. Browning, E.

Reed Myer, Major Cyrus Avery, Mrs. Eliza McKean and R. M. Welles have passed away to the other side. We, too, are on the brink of life's setting sun, and soon will sink down behind the impassable hills, which hide from view the unknown world. When the pale messenger, whose visits never fail, knock at our door with the solemn summons, I trust we will meet Him not as an *enemy* to be dreaded, but as a *friend* sent in mercy to relieve us of the pains and infirmities of old age. Whether it be true or false, whether it be a delusion or not, it is sweet consoling thought, that we are soon to meet our dear friends who have gone before, and are awaiting our arrival to greet us joyfully at the Golden Gate of the Eternal world.

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Following the address, Sergeant Thomas sang "Silver Threads Among the Gold," responding to a hearty encore by "Mollie Darling," with charming effect and sweetness. Mrs. Viletta Boyle recited a poem on a ball, given in Towanda eighty years ago, in a pleasing manner. The orchestra put on the finishing touches by a fitting selection. John F. Lampman, aged 75, and Martin V. Lampman, aged 70, soldier brothers, then took the floor, the latter spitting juber, while the other on foot as light and graceful as a feather, performed feats in dancing, most pleasing and never excelled upon the stage. While the next was arranging, Mr. Heverly gave a short introduction of each of the performers. Then appeared the wonder of the afternoon, Mrs. Mary Mahoney, aged 86, being escorted to the stage by Mr. Record, aged 97. When the bow was drawn the nimble feet began to play in artistic movements with perfect time and skill. Her

aged partner caught the inspiration, became young again and followed in the motion and figures. The dancers, ages aggregating 183 years, was a scene probably never witnessed upon any other stage. Sergeant Thomas rendered very beautifully "The Faded Coat of Blue" and "The Low Back Car." After inspiring music by the orchestra and the pathetic song, "Just Before the Battle Mother," by Sergeant Thomas, came the second part of the program.

Mr. Heverly explained the historic exhibition to follow, that it was fifty years since these veterans donned the blue and went to the front in defense of the Union, that the man who commanded them on bloody battle fields, commanded them today; no such exhibition was ever presented by the soldiers of any other war in our history. Then at the signal to the taps of the drum by Reed Dunfee, Alonzo Chapman, Aaron Eddy and F. M. Vought with fife, Daniel Walborn carrying the flag, Capt. George W. Kilmer marched upon the stage with his company, consisting of D. J. Sweet, Elisha Cole, B. W. Bradley, Delanson Fenner, John H. Chaffee, John A. Allen, J. Alonzo Bosworth, A. E. Arnold, A. C. Hammerly, Juni W. Allen, David Latton, E. O. Horton, Henry Maynard, Woodford C. May and I. L. Young. The lineup was grand and imposing, bringing forth expressions of admiration and hearty applause. With wonderful exactness the old boys executed the different drills and maneuvers. Resting a moment, Captain Kilmer sang in strong voice, "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." A little more nice work by the company, then Sergeant Thomas joined the boys in his patriotic medley, including "Marching Through Georgia," "Rally Round



the Flag" and "Johnnie Comes Marching Home." Action and motion of "the light fantastic" accompanied the words, the old veteran covering himself with glory in his splendid rendition. The others caught up the refrain and made the old walls ring with war-time melody, then in a graceful manner marched from the stage.

After a splendid selection from the orchestra, the prize winners were brought and seated on the stage; the oldest lady being Mrs. Dorcas Dayton of Towanda, born January 11, 1824, and the oldest gentleman, Cornelius Bump of Lime Hill, born February 9, 1822. President Biles introduced the aged people, presenting Mrs. Dayton a handsome silver loving cup, and Mr. Bump a fine silver mounted cane. The orchestra discoursed enlivening music, bringing to a close one of the happiest, and most historic and enjoyable occasions ever held in Bradford county. Everybody departed with a smile, feeling younger, and the expression, "I wouldn't have missed it for a farm, will be here next year and have my neighbors come."

#### MEETING NOTES.

The oldest married couple in attendance at the meeting were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Heverly of Overton, who have been married 62 years.

The oldest twins present were Mrs. Mary Shoemaker and Mrs. H. Swackhammer of Towanda, born May 2, 1836.

The oldest person present, Justus A. Record, Towanda, was born on Christmas Day, 1815.

Isaac L. Young, Sheshequin, was born July 4, 1836, and Lyman C. Meracle of Rome, July 4, 1839.

Saturday was also the 74th anniversary of the birth of Juni W. Allen of Towanda and J. F. Shoemaker, Esq. of Waverly, both veterans of the Civil War.

H. S. Allis of Wysox and L. L. Post of Sheshequin were both born February 4, 1828.

David Latton, Monroeton, and William T. Horton, Towanda, both veterans of the Civil War, were born April 9, 1839.

John R. Allen of Evergreen and S. C. Kitchen, Le-Roy, were born November 7, 1841. Clark Slater of Burlington and C. A. Rubright of Corning were born May 14, 1842. Andrew Morrison of Ulster and A. J. Edsall, New Albany, both veterans, were born June 11, 1842.

There were 175 persons over 70 years of age in attendance. The following is a list of those who registered, with date of birth :

Justus A. Record, December 25, 1815.

Seth T. Varguson, August 4, 1816.

John Ennis, July 19, 1821.

Cornelius Bump, February 9, 1822.

H. S. Clark, September 14, 1823.

J. W. Ingham, October 21, 1823.

Mrs. Dorcas Dayton, January 11, 1824.

Thomas Pollock, September 5, 1824.

Lydia Campbell, January 14, 1825.

Horace Heath, May 12, 1825.

Mrs. Caroline Lent, November 18, 1825.

David Horton, January 25, 1826.

Mrs. Mary Mahoney, July 9, 1826.

G. F. Reynolds, Sept. 26, 1826.

Maribah Pettes, June 5, 1827.

- A. D. Brainard, January 23, 1828.  
L. L. Post, February 4, 1828.  
H. S. Allis, February 4, 1828.  
Mrs. William Scott, May 8, 1828.  
Henry A. Johnson, May 13, 1828.  
Samantha Vincent, October 11, 1828.  
Col. E. J. Ayres, September 20, 1828.  
Daniel Heverly, October 28, 1828.  
Nancy Stoneman, October 31, 1828.  
Mrs. Jesse Vargason, July 18, 1829.  
G. W. Shores, February 12, 1830.  
Archibald Ruggles, April 28, 1830.  
J. I. Westover, June 15, 1830.  
David Wayman, May 2, 1831.  
C. Riker, May 22, 1831.  
F. A. French, July 26, 1831.  
Daniel Heeman, October 5, 1831.  
A. H. Kingsbury, October 23, 1831.  
George J. Bird, November 12, 1831.  
H. W. Wheaton, December 9, 1831.  
Mrs. A. P. Stephens, January 18, 1831.  
A. B. Culver, April 15, 1832.  
Jeremiah Kilner, April 26, 1832.  
J. V. Geiger, October 5, 1832.  
John V. Raymond, October 7, 1832.  
Ezra Allen, October 18, 1832.  
Isaac B. Decker, December 15, 1832.  
Joseph Vanscoter, February 19, 1833.  
Barbara Johnson, April 9, 1833.  
Hester Rhodes, May 6, 1833.  
Catharine Newell, July 7, 1833.  
W. W. Miller, August 11, 1833.

- Mrs. M. E. Warner, November 16, 1833.  
Mrs. A. Maynard, November 22, 1833.  
Alex. Clark, December 5, 1833.  
Richard McCabe, January 5, 1834.  
L. H. Kilmer, January 16, 1834.  
Sergeant Jay Thomas, February 5, 1834.  
Mrs. J. W. Marcy, March 27, 1834.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Heverly, September 19, 1834.  
Mrs. E. F. Shelton, November 24, 1834.  
Mrs. T. E. Philips, —, 1834.  
Mrs. Eliza Powers, March 15, 1835.  
Myron W. Coolbaugh, April 2, 1835.  
S. A. Allen, April 7, 1835.  
Isaac Ruger, April 22, 1835.  
Perry Vincent, June 2, 1835.  
T. J. Roof, July 11, 1835.  
Ruel W. Brink, July 27, 1835.  
Charles M. Sill, August 20, 1835.  
G. S. Miller, September 1, 1835.  
E. V. Nichols, September 3, 1835.  
Major W. H. H. Gore, September 16, 1835.  
Mrs. C. L. Chaapel, October 18, 1835.  
S. A. Chaffee, December 5, 1835.  
Edward A. Knapp, April 7, 1836.  
J. O. Vought, April 13, 1836.  
Mrs. S. A. Chaffee, April 20, 1836.  
Mrs. H. Swackhammer, May 2, 1836.  
Mary A. Shoemaker, May 2, 1836.  
W. C. Wright, May 4, 1836.  
Milo Merrill, June 26, 1836.  
Berlin Holcomb, July 3, 1836.  
I. L. Young, July 4, 1836.

- William Pierce, September 13, 1836.  
George W. Bosworth, September 17, 1836.  
H. A. Vail, September 20, 1836.  
Charles S. Thompson, September 25, 1836.  
L. B. Coburn, October 26, 1836.  
J. A. Bosworth, November 13, 1836.  
O. D. Wickham, December 19, 1836.  
Mrs. A. Detrick, January 1, 1837.  
Mrs. E. J. Ayres, February 3, 1837.  
Seneca L. Arnold, February 10, 1837.  
Matilda Price, March 27, 1837.  
A. H. Furman, April 15, 1837.  
Mrs. S. Robinson, April 16, 1837.  
Margaret Camp, May 27, 1837.  
Henry Dixon, June 27, 1837.  
Mrs. Lydia Bush, October 13, 1837.  
P. F. Brennan, October 20, 1837.  
John F. Lampman, October 30, 1837.  
Jane Vandyke, December 27, 1837.  
John Forbes, December 30, 1837.  
Mrs. J. J. Newell, —, 1837.  
D. T. Fleming, —, 1837.  
Mrs. Mary C. Decker, February 18, 1838.  
Callie Kellum, May 16, 1838.  
Amanda Eagleton, June 4, 1838.  
A. T. Lilley, June 9, 1838.  
J. F. Shoemaker, June 22, 1838.  
J. W. Allen, June 22, 1838.  
Mrs. Nancy Dyer, July 5, 1838.  
E. O. Horton, July 14, 1838.  
Mrs. Mary A. Bosworth, August 2, 1838  
Julia Neiley, August 28, 1838.

- H. P. Mead, September 14, 1838.  
Clayton Gerould, October 28, 1838.  
Daniel Walborn, November 21, 1838.  
H. H. Cranmer, December 13, 1838.  
Mrs. Martha Mingos, December 25, 1838.  
David Lattin, April 9, 1839.  
W. T. Horton, April 9, 1839.  
Charles Schmeckenbecker, April 30, 1839.  
D. P. Haight, May 18, 1839.  
Betsy A. Ingham, May 25, 1839.  
Clarissa Baker, June 21, 1839.  
Porter Vanness, June 30, 1839.  
L. C. Meracle, July 4, 1839.  
Mrs. Mary Mead, July 6, 1839.  
H. B. Lent, August 8, 1839.  
Nemiron Northrup, November 5, 1839.  
George Dubert, December 10, 1839.  
C. L. Stewart, January 10, 1840.  
Hon. George Moscrip, January 23, 1840.  
R. F. Cox, February 28, 1840.  
W. H. Rockwell, March 4, 1840.  
Ezra McIntyre, April 9, 1840.  
S. G. Barner, May 5, 1840.  
Mrs. Anna Bouse, August 6, 1840.  
Miandi Cox, September 9, 1840.  
Mrs. Eleanor Frutchey, October 30, 1840.  
A. M. Phinney, December 23, 1840.  
Mrs. L. H. Kilmer, —, 1840.  
Mary E. Sill, —, 1840.  
G. L. Forbes, January 17, 1841.  
Lydia A. Vought, February 22, 1841.  
Rocalinda Brink, March 8, 1841.

B. W. Bradley, May 21, 1841.  
 Thomas J. Hannon, August 4, 1841.  
 Mrs. Ava Lane, October 15, 1841.  
 Lucinda Kitchen, November 3, 1841.  
 S. C. Kitchen, November 7, 1841.  
 John R. Allen, November 7, 1841.  
 Mrs. B. W. Bradley, November 15, 1841.  
 Captain G. W. Kilmer, February 2, 1842.  
 J. W. Whipple, February 10, 1842.  
 Elisha Cole, March 4, 1842.  
 Henry Maynard, March 13, 1842.  
 J. H. Black, March 20, 1842.  
 Mrs. Victoria Layton, March 22, 1842.  
 Clark Slater, May 14, 1842.  
 C. A. Rubright, May 14, 1842.  
 Delanson Kellogg, May 26, 1842.  
 A. E. Arnold, May 30, 1842.  
 A. C. Hammerly, June 9, 1842.  
 Andrew Morrison, June 11, 1842.  
 A. J. Edsall, June 11, 1842.  
 Mrs. H. B. Lent, June 13, 1842.  
 Martin V. Lampman, June 18, 1842.

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THE PRIZE WINNERS.

The oldest lady and oldest gentleman, who have carried off the honors at the several meetings, were as follows :

1904—MRS. ALMIRA GLEASON, 98 years, Towanda.  
 WILLIAM GRIFFIS, 90th year, Towanda.  
 1905—MRS. ELIZA MCKEAN, 98½ years, Towanda.  
 FRANCIS COLE, 96th year, Athens.

- 1906—SAMUEL OVERPECK, 97th year, Herrick.  
MRS. EMMA IRVINE, 89th year, Homets Ferry.
- 1907—JOHN BLACK, 93½ years, LeRaysville.  
\*MRS. MARTHA BULLOCK, 92nd year, Troy.
- 1908—ORRIN BROWN, 97th year, Canton.  
MRS. JULIA SMITH, 92nd year, Ulster.
- 1909—\*JUSTUS A. RECORD, 93½ years, Towanda.  
MRS. HARRIET A. NICHOLS, 88th year, Monroeton.
- 1910—\*MRS. ANN WRIGHT, 96¾ years, Ulster.  
\*SAMUEL BILLINGS, 94½ years, Towanda.
- 1911—\*MRS. NAOMI C. IRVINE, 90 years, New Albany.  
\*JOHN ENNIS, 90 years, Standing Stone.
- 1912—\*CORNELIUS BUMP, 90¼ years, Lime Hill.  
\*MRS. DORCAS DAYTON, 88½ years, Towanda.
- Those marked with a (\*) are still living (1912).





## Memorative.

We note with sorrow the death of the following members of the Society during the past year :

ROBERT S. SABIN, born August 16, 1833, in Albany township, Bradford county, died very suddenly February 25, 1912, at Spencer, N. Y. He was a soldier of the Civil War, having served as a member of Company A, 11th P. V. Cavalry; a gentleman of sterling worth, he was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

MAJOR LEVI WELLS, born October 20, 1832, in Tuscarora, Bradford county, of historic ancestry, died very suddenly September 16, 1912, in Washington, D. C. In early life he engaged in school teaching and surveying; was an enterprising farmer and stockman; during the Civil War served first as a member of the 12th Reserve regimental band, then as captain of Militia and lastly as commissary of subsistence U. S. Volunteers, being brevet major at his discharge; was Dairy and Food Commissioner under the administration of Governor Stone, and since the expiration of his term had been Agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Major Wells was a gentleman of broad information, who performed many important duties and a most inviting companion.

## *Library and Museum.*

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The following are the acquisitions and donors to the Library and Museum for the year ending September, 1912:

### *Portraits.*

Col. William Bradford.

Gen. John Sullivan.

Col. Thomas Hartley.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fox Means.

Mrs. Lucy Gore.

Sheriff J. Monroe Smith—Mrs. Ruth Kellogg.

### *Books—Historical.*

History of York County—A. H. Kingsbury.

History of Baptist Church of East Smithfield—Mrs. N. L. Bird.

Autobiography of Rev. Thomas Mitchell and History of Baptist Church—Rev. Thomas Mitchell.

History of 17th P. V. Cavalry—State Library.

History of 22nd P. V. Cavalry—State Library.

History of 61st Regiment, P. V.—State Library.

Report Penn's Memorial in London—Secretary Barr Ferree.

Historic Huntington—Mrs. C. E. Brumbaugh.

Washington's Farewell Address and Speech on Perry's Victory—Hon. I. R. Sherwood.

**Books - Exchanges.**

Library of Congress.  
 State Library.  
 Pennsylvania German.  
 Kansas State Historical Society.  
 Oregon State Historical Society.  
 Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.  
 Penn'a. Federation Historical Societies.

**Books—Miscellaneous.**

Laws of Pennsylvania, 1911—State Library.  
 Smull's Legislative Hand Book—State Library.  
 Juniata College Bulletin—Mrs. C. E. Brumbaugh.  
 Reports Census, 1870—Mrs. R. M. Welles.  
 School Lexicon—Mrs. R. M. Welles.  
 Princeton Reviews, 3 vols.—Mrs. R. M. Welles  
 Large collection educational, military and miscellaneous reports—J. Andrew Wilt.

**Manuscripts.**

Autograph letter of David Wilmot to Horace S. Willey—E. O. Willey.  
 Justice's docket and commission of Luman Putnam—Sylvester Putnam.

**Relics and Curios.**

Indian axe—C. H. Kellogg.  
 Ancient kettle—Mrs. Juda W. Marcy.  
 Cannon ball, Revolutionary war—James F. Hourihan.  
 Indian arrow and spear points—J. H. Chaffee.  
 Sword of Col. Edward Wright Morgan—Mrs. Mary M. Laning.  
 Conical section solid rock—G. A. Northrup.

# Appendix.

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## Origin Name of Places and Streams.

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ARRANGED BY LIBRARIAN C. F. HEVERLY.

**Alba** signifying white, an emblem of purity. So named by Noah Wilson, the first settler there, because of the pure clear stream of water flowing through the locality.

**Austinville** so named in honor of A. B. Austin, late of Elmira, who, about the year 1857, began business in a small way in the village which bears his name. He, however, displayed great energy and enterprise, which resulted in the development of an extensive business and did much to build up the place. This locality was originally known as "Cabot Hollow" and later as "Morgan Hollow."

**Ballibay** is the name given to the southwest section of Herrick in remembrance of the former home of the first settlers there, who were from Ballibay, Ireland.

**Bumpville**, a section of North Rome, so called in memory of Reuben Bumpus, a Revolutionary soldier, who settled there in 1806.

**Camptown** so called in remembrance of Job Camp, the first settler, who located at that place in 1792.

**Durell**, originally the township of Durell (1842-1858, now Asylum) so named in remembrance of Stephen Du-

rell, an early settler. The name is now restricted to the hamlet of Durell.

**Franklindale**, from Franklin, the name of the township and *dale*, a vale or valley—its position on Towanda creek. Name first used upon the establishment of a post office here in 1826.

**Frenchtown**—After the exodus of the French refugees, that part of Asylum which had been occupied by them, was called Frenchtown in their remembrance; the name continues.

**Ghent**—Earl Mastin, a shoemaker by trade, was one of the earliest settlers in the Ghent neighborhood. It is related that "Mastin and his wife were somewhat rare specimens of humanity." In one of their drunken carousals they got into a fight, which resulting rather as a draw game, the belligerents agreed to a dissolution of partnership. After some days of sober reflection, Mastin came to the conclusion that he would make overtures for the resumption of amicable relations, but fearing the reception of terms, if presented by himself, would be prejudiced, he decided to employ an ambassador, and therefore applied to Silas Gore, who undertook to negotiate a peace with the irascible woman. Mr. Gore brought the parties to his own house as neutral ground, and, after considerable diplomacy, articles of peace and amity were agreed upon and the reunited pair went home rejoicing. Just previous to that time articles of peace had been signed at Ghent in Belgium between Great Britain and the United States, and Dr. Zadoc Gillett gave the locality the name of 'Ghent,' which designation is still retained in commemoration of the reconciliation of that novel pioneer pair."

**Gillett**—Both the post office and locality are so called in honor of Deacon Asa Gillett, a man of enterprise and splendid influence, who came from Delaware county, N. Y. to South Creek in 1833.

**Laddsbury**—Name first given to the post office established at South Albany in 1850, in honor of the Ladds, early settlers of Albany township.

**Leona** is derived from the word Leonard. What is known as Leona was settled by Ezekiel and Austin Leonard in 1804, the locality for years being known as "Leonard's Hollow."

**LeRaysville**, so named in honor of Vincent LeRay de Chaumont, a French gentleman of Jefferson county, N. Y., who owned many sections of land embracing the greater part of Eastern Bradford.

**Milan**—A name said to have been suggested by Mrs. Guy Tracy. The place was originally known as "Marshall's Corners," from the fact that Josiah B. Marshall commenced business and opened a hotel here in the early 30's. The locality has also been known as "Upper Ulster."

**Merryall**—"In the early settlement of Connecticut a few hardy pioneers began a settlement in the township of New Milford, in what was afterwards the parish of New Preston, and having got a little rum while regaling themselves by a fine cold spring, christened it with the name of Merryall." From this place Thomas Lewis and other of the Wyalusing pioneers came. In remembrance of their former home they called their settlement Merryall.

**Monroeton** is a contraction for Monroe-town, meaning the town or village of Monroe, or within Monroe, in contradistinction from the name of the township. Both the

village and township had the name Monroe until 1829, when the post office here was changed to Monroeton and since retained as the name of the village.

**Macedonia**—That section of Asylum known as Macedonia derives its name by reason of a sermon preached by Amos Acla, in which the words "Macedonia," "Macedonian cry," "come over and help us," etc. were used very freely. The boys took up the phrases and called the settlement Macedonia, a cognomen which has ever since clung to the locality.

**Myersburg** so named in remembrance of its founders and first settlers, Jacob and William Myer.

**New Albany** so called to perpetuate the original name ("New Albany") of the township, and to designate between the village and the earlier organization.

**Neath**, a name given to the Welsh settlement in East Pike, when the post office was established there in 1870.

**Potterville**, so named in honor of Jason Potter, a native of Plymouth, Conn., who owned a large tract of land in East Orwell, where he settled in 1824.

**Quick's Bend**, the northern section of Wilmot township, around which the river flows in a semi-circle, and so named from James Quick, one of the first settlers there.

**Sayre**—When the first depot was located here it was named "Sayre," in honor of Robert H. Sayre, president of the Penna. & N. Y. R. R. The name has since been extended to the town and borough.

**Silvara**, so called in honor of Emanuel Silvara, a native of Portugal, who settled in Tuscarora where the village, which bears his name, now stands.

**Sugar Run**—Both the village and creek derive their

name from the fact that originally there were fine maple groves, where considerable quantities of maple sugar were made, at the mouth of the stream which was called Sugar Run.

**Terrytown** was originally the settlement of the Terry families, and the village is so called from that fact.

**Windfall**, the western section of Granville, derives its name from the condition of the wilderness as found by the first settlers. In March, 1795, a terrific tornado passed from the Armenia mountain to Granville township, thence to LeRoy, and then onward in a southeasterly direction into Sullivan county. In its path a mile wide the timber was prostrated.

**Wetona**, so named in a legend written by A. S. Hooker of "Wetonah," a gigantic Oneida warrior, who survived the battle of Newtown and thenceforth inhabited the locality which bears his name. Wetona proper was originally known as "Pleasant Valley."

**Wilawana**, from the Indian *Wilawane*, *Wilawaning*, *Wilawamink*, signifying the "Big Horn," where the Munsey Indians once had a town.

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**Bullard Creek**, so named from Abner (or Josiah Bullard, an early settler of Rome, who located on the banks of this stream.

**Bentley Creek**, so called in remembrance of Green Bentley, said to have been the first settler on that stream.

**Chemung** (river) corrupted from the Indian word "Shamunk," signifying "the place of a horn"—"big horn."

**Durell** (creek) so named in remembrance of Stephen Durell, who settled at the mouth of this stream where he built one of the first saw-mills in the county.



**Hornbrook** (creek) takes its name from the large horn, or tusk of a mastodon, which was found near the mouth of that stream by Isaac Horton, an early settler of Sheshequin.

**Rummerfield** (creek) so named in remembrance of Anthony Rummerfield, a blacksmith, who settled at the mouth of this stream in 1774.

**Susquehanna** (river) is a Indian term signifying "winding or crooked river."

**Sugar Creek** derives its name from the fact it flows through a locality where maple sugar was made. A century ago there were five maple groves along this stream in North Towanda. Here in 1737 Conrad Weiser visited the Indian settlement of "Oscului" and found the natives "living on the juice of the maple tree." They could furnish him no provisions, but supplied him abundantly with maple sugar. The name of this stream is not of Indian origin, although they may have called it "Oscului," signifying "the fierce."

**Schrader** (creek) so called for John Schrader, a Hessian, who had served under Count Pulaski in the American army and settled near the mouth of the stream which bears his name.

**South Branch**, so called from the fact of its being the principal stream flowing into Towanda creek from the south.

**Tom Jack Creek**, so named in remembrance of Tom Jack, a friendly Indian, who was living near the mouth of that stream when the first settlers came to Burlington.

**Tioga** (river) corrupted from the Indian word "Tah-ihogah," meaning "at the forks," "the point of land at the confluence of two streams," or "the meeting of the waters."

**Towanda** (creek) from either the Nanticoke word, "Awandoe," signifying "a burial-place," or "Tawnadaemunk," in the Delaware tongue, meaning "where there is a burying or where we bury the dead." The most important Indian burying ground in the county, covering several acres, was along the right bank of the Susquehanna river extending nearly to Towanda creek. The locality was called "Towandaemunk," corrupted into Towanda, from which the stream takes its name.

**Tuscarora** (creek) same as the locality, in remembrance of the Tuscarora Indians.

**Wyahusing** (creek), the same as locality, corrupted from "M'chwihilusing," "the place of the hoary veteran"; another version is from "Wigalusui," "the good hunting ground."

**Wysox** (creek), the same as locality, corrupted from "Wisachgimi," signifying the place of grapes. Zeisberger spells the word "Wisachk," Sauk or Saucon, a canoe harbor, Wy-sauk, where there is a canoe harbor.

**Wappasening** (creek) corrupted from "Wapachsinning," signifying "where there are white stones," alluding to a supposed deposit of silver ore.





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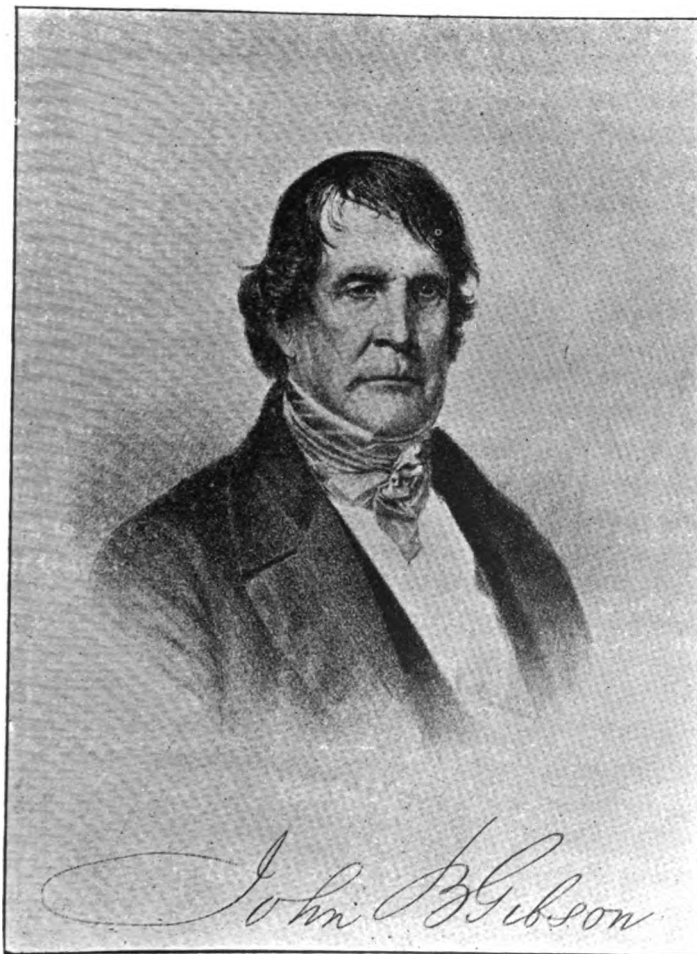
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**Bradford County's First Judge—100 Years Ago.**



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# *Centenary Subjects*

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## *War of 1812.*

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BY J. ANDREW WILT, ESQ.



**WHEN** we reckon time and learn that the War of 1812 began 25 years after the adoption of the Constitution and only 29 years after England had recognized the independence of the American Colonies, President Washington and President Adams, during their administrations had great trouble in maintaining a neutral attitude, and not becoming involved in the European Wars, or becoming involved directly or indirectly with the movement of the French Revolution.

In fact, the division of the Federal party and the Republican-Democratic party, was on these lines. The Federal party to which Washington, Adams and Hamilton belonged favored a strict neutrality; "avoid foreign entangling alliances" as Washington expressed it, while the Republican-Democratic party lead by Jefferson, favored the French Republic on the ground that the French had helped the American Colonies to get their freedom from England and that this country should aid in every way possible a Republican form of government everywhere. This difference of views, in fact lead to the resig-

nation of Thomas Jefferson from the cabinet of President Washington.

Washington and Adams and their administrations were severely criticised for their refusal to become in any way involved in the struggle of the Nations of Europe, but more especially that of England and France. The result of this attitude of the United States lead each of these governments to acts which were intended to embarrass and irritate the people of the United States and its government. Because the United States as a neutral was privileged to trade with England and France, the two belligerent nations, each became jealous of America and began a series of acts intending to hurt our trade with the other country.

England had always contended that a subject could not renounce his allegiance to the King of England on the assertion "that once a subject always a subject." England being in need of all the sailors and seamen in the prosecution of the war in which she was engaged, therefore claimed the right to stop and search any American vessel for British sailors and seamen that might be employed on such ships. England also claimed that she had a right to search American ships bound for French ports for goods called "contraband of war." England exercised both of these claimed rights and in this way injured the profitable trade of America which had been carried on with these two nations; England by exercising this right of search for seamen and contraband goods of American vessels, did it, in a manner so as to make it as offensive and humiliating as possible to the American and his government.

The British government by orders of Council endeav-

ored to stop all trade of Americans with French ports. France (by decree of Napoleon Bonaparte) endeavored to stop all trade of the Americans with English ports. This condition resulted in the destruction and confiscation of much American merchandise of all kinds to the great injury of the people of the United States. Various means were adopted by the American Congress and administrations to remedy these evils, but none of them answered the purpose intended and injured the people of the United States more than the governments of England and France.

These various Acts of Congress also caused differences of opinion among the people of the United States constituting the two political parties then existing. Jefferson during his administration had all these questions and facts to deal with and passed them on as a political legacy to his successor, Madison.

Madison and his administration contended with these questions, affecting our commerce as best he could, but in spite of all efforts the difficulties became more acute, which finally resulted in a declaration of war against England on June 18, 1812. President Madison gave the following as the causes for the war:

1—Urging the Indians to attack our citizens on the frontier.

2—Interfering with our trade by orders in Council.

3—Putting cruisers off our ports to stop and search our vessels.

4—Impressing our sailors, of whom more than 6000 were in the British service.

These reasons and causes as given strike me as about the same as when a school boy, who has done a series of

small acts neither one alone justifying a flogging by the teacher but by a continuation of these small offenses, exhausts the patience and forbearance of the teacher, who finally administers a good sound flogging to the culprit on the theory of cumulative offenses. It will thus be observed that the underlying causes of the War of 1812 grew out of the conditions of the European nations running back a number of years.

These conditions existed by reason of the wars growing out of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte and the allied powers. All of these conditions were such as to affect the commercial interests of the United States. As a new nation the United States wished to have equal opportunities with the other civilized nations of the earth in trade and commerce. For this reason some historians call the War of 1812, "The war for commercial independence."

Considerable preparation in a small way had been made by our Congress for this war. The regular army had been increased, volunteers asked for and the states called on for the militia. Soldiers were enlisted and three armies assembled on the Canadian frontier and a campaign for the invasion of Canada planned. Gen. William Hull surrendered his army and all of the Northwest territory most ignominiously. The year 1812 closed with nothing accomplished.

The army accomplished but little, but in 1812 and 1813 the little American Navy accomplished wonders. One of the bright pages of our American history is the efficiency and skill of the American sailors during these two years. The seamanship and the gunnery of the American was shown to be far superior to that of the British.

Perry's victor on Lake Erie was an illustration of American constructive powers in the building of his little fleet, as well as in the manner he fought a superior enemy and captured them. The dispatch he sent after his victory has become historic: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." So also with Lawrence, although defeated and dying, spoke the memorable words, "Don't give up the ship."

At the beginning of this war, the United States had 16 ships and England had 1200. Our Navy was the subject of English ridicule and contempt, but before 1813 we had destroyed her Naval supremacy. With the opening of 1814 England sent all the ships she could spare to America to blockade all our ports and the whole coast of the United States was declared to be in a state of blockade.

In 1813 and 1814 the American army under Generals Brown, Scott, McComb and Harrison had won victories but no decisive battles were fought. In 1814 the British captured and burned the capitol at Washington, D. C. Baltimore was also attacked and Fort Henry shelled. It was during the shelling of Fort McHenry that Kay composed the words of the "Star Spangled Banner."

In the autumn of 1814 the English had assembled an army of 20,000 veterans with 50 of her finest ships at the island of Jamaica. In November these ships with the soldiers on board sailed for New Orleans. General Packenham landed and attacked the Americans at New Orleans, and on the 8th of January 1815, Andrew Jackson beat the English veterans with his American riflemen. A treaty of peace had been signed by the representatives of the two nations in December, 1814, but the news of it

did not reach the United States until February, 1815. At that time there was no telegraph and so the news of peace arrived by mail and as a result, the decisive battle of New Orleans was fought nearly a month after the treaty of peace had been signed.

In this treaty of peace not a word was said about the impressment of our sailors, nor of the right of search, nor inciting the Indians to attack our frontier, nor about orders in Council, all of which had been enumerated by President Madison as the causes for declaring war. It seems strange that all these things were omitted in the treaty and especially so when men like John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and Albert Gallatin were among the representatives of the United States who arranged the treaty.

The treaty covered the question of the fisheries and the boundary line between the United States and Canada. The news that peace has been declared was received with gladness and rejoicing in the United States, as well as in England, but when the contents of the treaty became known there was keen regret and much disappointment. England was not prepared, or at least unwilling to relinquish in writing, "the right of search" but it is generally believed that there was a private agreement with the representatives of both governments, that the practice of search should cease. Since then England has never, at least, exercised such a right.

It will thus be observed that the War of 1812 may not have resulted in all or at least much which was anticipated, yet it did establish the "Commercial Independence" of the United States in a way which has since been recognized by all civilized governments. Albert Bushnell

Hart in his little book called "Essentials in American History" sums up the subject of the War of 1812 in the following words:

"From one point of view the War of 1812 is a painful subject. The United States went into it hastily, without preparation either of men or money. The land war against Canada was badly bungled; troops did not come forward, supplies could not be hauled, whole armies were stuck in the mud for weeks because of bad roads. The only creditable operations on the northern frontier were the battles of Lake Erie, the Thames, Lundys Lane and Plattsburg. The seaboard was blockaded and harassed; our merchant marine almost exterminated; our vessels of war sunk, taken or cooped up in port, the national capital captured and ingloriously burned, almost under the nose of the President of the United States."

- "This is less than half the story. The war developed three good generals, William H. Harrison, Jacob Brown and Andrew Jackson, the men who knew how to fight, even with unrestrained volunteers, and who showed that on the defensive the militiamen were, man for man, stronger than the best British regulars. And the laurels of the War of 1812 were won on the sea, where in thirteen duels between ships of about equal strength the Americans won eleven. The Englishman admires the man who can beat him at his own game, and respect for American seamanship and American pluck has been a tradition in England ever since."

This paper could no doubt have been made more interesting to many of you by going into some at least of the details of this war, by giving the campaigns planned, how executed, why they failed, the number of men en-



gaged on each side, the number of killed and wounded, It is one of the intensely interesting parts of this war to read of the victories of this or that American ship, sinking or capturing a British vessel of about the same, or greater fighting strength, to show the skill of our American seamanship and gunnery. We might have thus extended this paper and added zest and interest to it.

I have aimed to give you the briefest outline of this war by stating its causes, some of its events and the results with the purpose in view, if possible, to interest you in this important part of the history of the United States, and if this purpose is accomplished, each one can fill in all this minutia by a further reading of any good history of the United States. We hope that thus briefly calling your attention to some of the salient facts connected with this war which began 100 years ago, when we were a new nation and when Bradford county was virtually a wilderness, so that we of this age and generation may appreciate the more, the deeds wrought and the questions then settled by those who then were in authority in our Nation, State and County.



## *Bradford County--War of 1812.*

BY CLEMENT F. HEVERLY.



PATRIOTISM as a study is not only fascinating but with us, is innate. For 300 years—ever since this valley was known to white man—it has been inhabited by a brave people, willing to sacrifice their lives in the protection of their homes. As the ideal abode of the Red man, he would not give it up without the hardest struggle, and for nearly a century many bloody scenes were enacted here in the conquests between the different Indian nations. Indeed, we may say that our very soil became impregnated with patriotism; we breathe it, and the winds waft it with stimulating effect over hills and through the valleys.

By some unforeseen force, white man, like the American Indian, became attracted to our beautiful county. When the time came to strike the blow for Liberty, the fires of patriotism were soon burning, and the backwoodsmen of Bradford county were early in the conflict. A number gave up their lives, while nearly 250 others, after having done their full duty in the creation of the Republic, returned and rest in their eternal sleep in the cemeteries of our county.

In 1812 when war was declared against Great Britain, more than a hundred men, who had fought for Independence were still living within the borders of Bradford

county. Had they forgotten their hardships and sufferings in the late war? The old fighting spirit was aroused and the patriots of '76 were anxious to have another crack at the "tarnel red coats." The old flint-locks were put in order; military companies were formed and specially drilled; even little boys caught the military ardor, had their companies and drilled and drummed with as much satisfaction as their big brothers; some of the veterans donned their old continentals and went to the front, others sent their sons, and many from this county were early in the contest.

Up to 1814 no regular military organization had been sent out from Bradford county. In May of that year, Julius Tozer of Athens, who had served three years in the Revolutionary war, raised a company in the northern part of the county and southern New York and was assigned to Swift's and Dobbin's regiment of New York volunteers. Captain Tozer and his men were soon in active service, and he severely wounded in the engagement at Fort Erie. Some of those from this county who served in Tozer's company were his sons, Guy and Samuel, the former afterwards sheriff of the county, Jonathan F. Conkling, Elishama Tozer, Wm. Vangorder, Solomon Westbrook, John Brown, Wm. Drown, Samuel Satterlee, Samuel Baldwin and several Ellises.

After the British had burned the capitol at Washington in August 1814, Governor Snyder of Pennsylvania evidently apprehensive of the dangers from the enemy and feeling the need of more troops for the defense of the state, on October 15th, issued an order calling the militia into service. Most of the Bradford county Militia were taken from the 144th regiment, formed into a com-

pany and placed under the command of Eliphalet Mason of Monroe, and was known as Mason's Company. Let it be remembered that this was before the day of railroads, the telegraph and when only a small section of the county had even a weekly mail service. Yet in two weeks' time the Bradford county militiamen, scattered throughout a great wilderness, assembled at the mouth of Towanda creek and on a raft pushed down the river. They reached Danville on the 5th of November where rendezvoused until the 25th, when all danger being over they were discharged. For their services of 28 days each private received the magnificent sum of \$1.87, or 6½ cents per day. The following comprised Mason's company:

*Mason's Company.*

Company of militia under the command of Eliphalet Mason, being a detachment of the 144th regiment, 9th Division, Penn'a Militia, called into actual service by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Penn'a by order issued Oct. 15, 1814:

Lieutenant, Eliphalet Mason, Monroe.  
 1st Sergeant, Henry L. Merrill, Warren.  
 2nd Sergeant, David Carter, Monroe.  
 3rd Sergeant, Albegence Stevens, Standing Stone.  
 4th Sergeant, Benj. Landon, Canton.  
 1st Corporal, Wm. Goff, Towanda.  
 2nd Corporal, Benj. Stone, Franklin.  
 3rd Corporal, Nathan Streeter, Orwell.  
 4th Corporal, Ethan Baldwin, Towanda.  
 Drummer, Isaac Wheeler, Asylum.  
 Fifer, Joseph S. Browning, Orwell.

Privates, James Arnold, Warren.  
Benj. Bennett, Asylum.  
Geo. Brown, LeRoy.  
David Benjamin, Asylum.  
Wm. Buffington, Wysox.  
Joseph Beebe, (Susq. Co.)  
David Bailey, Granville.  
John W. Bingham, N. Towanda.  
Ezra Bailey, Granville.  
Amasa Bowen, Warren.  
James Brink, Pike.  
John Birney, Standing Stone.  
Stephen Beeman, Tuscarora.  
Darius Brainard, Windham.  
Wm. Bradshaw, Pike.  
Thomas Brink, Pike.  
Samuel Cole, Asylum.  
Stephen Cranmer, Rome.  
Elijah Coleman, Pike.  
Thomas Cox, Towanda.  
Aaron Carter, Monroe.  
Absalom Carr, Monroe.  
Penual Corbin, Warren.  
Wilson Canfield, Pike.  
Albert Camp, (Susq. Co.)  
George Davidson, Towanda.  
Daniel Drake, Wysox.  
Ebenezer Drake, Wysox.  
Seth Doane, Windham.  
John L. Elliott, Rome.  
Edmund Fairchild, Pike.  
Elisha Foster, Towanda.

John Foster, Towanda.  
Abraham Foster, Towanda.  
Oliver Gilbert, Asylum.  
Humphrey Goff, Towanda.  
Daniel Gilbert, Towanda.  
Samuel Griffin, Canton.  
David Green, (prob. Canton).  
Amos Goff, Towanda.  
John Head, Monroe.  
David Horton, Sheshequin.  
Jesse Hancock, Pike.  
Daniel Hill, Orwell.  
Harry Ingraham, Canton.  
Amasa Kellogg, Monroe.  
Charles W. Keeler, Pike.  
Joseph Lent, Wysox.  
James Lent, Rome.  
Horatio Ladd, Albany.  
Abraham Lent, Rome.  
Warner Ladd, Albany.  
Samuel Landers, N. Towanda.  
Lemuel Landers, N. Towanda.  
Daniel Miller, Albany.  
Edward Mills, N. Towanda.  
Abel Prince, Warren.  
Joseph Prince, Warren.  
Samuel Pickett, Rush.  
John Quick, Asylum.  
Samuel Rockwell, Canton.  
Irvine Rogers, Canton.  
Elam Roberts, Orwell.  
John Stalford, Wyalusing.

*War of 1812.*

Horace Spalding, Canton.  
 Stephen D. Sellard, Canton.  
 Darius Shumway, Tuscarora.  
 Philemon Stone, Wyalusing.  
 Amasa Streeter, Wysox.  
 John Scouten.  
 Amos Strickland, Canton.  
 Raphael Stone, Wyalusing.  
 Isaac Smith, N. Towanda.  
 John D. Saunders, Monroe.  
 John Sempkins.  
 Frederick Schrader, Monroe.  
 Ebenezer Terry, Asylum.  
 Thomas Updegraff, Wyalusing.  
 Achatias Vought, Rome.  
 David Vought, Asylum.  
 Freeman Wilcox, Albany.  
 Rowland Wilcox, Albany.  
 Cyrus Wells, Wyalusing.  
 John D. Wage, Orwell.  
 Amos York, Wysox.

Regimental rendezvous was on 5th Nov. 1814 and were discharged at Danville on the 24th and 25th Nov. 1814. Commencement of pay Nov. 2, expiration of pay (including traveling pay 28 days) total, privates each \$1.87.

It will be observed that this list includes some who had fought for Independence, a large number of sons of soldiers of the Revolution and many, afterwards distinguished in the history of our county, being the fathers and grandfathers of scores of men who fought for the preservation of the Union.

But early and during the war these Bradford county young men entered the service:

*Burlington*—William Clark, Daniel Dobbins, Timothy Horton Gustin, Zepheniah Lane, James McKean, Levi Soper.

Dobbins commanded a vessel on Lake Erie at the time of Perry's victory. Gustin died in the service.

*Columbia*—Hieronymus McClelland (killed), Burton Strait.

*Franklin*—Erastus French, James French, Wm. B. French.

Erastus French was killed in battle. Their father, William French, served through the Revolutionary war.

*Litchfield*—Joshua White.

*Orwell*—Chester Hill.

*Overton*—Frederick Kissel.

*Pike*—Josiah Bosworth, Benjamin Pierce.

*Ridgebery*—Abial Fuller, Isaac Fuller.

*Rome*—Gersham Towner.

*Sheshequin*—Nathaniel Fuller who never returned.

*Smithfield*—Joshua Eames (died), Phineas Pierce, Jr. (died), Samuel Satterlee, Stephen Wilcox.

*Springfield*—James Mattocks.

*Standing Stone*—Eliphalet Clark, Peter Miller and Wm. Vaughan who commanded a company.

*Troy*—Chester Williams; Reuben Wilber who served as a 1st Lieutenant and afterwards distinguished in the political history of the county and state.

*Tuscarora*—Elisha Cogswell.

*Ulster*—William Curry (also soldier of the Revolution), William Curry, Jr.; Dr. Robert Russell who lost his life in the war.



*Wells*—Jesse Edsall, Richard Edsall, William Osgood and Shubal Rowlee, Jr.

*Wyalusing*—Daniel Brewster and Alexander Lefevre (died).

*Wysox*—Solomon Tallady; Solomon Bardwell, who with a brother served under Perry on Lake Erie, the former, on Perry's flagship at the time of the notable victory.

Others who served in the War of 1812 and subsequently settled in Bradford county and died here were:

*Albany*—Timothy Coon, John Davidson, William English, William Sharp, Jonathan Vandyke.

*Athens*—Edward Herrick afterwards president judge of Bradford county for 20 years.

*Burlington*—Enoch Luther; Jacob Scouten also a soldier of the Revolution.

*Canton*—Joseph Boyd, Maj. Jared Hunt, Thomas Manley, Eliphalet Ward, Jeduthan Withey, Joel Wright; William Andress who died Nov. 18, 1885 at Alba, aged 100 years and 8 months.

*Columbia*—Israel Pierce, Solomon Sherwood.

*Granville*—Peter I. Vroman.

*Herrick*—Daniel Durand; William Rowley, private under Captain Deporter, 42nd regiment, Light Infantry; discharged March 28, 1816; died Dec. 31, 1888 in his 95th year; buried at Stevensville.

*Litchfield*—Zenas Cleveland, John Rowe.

*Monroe*—John Bender, Josiah Haines, William Hart, Jeremiah Hollon, James Kipp, Thomas Lewis, Daniel Lyon, Conrad Mingos, Henry Salisbury.

William Hart was a farrier and served under the immediate command of General Scott, whose horse he shod.

*North Towanda*—Richard Hoffman.

*Overton*—Larry Dunmore, Morgan K. Jones.

*Ridgebery*—James Covell, Sturgis Squires.

*Rome*—Orman Goodsell, Ephraim H. Marsh, Walter S. Minthorn, Simeon Rockwell, Benjamin Taylor.

*Sheshequin*—Sullivan Chaffee, Henry Deats, Warren Gillett, David Hawkins, Kelsus Heath, Thomas Johnson, Jonathan Thompson, George Vibbert.

*Smithfield*—Luther Adams, Christopher Child, John Carnigie, Laben Cooper, Asher Huntington, Simeon McCarty, Lemuel Orton, James Phillips, Capt. Nathan Rose, Rev. Pentecost Sweet, Geo. Tompkinson, Peter Treen.

Child not only served through the war but in the navy for 40 years. Orton was in the bloodiest part of the battle of Lake Erie and when it ended there were only five men besides himself left on the vessel who had not been killed or wounded. Tompkinson served on the frigate *President* under Commodore Rogers. Cooper saw severe service on the Canadian frontier and New York, was in many engagements and wounded at Chippewa Creek and Lundy's Lane.

*South Creek*—Samuel Sample.

*Springfield*—George Upham. He entered the U. S. navy in 1811, serving on the *Argus*, *President* and lastly on the *Chesapeake*, commanded by Capt. James Lawrence. In the action with the *Shannon* he was wounded in the leg, arm and shoulder and had his left eye destroyed. The battle was a memorable one. The conflict was obstinate, brief and dreadful. The *Chesapeake* was wrecked. In a short time every officer on board was either killed or wounded. Captain Lawrence himself was struck with a ball and fell dying on the deck. As

they bore him down the hatchway his last famous order which became the motto of the American sailor—"Don't give up the ship."

*Towanda*—James T. Kinsman, William Kelly.

*Ulster*—Patrick Higgins.

*Warren*—Richard Jillson.

*Wells*—Amos Baker, Sarlls Barrett, Joseph Casper, Thomas Ferguson, John Fitzsimmons, William S. Ingalls, Partial Mapes, Israel Moore, Theophilus Moore, Strong Seeley, Nathan Shepard, Sr.

*Wysox*—Reuben Eddy, John Lamphere.

In reciting such a long honor roll, we must ask you to be content without a more detailed history. But that a hundred years have elapsed since these men responded to their country's call, we can show our appreciation of their services in a small way, by calling up their names and keeping their memories bright. Let the boys and girls who are learning the great events and victories of the War of 1812, remember that among its most ardent patriots and heroes more than 200 were from Bradford county. These men contributed to the glory of Scott, Brown, Perry and others, who won victories on land and sea. Glorious names, (not found in the school-books) are all around you. Learn them, and appreciate that the richest and most valuable things in history is found within your own county.

## *Centenary of Four Townships.*

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In April 1813, the union of townships in Bradford county was made 13 by the addition or formation of Pike, Warren, Windham and Wells. The territory embraced in these four new townships comprised nearly one-fifth the entire area of the county. The first settler had established himself in Pike, 1790; Wells, 1792; Warren, 1797; Windham, 1800. The approximate population of these townships at the time of their formation was Pike, 450; Warren, 200; Windham, 200; Wells, 365. The first three townships as organized were practically the same as now, while Wells embraced the present South Creek and five-sevenths of Ridgebery. Who the brave spirits were that inhabited this territory and were carving out homes 100 years ago is a matter of interesting history. From the records of the Commissioners' office as contained in the first assessment of these four townships we find the taxable inhabitants to be as follows:

### *Pike Township.*

#### RUSH SECTION.

Reuben Atwood	John Holeman
Ambrose Allen	Lebeus Harris
John Bradshaw (heirs)	John Haywood
Salmon Bradshaw	John Ingham
Wm. Bradshaw	Elisha Keeler
Alba Bosworth	Chas. Keeler
Salmon Bosworth	Amos Northrup

Henry Briggs	David Olmstead
Ezekiel Brown	Asa Olmstead
Dimon Bostwick	Ephraim Platt
Benajah Bostwick	Isaac Pratt
Zopher Platt	Parsons S. Rockwell
Reuben Baker	James B. Rockwell
Judah Benjamin	Curtis F. Russell
Benajah Bennett	Eleazer Russell
Albert Campbell	Jesse Ross
Thomas Burt	Samuel Stevens
Samuel Edsell	Nathan Stevens
Jesse Edsell	Aden Stevens
Samuel Dyer	Chas. Stevens
Stephen Drinkwater	Jonathan Stevens
Wm. Frink	Irak Stevens
Ephraim Fairchild	Christopher Shoemaker
Edmund Fairchild	Alanson Taylor (dead)
Ephraim Fairchild, Jr.	Abraham Taylor
John Ford	Loomis Wells
Isaac Hancock	

## ORWELL SECTION.

Samuel Beacher	Joel Cogswell
Zina Beeman	Reuben Coleman
Josiah Benham	John Curtis
Orange Bosworth	Stephen Evits
Josiah Bosworth	Ely Fletcher
Joseph Bosworth	Bela Ford
Wm. Buck	Joseph Goreham
Wm. Brink, 2nd	Rufus Goodale
Wm. Brink	Ralph Gregory
Jonathan Brink	Reuben Heath
Thos. Brink (heirs)	Simeon Johnson
Nicholas Brink	Wm. Johnson
Benj. Brink	Adolphus Martin
James Brink	George Ranny
John W. Browning	Gould Seymour
Joseph E. Browning	Isaac Seymour

Amasa Bowen  
John Bostwick

Simeon Taylor  
Joseph Utter

Aden Stevens, assessor; returned to Commissioners' office, March 21, 1814; total tax (county) \$194.52. Highest valuations—Jesse Ross, \$1,016; Ezekiel Brown, \$931; Salmon Bosworth, \$902; Elisha Keeler, \$901; Samuel Stevens, \$893; Abraham Taylor, \$874; John Bradshaw (heirs), \$782; Isaac Seymour, \$756; David Olmstead, \$706; Samuel Edsall, \$669; Ephraim Fairchild, \$624; Dimon Bostwick, \$573; Jonathan Brink, \$549; Alba Bosworth, \$516; Gould Seymour, \$511.

**Warren Township.**

Wm. Arnold  
James Arnold  
Wm. Arnold, Jr.  
Alfred Allyn  
Jacob Allyn (dead)  
Joseph Armstrong  
Benj. Buffington  
Luther Buffington  
Preserved Buffington  
Wm. Buffington  
James Bowen  
Abner Bowen  
George Bowen  
Moses Buffum  
Moses Coburn  
Jonathan Coburn (dead)  
Parley Coburn  
Nathan Coburn  
Ebenezer Coburn (dead)  
Amos Coburn  
LeRoy Corbin

Relief Corbin  
Aaron Corbin  
Penuel Corbin  
Benj. Case  
Benj. T. Case  
Arunah Case  
Simeon Decker  
Lebeus Harris  
Jeremiah R. Jenks  
Livingston Jenks  
Geo Pendleton (dead)  
— Manning  
Obediah Merrill  
Jacob Rogers  
Chas. Sutton  
Robt. Sutton  
Elnathan Spalding  
Elisha Tripp  
Edward Tripp  
Joseph Tripp  
Nathan Young

Alfred Allyn, assessor; returned to Commissioners of-

rice, April 13, 1814; total tax (county), \$101.31. Highest valuations—Benjamin Case, \$1,897; Amos Coburn, \$972; Parley Coburn, \$817; Ebenezer Coburn estate, \$771; Chas. Sutton, \$760; Joseph Armstrong, \$730; Leroy Corbin, \$730; Wm. Arnold, \$629; James Bowen, \$600; Aaron and Penuel Corbin, \$554; Moses Buffum, \$500; Moses Coburn, \$439; Obediah Merrill, \$474; Jacob Rogers, \$344.

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### *Some Warren History.*

Ebenezer Coburn and his son, Parley Coburn, came to what is now Warren township in May, 1800 and made a small clearing and built a cabin on a knoll opposite the Presbyterian cemetery. In the fall they went back to their home in Woodstock, Conn., and Parley Coburn taught school through the winter and was married. In the spring of 1801 they returned to Warren, Ebenezer Coburn bringing his family and also his daughter, Mrs. Ruth Dewing and her four boys and two girls. Ebenezer Coburn had a brother, Jonathan, who also came to Warren, but whether he came at the same time I do not know. By the justice's docket of Parley Coburn, dated May 6, 1807, I find that he was justice of the peace for Orwell township, county of Luzerne. Ebenezer Coburn was in good financial circumstances in Connecticut and traded his property there with Hyde & Tracy for 17,000 acres of land, under Connecticut title in what is now Warren township, and when it was decided that the Pennsylvania title was the one that held, they lost it all and had to buy what they could pay for over again.

The docket of Parley Coburn mentioned the name as Orwell as late as 1811, but by the records of the Presbyterian church in 1815 it is spoken of as Warren township. Ebenezer Coburn was a Revolutionary soldier and

was buried in the Presbyterian burying ground, I think in 1814, His son, Amos Coburn, was the grandfather of Mrs. Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York.

The first church in the township was organized as the church of Warren and Orwell by the Rev. Salmon King and Rev. John Bascom, missionary, Sept. 5, 1815 and was connected with the Luzerne Congregational Association, April 3rd, 1824. The form of government was changed from the Congregational to the Presbyterian in connection with the Presbytery of Susquehanna, and on Dec. 18th, 1827 the churches were divided. The Rev. Salmon King was pastor of the Warren church from its organization till his death in 1839. The church building was built in 1831.

The first school house was on the corner opposite where the Presbyterian parsonage now stands. The first post-office in the township was Warrenham, and it was the only post-office in the township within the recollection of persons now living. It is on the old Milford and Owego turnpike, which was the main line of travel from western New York to New York city till the Erie railroad was built.

Joseph Armstrong was one of the earliest settlers as he married Mrs. Ruth Dewing, Sept. 26, 1809. He built a large tavern on the turnpike on the farm now owned by Touhey brothers. A large four-horse stage was run on the turnpike, and it was the custom to blow as many blasts on a horn on the hill above Bear Swamp as there were passengers for breakfast.

Nathan Young was born in Plainfield, N. H., May 26, 1798. I do not know when he came to Warren, but the deed for his farm is dated 1814. He married Lucy Burton, Feb. 4, 1816 and not a Merrill as stated in Craft's History. The Corbins were among the earliest settlers in this part of the township. Alexander Dewing had one of the first, if not the first, store and afterwards kept a tavern which was the stopping place for the stage.



Within my recollection nine farms in the northeast part of the township were owned by the Coburns, but no one bearing the name now lives here.

GEO. F. DEWING, Warrenham, Pa.

**Windham Township.**

Hezekiah Barnes	Garet Hamel
Jeptha Brainard	Augustine Hulon
Levi Brainard	Jonathan Pease
Darius Brainard	Henry Qadic
Jeptha Brainard, Jr.	James Mapes
Wm. Brown	Arunah Moor
Abel Bruster	James Rogers
Oliver Corbin	Edmund Russell
Abraham Dunham	Benj. Shoemaker
Hezekiah Dunham	Asahel Smith
John Dunham	Jared Smith
Joanna Dunham	Stephen Smith
Samuel Dunham	Orange Smith
Daniel Doane	Amos Smith
Seth Doane	Amos Verbeck
Daniel Doane, Jr.	Henry Verbeck
Jonah Fox	Jacob Verbeck
Russell Fox	Thomas Wright
Thomas Fox	Benj. Whitmash
Daniel Hill	Arnold Whitford

Amos Verbeck, assessor; returned to Commissioners' office, March 10, 1814; total tax (county), \$64.20. Highest valuations—Benj. Shoemaker, \$716; Jeptha Brainard, \$661; Edmund Russell, \$569; Daniel Doane, \$566; Darius Brainard, \$426; Stephen Smith, \$398; Jared Smith, \$388; Amos Verbeck, \$305; Thos. Wright, \$351; Jacob Verbeck, \$290; Samuel Dunham, \$251; Thomas Fox, \$251; Jonathan Pease, \$266; James Rogers, \$257.

**Wells Township.**

Abisha Batterson	George Hide
Isaac Baldwin	Reuben Horton
Vine Baldwin	Ithamer Judson
Samuel Bennett	Solomon Judson
Thomas Brunson	Jonathan Kent
Joseph Boughton	Zepeniah Knapp
Elijah Buck	Peter Laffler
Noah Bevier	Asa Moore
Thomas Bentley	Joseph Moore
James Bartlett	Jesse Moore
William Bartlett	William Moore
Stephen Bates	Levy Matterson
Benajah Campbell	James Mitchell
James Campbell	Griswold Owen
Joel Campbell	Levy Osgood
Jonathan Campbell	Wm. Osgood
Eunice Campbell	Asa Pierce
Nathaniel Campbell	Isaac Pierce
Silas Campbell	Joseph Parker
William Campbell	Joseph Parker, Jr.
Joseph Castaline	Israel Rickey
Aaron Cook	Israel Rickey, Jr.
Deliverance Cook	George Rowley
Jonathan Cook	Peter Rowley
John Cummings	Shubael Rowley
Samuel Criss	Alberson Ruliff
Truman Calhoun	Wm. Roberts
Jesse Edsall	Aaron Stiles
Samuel Edsall	Enos Stiles
Abial Fuller	Job Stiles
Lemuel Fuller	Bartlett Seely
Isaac Fuller	Benjamin Seely
William Fuller	Strong Seely
Lemuel Gaylord	Francis Smith

Jeremiah Graves  
Morris Hatfield  
Richard Hatfield

Joseph Tice  
Lebeus Tubs.

Vine Baldwin, assessor; returned to Commissioners' office, March 10, 1814; total tax (county), \$158.55. Highest valuations—Vine Baldwin, \$1,460; Samuel Bennett, \$1,145; Ithamer Judson, \$950; Thos. Bentley, \$882; Wm. Osgood, \$825; Peter Laffler, \$652; Shubael Rowley, \$565; Solomon Judson, \$554; Jesse Moore, \$550; Isaac Baldwin, \$480; Lemuel Gaylord, \$479; Israel Rickey, \$470; Stephen Bates, \$442; Asa Pierce, \$411.



## ***Columbia and Springfield Townships.***

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### *Division of Springfield Into Three Townships.*

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held on the third Monday of January, A. D. 1813, the petition of Samuel Satterlee and other inhabitants of the township of Smithfield was read, praying that the said township may be divided into three townships, so as to suit the convenience of the inhabitants thereof, and that the eastern division be called Carrelton, the center division Springfield and the western Columbus. Whereupon the Court appoints Col. Joseph Kingsbury, Julius Tozer and Samuel Gore to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners. April Sessions, 1813 the aforesaid commissioners report in favor of a division, and it take place by dividing the northern line of first township into three equal parts, and the two interior points formed by such division to run lines due south to the south line of said township, the eastern section to be called Smithfield, the center Springfield and the western Columbia. Report read and filed. And now to wit: August Sessions, 1813 confirmed.

Upon petition read in Court Quarter Sessions, January 21, 1814 the Court order that the name of Murryfield be reinstated in the center division of said divided township.

November Sessions, 1814, on petition of inhabitants the name of Springfield re-established.

***Columbia's First Tax List.***

Columbia township was set off from Smithfield in August, 1813. The first assessment for the new township was made in the spring of 1814 by Moses Wheeler, assessor. The taxables were as follows:

Peter Button	Shubal Maynard
John Benson	Reuben Nash
David Ball	David Parmer
Samuel Ballard	Levi Preston
Samuel Baldwin	Eli Parsons
James Benson (deceased)	Comfort Peters
Oliver Besley	Eli Parsons, Jr.
Joseph Beaman	Kellogg Parsons
Isaac Benson	Rufus Pratt
Oliver Canfield	Simeon Powers
Ami Collins	William Rose
Lorenzo Chapin	Philip Robbins
Samuel Chapin	Thomas Rexford
James Dewey	Thos. Spencer (dec'd.)
Samuel Edsall	Aaron Squires (rem.)
Richard Edsall	Solomon Soper
Robert Early	Jabez Squires (rem.)
David Edwards	John Stone
William Furman	Cyprian Stevens
Peter Furman	Wm. Smith (rem.)
Sheldon Gibbs	Samuel Strait
Elnathan Goodrich	Levi Soper
Peter Gernert	Oliver Stone
Zacheus Hullburt (rem)	Elihu Smead
Samuel Hullburt	Burton Strait
Solomon S. Hakes	Silas Smith
Solomon Hakes	Rodger Soper
David R. Haswell	Adam Seelye
David Hakes	Benj. Seeley

Harvey Harris	Moses Taylor
Asa Howe	Charles Taylor
Ebenezer Hullburt	Calvin Tinkham
Stephen Hitchcock	Isaac Wheeler
Asa Jones	John Wilber
Stephen Jones	Moses Wheeler
Phineas Jones	Wm. Webber
Charles Keyes	David Watkins
Joseph Lillibridge	John West
Samuel Lamphere	Jabez Wood
Levi Lamphere	Thomas Wright
Joseph Lillibridge, Jr.	Michael Wolf
Thomas Lewis	David Watson (rem.)
James Lamb	Otis Watson
Allen Lane	Daniel Woodward
John Lilley	SINGLE FREEMEN
Isaac Matson	David Ball
James Matson	Isaac Benson
Calvin Merritt	Jesse Edsall
Reuben Merritt	Richard Edsall
William Merritt	Wareham Gibbs
Daniel Miller	David Hakes
Nathaniel Merritt	Reubin Merritt
John McClelland	Frederick McClelland
Benoni Morse	Benoni Morse
Chapman Morgan	Colburn Preston
John W. McClelland	James Parsons
Allen McArthur	Joseph Seeley
Nathaniel Morgan	Wm. Webber, Jr.
Eleazer Mulford	Otis Watson
James Morgan	

The total tax for the township was \$244.80 The number of cows taxed, 160; horses, 86; oxen, 78. Wm. Furman was justice of the peace, Peter Button blacksmith, Samuel Hullburt carpenter, Charles Keyes hatter, Kellogg Parsons and Otis Watson, tanners; Samuel Chapin, Daniel Miller and Reuben Nash were the owners

of a saw mill. Persons having the greatest tax, were—  
 Reuben Nash \$9.18, Chapman Morgan \$6.43, Samuel  
 Strait \$6.30, Eli Parsons \$5.37, Stephen Jones \$5.37,  
 Wm. Furman, \$5.30, David Watkins \$5.27, Samuel  
 Lamphere \$4.74, Michael Wolf \$4.70, Solomon Soper  
 \$4.62, Adam Seelye \$4.60, James Dewey \$4.41.

***Springfield's First Tax List.***

Springfield, first known as Murraysfield, was set off  
 from Smithfield in August, 1813. The first assessment  
 was made for Murraysfield and returned April 4, 1814  
 by James Mattocks, assessor. The taxables were as fol-  
 lows:

Thomas Alexander	Austin Leonard
Israel Allen	Ezekiel Leonard, Jr.
Gains Adams	Ezra Long
Joseph Barber	Asaph U. Leonard
Thomas Barber, Jr.	Theodore Leonard
Seymour Batterson (dec'd)	Ezekiel Leonard
Wm. Brace	Horace Lebaron
David Bardswell	James Mattocks
Stephen Bliss	Abner Murray
Thomas Barber	John Nichols (rem.)
John Barber	Jacob Newell
Conklin Baker	James Otterson
Adin Brown	Griswold Owen
Isaac Cooley	Robert Otterson
Aaron Case	Wilmot Peters
Samuel Campbell	Luke Pitts
Solomon Cook	Austin Pennock
Wm. Eaton	Chas. Phillips
Abel Eaton	Wm. Pierce
Evans and Parkhurst	Henry Parsons
Abel Fuller	Thomas Porter
Elisha Fanning	Samuel Rockwell
Wm. Faulkner	Elisha Rich

Philo Fassett	Richard Sweet
Gurdon Grover	Joshua Spear
Joseph Grace	Stephen A. Sweet
Oliver Gates	Elihu Smead
Wm. Gates	Joshua Thayer
Elijah Gaylord (rem.)	Amaziah Thayer
George Grace	Josephus Wing
Abner Harkness	Reuben Wilber
James Harkness 2nd	Thomas Wheeler
Alexander Harkness	Lemuel White
Ebenezer Harkness	Henry Wiltsey
James Harkness	SINGLE FREEMEN
Thaddius Hastings (rem.)	Jacob Harkness
Amos Himes	James G. Harkness
Amos Harkness	James Otterson
John Harkness	Robert Otterson
Wm. Harkness	Reuben Parmeter
Abel Leonard	

Whole amount of duplicate, \$158.89; number of taxables, 79; number of horses, 53; number of oxen, 49; number of cows, 98. Those having the highest valuation were—John Harkness, \$512; Ezekiel Leonard, \$490; Austin Leonard, \$488; Gurdon Grover, \$437; James Harkness, \$427; Wm. Harkness, \$418; Richard Sweet, \$593; Elisha Rich, \$452.





# 1813-Columbia Township-1913.

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BY J. H. CALKINS, ESQ.



THE name "Columbia" seems to have been applied to a portion of the territory of Bradford county by the claimants under the Connecticut title, but that territory not identical with what is now comprised within the limits of the township. On a map in Craft's History of Bradford County, which in general appearance resembles a crazy quilt, the name "Columbia" is given to a nearly square section that must have included parts of what is now Columbia, Springfield and Troy. And the boundary lines being at considerable angles with boundary lines of the county, and the present lines of the townships of Columbia and Springfield, the lines on this map looking as though a "cyclone" had passed over it, twisting the townships out of their natural position. On this map Columbia is bounded on the northerly side by a township called Oblong, on the easterly by Murraysfield, on the southerly by King's Street and on the westerly by Cabot, the last named probably being the territory contracted for by Nathaniel Morgan, and originally assigned to Elisha Hyde and Capt. Elisha Tracey by grant dated Dec. 25th, 1794, possibly a Christmas gift.

The territory then designated as Columbia was granted March 15, 1795 to Elisha Satterlee and others and

it looks as though in those cases the "Elishas" had it. All these grants being made by the Susquehanna Company under the Connecticut title, Murraysfield, now a portion of Springfield but with decidedly different boundaries, was granted to Noah Murray on the same day, March 15, 1795, showing that in many ways the history of Columbia and Springfield closely identified. This map referred to was probably issued previous to 1794. There is nothing before me by which I can fix the date, and whether the Susquehanna Company ever re-arranged their map does not appear, but probably not.

Apparently the western and northern lines of the then township of Cabot and the present township of Columbia are nearly or quite identical, but it does not appear how the western boundary of the county became fixed at that early date, the county line being the western boundary of the then Cabot and present Columbia. The Act of Assembly creating the county of Tioga not having been passed until March 25th, 1804 and the county not fully organized until 1812, the territory contiguous to this line being a part of Lycoming county until the organization of Tioga. And even Lycoming was not separated from Northumberland until April 13th, 1795, and the circumstance is all the more strange as said boundary is not a natural but entirely artificial one.

When Columbia and Springfield townships were surveyed and laid out under petition to the first court held in Bradford county the territory was then recognized as a part of Smithfield township. A map in Craft's History claiming to give the outline of the townships of the county in 1812, no doubt under Pennsylvania surveys,

makes Smithfield extend from the western border of Ulster westward to the county line, and Rev. Craft gives its dimensions as 19 miles in length by 8 in breadth, and bounded on all sides by straight lines, though the apparent breadth as shown upon this map is greater at its eastern than at its western end. At the time the two named townships were taken from Smithfield, the three were supposed to be of equal breadth from east to west.

The township of Troy organized in 1815 was taken, it would seem, from parts of Burlington and Springfield, though no mention is made that any part was taken from Springfield and the recited survey indicating the northerly line of Troy as a straight line from the county line east. The southeast corner of Columbia at that time was in what is now Troy Boro near the Presbyterian church.

A portion of Columbia was afterward annexed to Troy as indicated by present lines, but when the southern line of Springfield was changed to its present location I find no records, but certain it is that at the present time it is anything but the straight line the map of 1812 shows the southern line of Smithfield to have been. Since the annexation of the portion of Columbia to Troy it is probable that Columbia's boundaries have remained unchanged, though if the maps are correct they would indicate that the southern line was somewhat modified by the organization and survey of Armenia. According to authorities examined the township at present contains, approximately, 27,000 acres or about 10,000 more than originally contracted for by Nathaniel Morgan.

The earlier elections in the township were held at John Lilley's on Basket street and at Columbia Flats, now Sylvania, but later were held at Cabot, or Morgan Hollow, as

the place was somewhat indiscriminately called. At just what date this latter change was made I do not know; certainly before 1844 and probably many years earlier, and for a long time the elections were held "at the house of James Morgan." There were few restrictions on liquor selling in the earlier days of holding elections there, and liquor was sold over a temporary bar in one corner of the house, while the election board sat in the other, and an election day that did not include several fights was pronounced "dull."

Sylvania Boro was organized in 1854 from territory wholly taken from the township, so that for more than half the "hundred years" has had a separate history though in many ways closely identified with that of the township.

Except that from the original forests, the wealth of the township has been and is almost exclusively agricultural, little or no mineral of value having been produced. Iron ore was mined for a short time at Austinville (Morgan Hollow), but soon abandoned as unprofitable; and dairying continues to be the leading industry although pursued along almost entirely different lines from that of fifty or even twenty years ago.

The hilltops and hillsides that at harvest time in my boyhood days were covered with beautiful fields of golden grain, that yielded profitable returns now lie sere and bare. Alternately parched by drouth and washed by torrential rains that glide from their hardened surface as from a house roof, taking with them their toll of the little fertility that remains, and when in the earlier days thousands of bushels of grain were exported. Now the "calf," as soon as he is fairly able to stand alone, is

started for market and the "crate" in which he is transported to the railroad station by the farmer (probably a tenant farmer) returns filled with bags of "feed" for the cows. The sheep that once dotted the hill pastures by the thousands are now practically a thing of the past. It has been truthfully said that the footprints of the sheep are golden, and it is through the agency of that animal that these hills are to be re-fertilized, if ever, except as Nature shall reclaim them from the hand of man.

Columbia had its hardships, its losses and its griefs in common with her sister townships during the Civil War. I have no statistics at hand, yet I deem it safe to say that while she furnished her full quota of men, she lost fewer of her resident citizens by the casualties of that strife than did most townships of like population, and the scars of war within its borders were more quickly healed than in most others.

The number of county offices filled by her citizens is not large in proportion to her population, being, if I have enumerated correctly, one associate judge, Myron Ballard elected in 1848; one sheriff, Benjamin McKean appointed 1827; one prothonotary, Samuel Strait for a few months only, 1836; two registers, Dummer Lilley to fill vacancy, 1839 and C. E. Gladding elected 1869; four county commissioners, Myron Ballard 1839, Dummer Lilley 1856, Daniel Bradford and John Wolf; two county auditors, Burton Strait 1824, Alden Keyes 1906; jury commissioner, B. Frank Knapp 1873; member of State Legislature, Dummer Lilley 1863. Dr. E. G. Tracy was elected to the legislature and Leander L. Gregory county auditor from Sylvania borough.

According to the census of 1820 Columbia had 823 in-

habitants; in 1860, 1492; in 1870, 1521; in 1880, 1304; in 1890, 1245; in 1900, 1222 and 1910 only 976, showing a steady decline since 1870, and the township having with Sylvania out only 153 more inhabitants in 1910 than in 1820, and with Sylvania included only 370 more.

I will not attempt to give a list of the earlier pioneers, as to do so and give the varied experience of each, of which I have more or less traditional knowledge, would make a "paper" entirely too lengthy for your occasion, but will give a random list of the more prominent ones, which in the center, north and east included the Morgans, the Parsons, the Sopers, the Watkins, Besleys, Beaman, Wilson, Wolf, Edsall, McClellands, Gernerts, Slades and Furmans, while in the southern portion were found the Porters, Smeads, Prestons, Calkins, McKean, Taylors, Nash, Keyes, Merritts, Tinkham, Lilley, Gladding, Bullocks, Peckhams and Cornell, who with many others throughout their lifetime were identified with the township's growth.

These people were of New England birth and parentage, and brought with them the proverbial Yankee frugality and thrift, mixed with an occasional strain of Irish pugnacity and wit, and the stolid common sense of the plodding German, and with the permission of your Society I will jot down some of the many reminiscences of these people I have in mind, the source of which is largely tradition and the order of their relation entirely desultory.

One of the peculiarities of the pioneer influx was that a large share of the men were masters of some craft or trade, so that each neighborhood had its carpenter, shoemaker,

blacksmith, wheelwright, with various other trades, while there were not wanting those that could convert the easily grown rye into the exhilarating and then supposed necessary beverage. While the women were experts not only in the more ordinary household duties, but were "artists" with the "great" and "little" wheels, the dye tub and the loom, and produced honest and many times beautiful fabrics, with which the people were comfortably and "abundantly" clothed, the latter in striking contrast with some of the fashions of the present day. There were few doctors and no dentists in those days and aching molars were sentenced to summary expulsion by the "turnkey" route, and many such a sentence has my grandfather "executed" with a set of turnkeys, the terror of my boyhood days, that I now have in my possession.

The rapidity of the township's settlement is somewhat remarkable, when we consider the difficulty of reaching it from the outside world, there being practically no roads that permitted reasonable ingress and egress up to the time of its organization. As an illustration of that rapidity, take what is now called Porter road from Troy to Sylvania, all of which was in Columbia for many years after its organization, and the Basket Street road from what was in 1813 the Moses Taylor farm to what was then termed Cabot Hollow. The earliest settlement on either of these roads probably did not precede 1800, yet in 1820 there were more people living on these roads than there are today.

Like in all such settlements, some of these pioneers were merely "drifters" carried by the "flood" and only awaited another to move on, but the great majority were

sturdy men and women that made homes for themselves and transmitted them to their children; but, alas, for the decadence of these later days they have now largely passed to the possession of the stranger.

One of the strange things in its history was the animosity created among the people of the township by its "division," by which a part of its original territory was annexed to the township of Troy, probably somewhere in the early "thirties," I have not the exact date. Up to the date of this "division" a considerable part of what is now Troy Boro was in Columbia township, the corner being near the present site of the Presbyterian church. From present point of view, there seems no valid reason why the division should not have been made, as the convenience of the people residing on the annexed territory was greatly served, but many of the older inhabitants within my recollection could be easily aroused to wrath by any reference to the transaction. And there is little doubt that the division of Bradford county, so long earnestly sought by the inhabitants of its western section, was prevented a few years later by a "remonstrance" by these still indignant citizens of Columbia, and, as a consequence Troy remains a "half-shire," when but for that remonstrance it might have been a full fledged "county seat."

Like most of its sister townships, Columbia pretty regularly went Democratic from its organization until 1844. In that year at the October election it gave Shunk, the Democratic nominee for governor, a majority of nine votes over Markle, the Whig candidate. It was the year of the Clay-Polk campaign and party feeling ran high, and the Democrats confidently expected to carry the



town for Polk. And in that anticipation some of the younger members, among whom were the Morgan boys, had procured a stuffed coon skin which they intended to burn in celebration of their victory, the "coon" being the Whig emblem.

Hezekiah Peckham, an ardent Whig and a brother-in-law of the Morgans, had in some manner found out what was intended and managed to steal the skin. Benjamin McKean, brother of Gen. Samuel McKean, whilom boss of the county, was judge of election, a staunch Democrat and withal "blessed" with a happy temper, my father, Benjamin McKean Calkins was Whig inspector. In those days each party printed its own ballots, and as a rule they were easily distinguishable. A young man was seated near my father in the election room, and when a Whig vote was received my father would inform him by treading on his toe and he would second it. At the close of the polls this tally showed a majority of 17 votes for Clay. With this knowledge the Whigs arranged to have this "coon skin" ready, and when the vote was finally counted and the majority for Clay announced, the window raised and the "coon skin" came flying in, striking "Judge" McKean directly in the face, while the man who threw it yelled. "That same old coon is alive yet," and probably no madder man than the "judge" ever managed to exist, and with this episode and whisky at 25 cents a gallon or three cents a drink pandemonium reigned for hours.

Among the episodes in its history there are few more interesting than the early introduction of Mormonism within its boundaries. Just how and when the seed was sown is and probably will remain a mystery, as so far as

I now know. There are none living that possess that information, but certain it is that within three years from the time that Joseph Smith claimed to have received the mysterious "plates" from the hands of the "angel," the doctrine was being preached and meetings held in Columbia township, and which continued for several years until the "exodus" to Kirtland and Nauvoo.

A man by the name of Gifford had for some time been preaching in Rutland township, Tioga county, and had gathered around him a handful of followers. What peculiar creed he taught I do not know, but tradition describes himself and followers as a shiftless, vagabond lot. The headquarters of Mormonism in Columbia was on Porter Road at the homes of Lyman Leonard and Daniel and Potter Bowen. They had no public meeting place unless possibly an occasional occupancy of the school house. How it came about that these "Giffordites" and the Mormons fraternized I have no knowledge, but it is certain that they did and held meetings alternately.

The "performances" at these meetings were a subject of considerable scandal at the time, and but for the early removal of the Mormons would have been the cause of legal proceeding by the rest of the community, but I have no doubt that religious intolerance may have exaggerated the enormity of their conduct, as it was at a date of great religious activity by Baptists and Methodists in western Bradford.

There is a tradition that Brigham Young attended some of these meetings, and was baptized in the creek on the farm then owned by Leonard and now by George S. Benson, but this tradition is not fully authenticated. It seems that their baptisms were conservative—that is,

when one received a new "gift" or "revelation," he was baptized anew into that and thus he might be the subject of several baptisms.

Among the several "gifts" or "revelations" it was announced that Leonard had received that of speaking the "unknown tongue" spoken of in the Bible, and was to be baptized into that special "gift." Now Lyman Leonard John Calkins, my grandfather and Benjamin McKean were brothers-in-law, Leonard and McKean having married sisters of my grandfather, and they lived on adjoining farms.

These baptisms were often the occasion of neighborhood gatherings, and at this particular baptism of Leonard both brothers-in-law were present. When Leonard came up out of the water, he commenced an incoherent talk that certainly was an "unknown tongue" to the bystanders, and advancing to McKean, placed his hands on McKean's shoulders and said "Ben, what do you think of it?" and McKean replied, "Lyman, I think you are a bigger damned fool than I ever supposed you were." Leonard and his wife soon after left to follow the fortunes of Smith, Young and the Mormon church, and died in Salt Lake City at a ripe old age, steadfast in the faith, and she after leaving Columbia never again saw father or mother, sister or brother, giving up all for what she believed to be her religious duty. There was never any revival of the Mormon sect in Columbia after the exodus of the residents of Porter Road, and their doings and very existence soon became tradition.

Columbia saw the zenith of her glory as to wealth and numbers many years ago. The hardy pioneers and their immediate descendants have passed away, their farms in

stranger hands or worked by tenants; the forests from which their sinewy arm carved a chance for subsistence and which with reckless prodigality they consigned to the torch have with them passed away. And the hills laid bare have been bereft of the "humus," that thousands of years of forest growth had stored by chopping and erosion. Her population has diminished by hundreds and still on the wane, and the prospect for the century to come far from cheering.

When Nathaniel Morgan came to the township in 1798 he came, as he supposed, the proud possessor of a township, 17,000 acres of land, and doled out to less fortunate neighbors small fortunes thereof, to induce them to share his fortunes in the new country. And now not one of his descendants reside in the township, nor is a foot of the land owned by one of the name or the blood. And this same story might also be told of many others, not only in Columbia but with reference to many of her sister townships, and page after page might be written in reciting the hardships and privations of these early pioneers.

It is a "fancy" from the ox sled to the automobile, but who shall say that with the log hut and the ox sled their lives were less happy or useful, than those of their successors of today with mansion and automobile.



# Springfield Township.

BY HON. A. C. FANNING.



HIS is the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of Springfield township. In the beginning of the nineteenth century what is now the township of Springfield was an unbroken wilderness of majestic pines and primeval forest. But one clearing of which we have information existed within its boundaries, the "Beaver Meadow," beginning on lands of my father, David Grace Fanning and embracing several acres of the Ransom Crandall estate. In the early days, traces of a dam constructed by the beaver could be seen, and river plum trees grew along the stream, some of which or their descendants may still be seen. The many implements of the chase there found indicate that it was a favorite rendezvous of the Indian.

The land embraced within the limits of Springfield township was granted to Noah Murray, a Revolutionary soldier, by the Susquehanna Company, March 15, 1795 as Murraysfield. The name was subsequently changed to Springfield in remembrance of Springfield, Mass., which had been the home of many of the pioneer settlers. Noah Murray was a Universalist minister and founder not only of that society in Springfield township but in the county of Bradford. The southwestern line of the

township originally ran from Long's Mills to near the site of the Presbyterian church in the borough of Troy; thence to Columbia X Roads, but later after a spirited contest was located easterly in part along Oak Hill; Troy and Columbia townships acquiring the territory so cut off.

Captain John Harkness was the first actual settler. He came through what is now Smithfield township from Pelham, Mass. in 1803, in company with his oldest son, Alexander, his nephew, Ebenezer and a man by the name of Ichabod Smith. These men were left to build his cabin on lands now owned by Edson Harkness, and in the following spring, March 1, 1804 he brought his family and began life in the wilderness. Ezekiel and Austin Leonard came by way of Sugar Creek and Tioga Point with their families in the autumn of 1803 to what is now East Troy, and in June, 1804 occupied their cabins in Leonard Hollow, now Leona, on lands selected in 1802.

Of the early settlers who soon found their way in large numbers to Springfield I will not now speak, as they are given by an old resident in a public address, July 4th, 1861 from which I will later quote. Those were the days of the sickle, the winnowing fan, the ox-sled, the forest paths, the flax brake, swifts, the clicking looms and grandmother's spinning wheel. Men of iron nerve cleared little patches, and in many instances owing to failure of title paid for their land two and three times. Such was the experience of my father. If time permitted it would be interesting to speak of the indignation meetings held and the denunciation of land sharks, who palmed off worthless titles to the settlers for their hard earned money.

Grain was carried at first for grinding, many times on the back, twelve to fourteen railes to Morley's Mills at Tioga Point and later to Long's Mill at Troy. Luke Pitts put up a small grist mill just east of Springfield Center, which was commenced in 1813. Another mill was built at Leonard Hollow by Wakeman Brooks. This was succeeded by a large flouring mill erected by William T. Daly and which was propelled by an over-shot water wheel. The property is now owned by his son, Frank Daily. Here at Leonard Hollow was located a tannery by Wakeman Brooks and which for many years did a flourishing business.

The variety of industries in Springfield in early days seems at this time incredible. There were numerous carpenter, wagon and cooperage shops, chair, bedstead, broom and rope making and pottery establishments, a cabinet and coffin manufactory, carding machine and brick kiln. The town also had a widely known gunsmith, Prentiss Norman, and a clothier who made and dressed cloth and a few were engaged in the distilling business, making what was then termed "sober water."

The first school house in the township was erected at the forks of the road in front of where the Leona Methodist church now stands in 1813. Instruction had been previously given in a private house.

**Churches.**—In 1813 the Methodist Society was organized at Leonard Hollow with the following members: Avery Brown and wife, Adin Brown and wife, Wakeman Brooks and wife, Elisha Fanning and wife, Stephen Parkhurst and wife, and David Brooks and wife. On this centennial year the church, under the pastorate of Rev. B. G. Sanford, after extensive repairs was on Sept.

21, 1913 rededicated, Dr. S. F. Sanford, District Superintendent of Elmira District preaching the dedicatory sermon.

December 15, 1819 a preliminary meeting was held to consider the advisability of forming a Baptist Society, and January 6, 1820 a council called at the home of John Parkhurst and a church organization perfected. Thomas B. Beebe of Smithfield was chosen moderator and Levi Baldwin clerk. The following were the members: Isaac Cooley, John Parkhurst, Elam Bennett, James Harkness 2nd, Austin Pennock, David Brown, Dexter Parkhurst, William Evans, Josiah Parkhurst, Daniel Cleveland, Joel Parkhurst, Nancy Pennock, Eunice Brown, Eleanor Brown, Cynthia Adams, Mary Bennett, Elizabeth Cooley, Rachael Parkhurst, Isabella Harkness, Anna Phillips and Mary Adams.

The Pleasant Valley (Wetona) Methodist Society was organized in 1840 by the Rev. Ira Smith with the following members: Chauncey and Betsey Brooks, David and Antis B. Fanning, Ambrose and Adaline Grace, George and Adelaide Sargeant, Quartus and Esther Cleveland, Clarissa Cleveland and John Ward. David Fanning was made class leader, which position in the church he retained for fifty-three years.

Baptist and Universalist churches were erected at Springfield Center, Methodist churches at Leonard Hollow, Pleasant Valley and Mill City now Big Pond, and later a Wesleyan Methodist church at Berrytown.

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James Mattocks was the first justice of the peace, his commission dating February 9th, 1810.

In the early days saw mills lined the streams. On



Mill Creek, which ran near father's home and flowed into Sugar Creek at the County House in Burlington, there were at different times eleven saw mills. The first saw mill was erected by Austin Leonard in Leonard Hollow in 1808. Springfield township had one lawyer, Thomas Smead, and intimately connected with the history of the township is the name of Dr. Theodore Wilder, Sr. and his son, Theodore Wilder, Jr. The latter practiced uninterruptedly from 1832 for more than fifty years. Dr. William Corey also was for many years in active practice. Isaac Cooley represented the county in the Legislature for two terms and was a major of militia. As will subsequently appear he was marshal at the first celebration July 4, 1811 and again fifty years later July 4, 1861.

A public circulating library was established at the home of Nathaniel H. Mattocks near Springfield Center. The books were eagerly read by young and old, stimulating a love of knowledge and resulting in great benefit to the people. The schools from early days have been noted for their excellence, and were highly complimented in a written report by Emanuel Guyer, the first Superintendent of Schools of Bradford county.

The rugged, determined men and women who came to Springfield township are to be honored. Some of those who had served in the Continental Army participated in the "Boston Tea Party," took part in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, crossed the Delaware with Washington, suffered at Valley Forge and performed valiant service in those trying days, made Springfield their home, where they today sleep in honored graves. Would time permit, it would be a pleasure to give something of their

splendid record. The names of these Revolutionary soldiers are:

David Brown	Benj. McAfee
Oliver Gates	Noah Murray
Capt. John Harkness	John Parkhurst
Wm. Harkness	Wm. Salisbury
Bela Kent	Samuel Severence
Simeon King	Joshua Spear
Ezekiel Leonard	Nehemiah Wilson

In connection with this subject I cannot refrain from calling attention to one of Springfield's heroines, Mara Sargeant Grace, my great-grandmother and wife of Joseph Grace, the Revolutionary soldier. Hers was an eventful experience. She was in Boston on a housetop when the Battle of Bunker Hill opened. Duty called and she hastened to the field, carried water to our soldiers, cared for the dying and wounded and when the supply of bandages was exhausted tore up her flannel petticoat into strips for the wounded. After the death of her husband, Joseph Grace, she came to Springfield and resided in the old red house on the Grace Road where she died. She was buried in the Leona cemetery.

Addison Grace, a grandson of Mara Sargeant Grace is present this afternoon and it may not be out of place to remark that his grandfather, Joseph Grace, and two brothers, Benjamin and Emanuel Grace or Uncle Newell as the latter was called, were Revolutionary soldiers and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. Just before the death of my grandmother, Betsey Grace Fanning in 1814, her father, Joseph Grace, then an old man walked from Springfield, Mass. to Springfield this county, to be with her in her last hours. His brother Benjamin was a Min-

uteman, and Emanuel an artilleryman and scout. The latter came to Springfield for a visit, and from there walked to Illinois and return after he was eighty years old. He applied for a pension through Squire Bullock who lived on the Turnpike. It did not come. He left Springfield when about eighty-five to ascertain from Squire Bullock what progress was being made, stating that if the report was not favorable, he would go direct to Washington and present his case. He did not return. Inquiries were made and he was traced as far as Wyalusing, but that was the last ever heard of him. When, where and how he died and where he sleeps today no man knoweth.

In the days of the Civil War more than 180 sons of Springfield township marched to the front in defense of the flag. Their deeds of daring and noble self-sacrifice will always reflect honor upon the place of their nativity.

Mount Pisgah or as named by Editor A. S. Hooker, "Mount Wetonah" after a celebrated Indian chieftain, the subject of one of his captivating romances lifts its head sentinel like 2786 feet above the level of the sea, several hundred feet above Barclay Mountain and the highest point, it is said, in Pennsylvania above sea level. Not far from 1876 Moses Gustin there erected the tower which surmounts the summit and which can be seen for many miles in every direction. The cycloramic view from this lofty summit is beyond description. Sullivan's Monument is easily discernible, the sparkling waters of Seneca Lake at times may be seen. Mountain Lake flashes in the sunlight, while beyond Scranton the Buckhorn Mountains lift their heads. Beautiful villages, well tilled farms, forests and streams and grace-

fully curving mountain chains greet the enraptured vision a scene fair to behold. The picture for variety and beauty is not excelled between the oceans. World-wide travelers declare the view from Mount Wetonah unexcelled by any they have seen in far-famed foreign lands.

Training days were great events and called together large assemblages of people to admire the resplendent uniforms, epaulets, waving plumes, glittering swords and war-like maneuvers. At one three-day encampment held near where the Wetona Methodist church now stands, the populace led a charge against the militia, and in the encounter there were many bruised heads and the battle ground was littered with ramrods, clubs, torn garments and uniforms.

In the North Woods near Berrytown the wild pigeons by the million made their nests, and from many miles around the inhabitants gathered for the slaughter, returning with sacks, baskets and wagon boxes filled with squabs.

July 4th, 1861 a celebration was held at Springfield Center, at which Elder Calvin Newell, who had been away for several years was the orator. July 4th, 1863 another great celebration was held at the same place, at which the old war preacher, Rev. Harvey Lamkin was the orator. He had just returned from Troy with glad tidings that thrilled every patriotic heart. He grew eloquent and his face glowed and beamed with joy, as he told the large and enthusiastic assemblage that the Union Army had triumphed, and that the invaders were in full retreat from Gettysburg.

I now propose to read from a speech delivered by Rev. Calvin Newell, July 4th, 1861, in which he covers quite

thoroughly the early history of the township. He said:

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

This morning's opportunity with the agreeable and pleasant circumstances with which we are surrounded, is peculiarly gratifying to me and I hope it may be to you. My gratification arises not so much on account of the position that I occupy in this respectful assemblage, as on account of the pleasant reflections that the opportunity is calculated to produce. This township is my native place. Here I spent my childhood and youth. With some, whose faces I behold in this audience, I was familiar more than 40 years ago. And having been absent (except on occasional visits) for 28 years and being permitted to assemble again with you and to look upon the faces and exchange friendly greetings with the few who remain of the associates of my early life, and here, under these favorable circumstances, to spend an hour or two with them and their descendants and others is truly gratifying.

Again it is pleasant to reflect that we have the privilege on this the 85th anniversary of our national independence to assemble, and with the stars and stripes floating over our heads to commemorate that great event, the result of which was the deliverance of the colonies from the oppressive government of the mother country and the building up of our glorious national republic. And while a portion of the states comprising this great confederacy, or rather a portion of the leading men of those, are in open rebellion against this government and have trampled under foot this ensign of our liberties, and have thrown out to the breeze a Palmeto, or a flag designed to lead men on in rebellion against the government under which we have lived, and to which we are indebted for all the blessings of civil and religious liberty which we enjoy, thereby depriving the inhabitants of these states of the privileges which are still continued unto us. And while probably 500,000 men are now

arrayed for deadly conflict—one part to sustain the government and the other to tear down this ensign of our liberty—is it not our duty as loyal citizens and professed Christians to offer at least one fervent prayer to the God of nations that the Star Spangled banner, long may it wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave? And while we pray let us bear in mind that there is something else for us to do. There are many ways in which we, as loyal citizens, may aid the government in the great struggle in which it is engaged.

Again this occasion is a gratifying one, because in your program or order of day you have made it my duty to recall and present for your consideration historical sketches of the past in relation to the early settlement of this township. In doing this it will call up many pleasing reflections in relation to scenes which transpired in the days of my childhood and youth. It will also call up some mournful reflections with reference to loved ones who are gone and with whom we shall no more meet in this world.

We will now turn our attention to the duty assigned to us and present for your consideration some historical facts connected with the early settlement of this township. It is quite proper to revive the past and compare with the present, in order that we may be able to appreciate our present position. Probably there are persons here today who are now wealthy, who have almost forgotten that they were once poor, and who seldom call to mind the privations and hardships they endured in the pioneer history of this township, or if they do reflect upon it, it is only for the purpose of boasting of their courage and of their success in the accumulation of their wealth.

There are others who are enjoying the benefits of the labors and privations of these old pioneers, who have been nurtured in the lap of wealth, luxury and ease, who notwithstanding they are dressed in the highest

style of fashion and can drive nice horses and ride in fine carriages upon well worked roads, are often complaining of the hardness of their lot and frequently finding fault with father and mother or somebody else, because they cannot have this, that or the other luxury. To such it might be beneficial to reflect that what they now enjoy has been purchased by the labor, privation and suffering of those who have preceded them, and for the purpose of awakening a principle of gratitude in your hearts we will take a retrospective view of the past.

At the commencement of the present century this township was one unbroken forest, inhabited only by wild beasts and an occasional wandering tribe of Indians. Some idea of the wild state of this part of what is now Bradford county may be obtained from the following extract from a letter written by Gen. Elihu Case of Troy, dated May, 1858 and published in Montrose Republican, entitled Pioneer Life in Bradford County. He says, after having spoken of the purchase of the farm and building of the log cabin, covering it with bark and making the floor of plank split out of basswood logs: "In this shanty he (that is, his father) moved his family, consisting of a wife and three children on the 6th day of March, 1798, cutting our own road for four miles, the teams following with the goods. At that time there were only 18 families between my father's cabin and the river, what was then called Old Sheshequin, a distance of 20 miles along Sugar Creek. Our nearest neighbor was Nathaniel Allen, five miles down the creek. Near the same time Nathaniel Morgan with some others moved from Connecticut into what is now known as Morgan Hollow. I believe there were four or five families of them, and the axe was the principle implement of husbandry in use among them. But they had no grindstone. Their axes would, of course, need grinding and by some means they learned that a man living about a mile east of what is now known as Smithfield Center had a grindstone. And

they knew of no other way to prepare their tools for use only to go there and grind them. So two or three of them took their axes and rifles and probably their compass, and started, marking the trees as they went in order to enable them to find their way back. They went through probably not far from here and found the man who owned the grindstone. But what was their disappointment on being positively denied the privilege of grinding. So after traveling about 14 miles through the wilderness they had to return with their tools as dull as when they started.

According to information in my possession the first settler of this township was Captain John Harkness, or as he was familiarly called "Uncle John." He came in the year 1803 and selected a place not far from here and moved his family the next spring. They arrived at their new home (if home it could be called) the 1st day of March, 1804. Mr. Harkness' native place was Pelham, Mass. The next settlers were Ezekiel Leonard and Austin Leonard, who came from West Springfield, Mass. in the year 1802 to find homes for themselves and families. They came up the Sugar Creek to Esq. Allen's and searched the surrounding country, and finally decided to locate in what is now called Leonard Hollow. After making some arrangements for chopping and building log cabins, they returned to get their families. They started in October, 1803 with their families. Austin drove a pair of horses and Ezekiel two pair of oxen. After traveling 18 days coming through Athens, Ulster and up the Sugar Creek, they stopped near Esq. Allen's where their families remained until the next June, 1804. Thus it appears that the Leonards were the first who selected farms in the township, but that Mr. Harkness was the first actual settler, he having moved his family into the log cabin the 1st of March, 1804 and the Leonards in June following. Here then we have the history of



the first settlement of this township or the commencement of the settlement.

The location of these log cabins I learn by the statement of Mr. John Harkness who is now present, and if I am not correct he can correct me. That these families had no knowledge of each other until the spring of 1805 and the circumstances which gave them an introduction was this. The cattle of Uncle John strayed away and they followed them by their tracks through the woods until they found the opening made by the Leonards.

Settlers in the order of time in which they moved into the place:

Ichabod Smith, March, 1804.

Wm. Harkness, James Mattocks, Luke Pitts, Joshua Spear, Oliver Gates, Henry Stever, Amaziah Thayer, Gurdon Grover, Wm. Brace, James Harkness, in the fall of 1804.

Josephus Wing, 1805.

Nehemiah Wilson, Joseph Grace, Abel Fuller, 1807.

Isaac Cooley, Gains Adams, Elihu Spear, Samuel Kingsbury, Thomas Pemberton,, 1808.

Noah Murray, Stephen Bliss, 1806.

John Parkhurst, Samuel Campbell, Ichabod Smith.

Samuel White, Major John Parkhurst, Wm. Evans, Adin Brown, Thomas Wheeler, Elisha Fanning, 1812.

I have now given you a hasty sketch of the state of things in this township in the few years of its first settlement. By reference to a record in my possession, copied from one kept by a man by the name of Nevins, who died in the year 1810, I find that in the early part of that year, there were about 160 persons all told in what was then Murraysfield, and here I will make a remark in relation to the name of the township. In the year 1806 a man by the name of Murray, who had formerly lived in Philadelphia purchased the tract of land which S. P. and Charles Mattocks have more recently owned, and being rather a prominent man (Esq. Murray) and I

believe a minister of the Universalist denomination, probably out of respect to him it was called Murraysfield. This county at that time was connected with Lymcoming county. All county business was done at Williamsport. In the year 1810 the county of Bradford was organized and probably the name of the town was changed about the same time, and there being so many persons here from Springfield, Mass. they selected the same name by which to designate the territory of their new home.

In the month of December, 1810 my father arrived in this township with his family, having purchased a part of the possession owned by my uncle, Amaziah Thayer. He moved into a small log house then standing very near where Thomas Wolcott now lives. In that house I was born on the 7th day of March, 1811 and there lived until I was 12 or 13 years old, when my father built and moved into the building now occupied by my brother for a horse barn.

I believe that Mr. Theodore Leonard came into the township the same year and settled on the farm where his son Lafayette now lives.

Major John Parkhurst and Wm. Evans, 1812 or 1813.

A. Brown, 1812.

Thomas Wheeler, Elisha Fanning, 1811 or 1812.

Elder Bennett is also one of the old residents of this township, coming here in the year 1815, and I am informed that he and his companion are the only couple who came in that early day as husband and wife, who are yet living and enjoy each other's society. Others came in more recently of whom we can not now speak.

We will now take a glance at the state of things in general at the early period to which we have referred.

1st. The location of the settlers.

2nd. The state of the roads.

3rd. The mode of travel.

4th. General habits.

5th. Mode of dress.

6th. Recreation.

7th. Mode of living.

8th. The manner of going to mill and the distance.

9th. How we obtained the luxuries and some of the necessaries of life, and the prices paid for them.

It is said by authority not to be doubted, that Samuel McKean known to many of us as General McKean, sold tea at \$5 per pound and paid 12½ cents for butter.

Mrs. Mattocks at one time sent 20 pounds of sugar to Tioga Point and got for it 1 pound of tea.

Salt at Tioga Point sold for \$10 per barrel and rather poor at that.

Pork was fattened on beachnuts and corn, and frequently the corn was minus.

Plain cotton sheeting, such as you now can get for 8 or 10 cents per yard, would then cost from 40 to 50 cents per yard.

Calico such as you can now buy for 10 cents, then cost from 50 to 75 cents per yard.

At quite an early period in the history of this township rye whiskey became an important article of traffic. The first distillery erected in what is now known as Springfield was built by Samuel Campbell on the farm now owned by Mr. Eben Parkhurst. After Major Parkhurst came in possession of the farm, he run the machine for many years and no doubt made money by the operation.

It is said that S. Cook sold to Dr. Daniel Parkhurst 112 acres of land for 500 gallons of whiskey valued at \$1 per gallon, but the article soon depreciated in value about 50 per cent. Probably the doctor made the most money in the operation.

The first birth in the town occurred on the 20th of April, 1805. It was Hiram Harkness. The second occurred on the 21st of September, 1805. It was Alfred Leonard. The third October 8th, 1805, Stephen Harkness.

The first death was that of Mrs. Morey, the mother of Mrs. Kingsbury. The second was Noah Murray.

The first preaching was by a Baptist missionary in 1810 or 1811. By a reference to the record of the Baptist church, I find it to have been organized on the 6th day of January, 1820 consisting of 14 members. Of its subsequent history I know but little.

The Methodists commenced preaching here in the year 1812. A man by the name of Abram Dawson came and looked over the ground and established an appointment in Leonard Hollow once in two weeks. A Presbyterian minister by the name of Porter came here from Elmira, at what date I am not informed, and organized the first church of that order in this neighborhood.

The first celebration of our national independence took place in 1811 at the house of Mr. Pitts. Mr. Theodore Leonard was the speaker and Mr. Isaac Cooley was marshal of the day. Thus you see that the man you have chosen as marshal on this occasion officiated in the same capacity 50 years ago today.

### *The Pilgrim's Return.*

[Original poem by Mr. Newell recited in connection with the foregoing address.]

Dear home of my youth where my childhood I passed,

Where my boyhood I sported away,

Again in my wanderings I greet thee at last

Affections warm tribute to pay.

How swiftly, how thickly fond memories throng,

Welling up from the depths of my soul;

Oh had I the strength but to utter in song

Emotions beyond my control.

Dear friends and loved scenes of my youth can it be

That I am amongst you once more?

I look but in vain the loved faces to see,

So dear, so familiar of yore.

A few still are here like the leaves that remain  
 When the summer has long passed away,  
 Still braving the night of the winter's long reign,  
 Yet withered and wrinkled and gray.

Strange faces are round me, strange voices I hear,  
 The cot of my father is gone;  
 No parent, no brother, no sister is near,  
 We only are left here alone.

The thick darkling forest that girded my home  
 Has fallen the woodman before,  
 The Red man who loved through its shadows to roam,  
 Lurks there in his covert no more.

You stream ever rolling so mirthfully by,  
 Enhancing my boyish delight,  
 Still pours forth its crystal to gladden the eye,  
 All peaceful and sparkling and bright.

And yet with its murmur there mingles a tear,  
 A wail as if mourning for those  
 Who from its green borders forever are gone,  
 Or 'neath their soft verdure repose.

All is changed—I am changed, the warm pulses of youth  
 Are growing enfeebled and cold,  
 And the silvering hair well discloses the truth  
 That the wanderer too has grown old.

But earth's weary pilgrimage soon will be o'er,  
 My years half a century tell.  
 My friends I am blest to behold you once more  
 But now I must bid you farewell.

—

Springfield was the birthplace of William Martin, who planned a number of New York's beautiful parks was assistant engineer in the construction of the great Brooklyn bridge, having principal charge of the work

and for some time prior to his death chief engineer. For a few moments while the bells were tolling the great system of street railways over that famous bridge the populace remained motionless out of respect to the honored dead.

Springfield was the home for some years of that great singer, Philip P. Bliss, whose songs have been sung around the world.

Mention should be made of Theodore Leonard, one of the speakers at the 1811 celebration. Before coming to this county he edited a paper in Springfield, Mass. He was a historian and one of the early commissioners of Bradford county. Theodore Philander Wright, his grandson is widely known and honored as the gifted editor in chief of the Philadelphia Record.

Augustus S. Hooker for many years editor of the Northern Tier Gazette, a writer of marked ability and intensely interested in historical research, added charm and interest to the early history of the township by his *Leona* and other stories written under the non de plume of Wirt Arland. He also was the author of many poems, and his writings should be secured and preserved as literary and historical gems.

Many men and women have gone forth from this township, who have been a credit to the old home and have made and are making their influence felt in the business, social and religious world. In the progress of the years Springfield township has kept abreast of the times, and her citizens are among the most respected in our splendid county.

# The Pioneer Library.

BY CLEMENT F. HEVERLY.



**S**CATTERED as the people were a hundred years ago through a great wilderness with limited means, it is a matter of interest to know to what extent and how they received instruction in the various subjects. A large proportion of the settlers of Eastern Bradford were from New England. Many were well educated for the times and had become acquainted with the periodicals and books extant. Their thirst for knowledge did not slacken after coming into the wilderness. Books were few and expensive, but the ingenuity of the "Yankee" always found a way for everything, and thus was created the "Wysox and Orwell Library Company." Prior to 1812 a few books had been gathered for public use, the collection being styled the "Orwell Library." This was the nucleus for the new and greater library, and the origin of public libraries in all this section of country. How the Wysox and Orwell Library was founded, of what it consisted and who were concerned in it will be found matters of decided interest. Through the courtesy of Miss Worthing of Rome, who has the original records, we are able to present the following valuable history:

*Constitutional Register of the Wysox and Orwell Library Company.*

Wysox, December 26th, 1812.

We, the subscribers, having taken into consideration

the advantages resulting from public libraries, do hereby resolve to make the attempt for a library institution to be called the "Wysox and Orwell Library Company," and as a first step towards said establishment do agree that said library shall consist of 200 shares at \$2.50 per share, payable in merchantable lumber or grain at the market prices within three months after the books shall have been purchased, delivered to the librarian of said company, to be chosen by the proprietors as soon as 100 shares shall be subscribed, after giving ten days' notice in three public places in Wysox and Orwell by written advertisements of a meeting of the proprietors for the purpose of choosing a librarian and making the by-laws of the society, etc.

2dly. Every subscriber before he shall have a right to draw books shall pay the amount of his share or give security if required; and the librarian shall also give ample security for the faithful performance of his trust to the extent required by the society in their general meeting, as aforesaid. Said library shall always be kept in the town of Wysox in such places as shall be most convenient for the accommodation of all the subscribers, provided a suitable and responsible person can be found so situated.

3dly. It is agreed that the books of the Orwell Library shall be received toward subscriptions of the owners of said library at the valuation of judicious and impartial men chosen by the society.

4thly. Several subscription papers similar to this are in circulation, and every person is at liberty to subscribe his number of shares on one or all of them, without being accountable for more than the greatest number of



shares he shall subscribe on any one of such subscriptions.

5thly. It is understood that every subscriber will be entitled to mention one book as a choice which shall be attended to by the purchaser, provided said book can be found and shall not exceed in amount more than \$1; and two books may be drawn on each share subject to the regulations of the by-laws to be hereafter made.

6thly. No transfer of shares will ever be allowed except on removing from the county, but books may be drawn on an order in writing from the owners for their accommodation.

7thly. A committee shall be appointed to select the books other than such as are selected by individuals by Article 5th.

In testimony, we have hereunto affixed our names and the number of shares for which we will be accountable. (Each person subscribed for one share unless otherwise indicated by the number following name):

S. T. Barstow (4)	Wm. Shores
Jacob Bell	Stephen Ferguson
Wm. Keeler (4)	John Allen
Adrian Manville	Benjamin Holley
Jacob Myer, Jr. (2)	Daniel Holley
Josiah Stocking	Nelly Vought
Jesse Allen	John Allen of St. Stone
Thomas Bull	James Crooks
John Bull	Samuel Coolbaugh
Wm. F. Dininger (2)	Ira Barnes
Benj. Dresser	John Gordon
Samuel Starks	James Holley
John L. Elliott	Derick Huyck
Jacob Myer	Abraham Huyck
Thomas Elliott (2)	Conrad Cowell

Wilber Bennett (2)	Peter Allen
Wm. Myer	Richard Lent
Daniel Drake	Polly Vought, Sr.
Isaac Myer	Polly Vought, Jr.
Czar Roberts	David Vought
Wm. Allen (2)	Mathew Cannan
Polly Lent	Elijah Tracy
Abner Hinman	Joshua Lamphere
Richard Horton	Wm. G. Dennison (2)
Franklin Blackman	Peter Wheeler
Wm. Ferguson	Samuel Cole
Joshua Horton	Thos. B. Beebe (2)
Eliphalet Mason	Elezur Price
Moses Rowley	Jesse Barnes
Benjamin Martin	B. J. Woodruff
Stephen Merithew	Earnest Forbes
Joshua Moger (2)	Joseph Allen
Eleazer Allis	Tobias Lent
Ebenezer Tuttle	Leb. Newton
Zeruah Cross	John Hinman
Robert Ridgway (6)	John Parks, Jr.
Daniel Coolbaugh	Eliphalet Clark
John B. Hinman	Napthali Woodburn (4)
Larman Elliott	Adolphus Martin
John Strobe	John Parks, Sr.
David Ridgway	John Holghan
Samuel Merethew	Moses Coolbaugh
Henry Tuttle	Elliott Whitney
Joseph Lent	Joseph Atwood
Lemuel Atwood	H. D. Alexander (2)
Peter Johnson	Daniel Martin
Hiram Mix (2)	Joseph Elliott
Walter Wheeler	A. L. Warner
John W. Browning	Nathaniel P. Moody
Jonathan Stevens	Benjamin Stringer
Truman Johnson	John Eastabrooks
Wm. Keeler (2)	Wm. Warfield (2)

Benoni Mandoville	Nath. Hickok, Jr.
Nathan Streator	Achatius C. Vought
Isaac Green	Jacob Wickizer
James Elliott	Joel Cook
Silas Allis	Elias and John Post
Moses Woodburn	Abram Wendel
Moses Moody (2)	Daniel S. Browning
John Ranney (2)	Shepard Patrick
Asahel Johnson (2)	Daniel Allen
Stephen Cranmer	Smith Horton
James Lent	Isaac Strobe
Elijah Towner, Sr.	Sylvester Barns
Elijah Towner, Jr.	Samuel D. Goff
Enoch Towner	Albengence Stevens
James Bowen (2)	Roswell Russell
James Smith	John Lent, for Matthias Lent
Ebenezer Smith	till he would be of age,
John Hicks	when it is requested he
Abraham Lent	may have it in his own
Silas Gore (2)	name.
James Moore	Asa Miller
Sartile Holden	Absalom Coolbaugh
Enos Moody (2)	Ebenezer Whitney
George Scott	Joseph Lent
Jos. M. Piollet (2)	Arunah Wattles
Willard Green	Alvin Whitney
David Eiklor	

*Officers and By-Laws.*

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Wysox & Orwell Library Institution, held at Jacob Myer's on a Saturday the 6th day of February, A. D. 1813 in conformity to public advertisements 15 days previously set up in Wysox and Orwell townships, Thomas Elliott and J. M. Piollet being unanimously nominated, the one moderator and the other secretary of said meeting, the business

of the day was called upon which Dr. S. T. Barstow, one of the committee appointed to draw the by-laws and regulations of said Library institution, made in the name of the committee his report, and on each article of said by-laws being read, discussed and adopted with such amendments as the plurality of the subscribers present thought proper to make, all the articles as hereafter transcribed became and are become the by-laws and regulations of the Wysox & Orwell Library Company. The next business called upon was the election of a candidate for a librarian, which election having taken place by ballot gave for result a majority of 40 votes on 47 in favor of Dr. S. T. Barstow. In consequence, said Barstow was duly proclaimed the librarian of said society. The next and last business the meeting was called to transact upon was the nomination of five members to form the standing committee mentioned in the Article 5th of the by-laws, according to which the nomination took place and the following persons duly chosen members of said committee, to wit: J. M. Piollet, Jacob Bell, Wm. Myer, Wm. F. Dininger Asahel Johnson, who are to meet on the second Saturday of March next (the 13th) at the house of Dr. S. T. Barstow for selecting the books other than such as are selected by the subscribers.

*The Wysox and Orwell Library Company.*

This institution answered a useful purpose for twenty years. Meetings were held and officers chosen annually in conformity with the constitution until 1834, when we find the last record of proceedings under date of March 3. The association being unincorporated could not enforce its by-laws, and the subscribers becoming careless about

returning books gradually brought the library to an end. In 1839 the book case was empty, save one book the "Constitutional Register," which passed into the hands of Dr. C. C. Worthing and is still in an excellent state of preservation. The several librarians were:

Dr. S. T. Barstow .....	1813-1816
Wilber Bennett .....	1816-1823
Jacob Myer .....	1823-1827
Sylvester Barns .....	1827-1834

The books were kept at the house of the librarian where the regular meetings of the company were held.

Among others, John Parks, Sr. was greatly interested in the library and usually drew "Pilgrim's Progress." On one occasion that book being out, Dr. Barstow sent him instead "The Child of Twenty-six Fathers" and the old gentleman expressed himself much pleased with the variety the library contained.

The two last surviving members of the original subscribers of the association were James Lent and James Elliott. The former died in Rome, May 25, 1881 aged 99 years, 1 month and 11 days, and the latter in Towanda, Dec. 17, 1883, aged 95 years, 2 months and 7 days.



## *Tenth Annual Old People's Meeting.*

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ANOTHER gladsome day, June 21, 1913 the tenth annual meeting of the Old People of Bradford county under the auspices of the Bradford County Historical Society, has passed into history. There have been larger crowds but never a brighter and more interesting lot of old people than those assembled on Saturday. The day was a beautiful one, seemingly designed for the comfort and enjoyment of the patriarchs, who wended their way from various parts of the county to Towanda. The forenoon was taken up in receiving the people at the rooms of the Society, registering and providing badges. There were happy meetings of old friends and comrades, and many pleasing pictures presented of younger days and sunshine. The ladies of the Village Improvement Society saw that all of the venerable people were provided comfort at the Rest Room and served tea and wafers.

At 1:30 o'clock the doors of Keystone Opera House were thrown open. The old people were on hand promptly and ready for the afternoon's enjoyments. Captain Kilmer and his Boys in Blue, bearing the old flag, marched down Main street to the step of martial music. An anxious crowd fell in behind him and soon filled the opera house. Meanwhile, Clancy's orchestra was discoursing pleasing music. At 2 o'clock everything was ready for the historic performance, which was put in

motion by President John A. Biles, who gave the old people a most hearty welcome. Sergeant Jay Thomas, the venerable and pleasing old-time singer made his bow and sang beautifully, "Old Folks at Home." As he concluded the curtain went up and a scene presented, real and inspiring, bringing forth loud applause. Arranged in a semi-circle, all busy and clad in the olden style were: Mrs. Daniel Heverly, spinning flax, Mrs. Lydia Bush, spinning wool; Mrs. Paulina Gates, operating the reel; Mrs. I. B. Decker, knitting; Mrs. Chas. M. Sill, carding; Mrs. John Dixon, delightfully tending baby in the old fashioned cradle; David Horton, churning; A. E. Arnold, hatcheling flax; Justus A. Record, aged 98, fiddling; seated next to him was J. Washington Ingham, the venerable orator of the day. Back of the performers were seated Captain Kilmer and his company of veterans of the Civil War; James Schultz and sister, Mrs. Jane Durie, the oldest twins in the state with the venerable Geo. I. Norton, aged 94, occupied seats in the box. The other old people were seated in front of the stage.

At this point Librarian C. F. Heverly took charge of the program, describing features and introducing the old people and their parts. J. Washington Ingham, aged 90, the wondrous young—old man, delivered the annual address, full of good things, reciting the changes of the century and the remarkable old men of the world. Justus A. Record, the oldest man in the county, then responded to the sentiment, "what good we can do or kindness bestow, let us do it now" and concluded by singing in a sweet voice "There is a Land That is Whiter Than Snow." After music by the orchestra, Miss Frances Chaffee delightfully entertained the audience by a se-

lection from Byron. Sergeant Thomas sang with much animation, "Ten Thousand Miles Away" and responded to a hearty encore. Little Clement Heverly, dressed in his Indian suit, at this point caused some commotion by quietly working his way to the cradle and stealing the baby and making off with it. He was intercepted by one of the soldiers, marched back with the baby, restored it to its mother and concluded by stepping to the front of the stage and making a neat little speech. "Aunt Doleful's Visit" was superbly acted by Miss Pearl Griggs and brought forth lusty applause. Enlivening music by the orchestra prepared the way for veteran John F. Lampman, aged 76, who came to the boards and gave one of the finest exhibitions in dancing ever witnessed on any stage. Sergeant Thomas pleased the audience by singing "Where the River Shannon Flows." H. S. VanOrman made a neat address and recited "Fifty Years Ago," adding some original verses, pertinently applied to present conditions. Mr. Heverly then introduced James Schultz and sister, Mrs. Jane Durie, ~~the oldest~~ twins in the state, son and daughter of John and Hester (Little) Schultz, who were born December 25, 1827 at Macedonia. They were given an ovation. Sergeant Thomas sang touchingly, "Just Before the Battle Mother" and music followed by the orchestra. Quietly, Little Marion Heverly with her basket of flowers was passing among the veterans and old people, pinning a bouquet upon the breast of each.

Now was presented the most inspiring scene. After roll-beats and to taps of the drum by Reed Dunfee, Capt. Geo. W. Kilmer marched upon the stage with his company, consisting of Geo. L. Forbes, color sergeant, Reed



W. Dunfee, snare drum, W. C. May, bass drum, Elisha Cole, color guard, John H. Chaffee, Juni W. Allen, Delanson Fenner, Almerin E. Arnold, Josiah A. Bosworth, Llewellyn Harris, David Latton, A. L. Hitchcock, H. A. Vail and I. L. Young. The lineup was grand and brought forth expressions of admiration and hearty applause. Then came the commands in admirable voice, the different drills being executed with remarkable celerity and exactness by the boys of 50 years ago. The Captain resting his men sang "Old Black Joe" and other songs, the boys joining in the chorus. Reed W. Dunfee, the expert drummer, who has a nation-wide reputation, gave an imitation of a battle raging and receding. It was the most remarkable exhibition upon the drum ever heard in Towanda. John H. Chaffee, who was himself in the thickest of many of the hardest battles, then called attention that after 50 years, men were in the drill who had participated in the terrible battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and that Geo. L. Forbes, bearing the flag, had carried the colors through all these carnivals of death for three years. The boys showed how they loaded and fired in battle, an exceedingly interesting exercise. Sergeant Thomas joined the boys in his patriotic medley, including "Marching Through Georgia," "Rally Round the Flag" and "Johnnie Comes Marching Home." Action accompanied the words and the old veteran outdone himself in his splendid rendition. The others caught up the refrain and made the old walls ring with war-time melody, then in a graceful manner marched from the stage.

Following stirring music from the orchestra, the prize winners were brought and seated on the stage; the oldest

lady being Mrs. Caroline Lent of Rome, born November 18, 1825, and the oldest gentleman, George I. Norton of Rome, born August 8, 1819. President Biles introduced the aged people, presenting Mrs. Lent a handsome silver loving cup and Mr. Norton a fine silver mounted cane. The orchestra discoursed enlivening music, bringing to a close one of the happiest and most historic and enjoyable occasions ever held in Bradford county.

*Meeting Notes.*

The oldest married couple in attendance, who are also the second oldest couple in the county, were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Heverly of Overton, who have been married 63 years.

The oldest twins in the State, James Schultz and Mrs. Jane Durie, aged 86, and also Mrs. Mary Shoemaker and sister, Mrs. H. Swackhammer, aged 77, were interesting personages in attendance.

The oldest man and the oldest twins at the meeting were born on Christmas, the former, December 25, 1815 and the latter, December 25, 1827.

The oldest veteran in attendance was Geo. F. Reynolds of Wysox, aged 87.

Saturday was also the 81st anniversary of the birth of George Campbell, the jolly Scotchman of Athens, who thoroughly enjoyed the exercises.

Isaac L. Young of Sheshequin was born July 4, 1836 and Lyman C. Meracle of Rome, July 4, 1839. David Latton of Monroeton and Wm. T. Horton of Towanda, both veterans, were born April 9, 1839.

Wm. R. Vancise, one of the famous nine soldier brothers, was a conspicuous and jolly personage.

While each month had its representatives, the registration cards show that the majority of old people were born in September, October and December.

The oldest native born in attendance was H. S. Clark of Towanda, and there were descendants of a large number of the original families in the county.

There were 150 persons over 70 years in attendance. The following is a list of those who registered with age:

Justus A. Record, 98	Wm. R. Vancise, 81
George I. Norton, 94	A. B. Culver, 81
Joseph Rinebold, 90	Jeremiah Kilmer, 81
H. S. Clark, 90	George Campbell, 81
J. W. Ingham, 90	Ezra Allen, 81
Thomas Pollock, 89	I. B. Decker, 81st
Caroline Lent, 88	Margaret Smalley, 81st
David Horton, 88th	M. H. Rockefeller, 80
Geo. F. Reynolds, 87	Richard McCabe, 80th
L. L. Post, 86th	Sergt. J. R. Thomas, 80th
James Schultz, 86th	Mrs. Daniel Heverly, 79
Jane Durie, 86th	Jane Vandyke, 79th
Mrs. Wm. Scott, 85	S. L. Anthony, 78
Col. E. J. Ayres, 85	M. W. Coolbaugh, 78
Daniel Heverly, 85	E. A. Knapp, 78
Nancy Stoneman, 85	Isaac Ruger, 78
Mrs. Jesse Vargeson, 84	Mrs. Chas. Neiley, 78
Edward Allen, 83	Clayton Gerould, 78
Addison Grace, 83	S. A. Chaffee, 78th
A. J. Petrie, 83	Mrs. S. A. Chaffee, 77
Rev. Joel Hall, 83rd	A. B. Sumner, 77
F. A. French, 82	Elizabeth Kingsley, 77
J. V. Geiger, 82	I. L. Young, 77
G. J. Burd, 82nd	Mrs. J. J. Webb, 77
C. J. Vancise, 81	Wm. Pierce, 77
John R. Post, 81	H. A. Vail, 77

- J. D. Johnson, 77  
J. A. Bosworth, 77  
Rebecca Herrman, 77th  
O. D. Wichkam, 77th  
J. J. French, 77th  
Mrs. E. J. Ayres, 77th  
Armena Robinson, 76  
Mary A. Shoemaker, 76  
Hannah Swackhammer, 76  
Mrs. M. Camp, 76  
J. H. Allen, 76  
Henry Dixon, 76  
Nancy Dyer, 76  
F. E. Post, 76  
Lydia S. Bush, 76  
Patrick Brennan, 76  
J. F. Lampman, 76  
John C. Forbes, 76th  
Mrs. I. B. Decker, 76th  
G. S. Bowen, 75  
Caroline Kellum, 75  
A. L. Hitchcock, 75  
M. B. Vancise, 75  
Paulina Gates, 75  
J. W. Allen, 75  
A. T. Lilley, 75  
G. L. Horton, 75  
Julia Neiley, 75  
Mrs. A. Maynard, 75th  
Wm. M. Black, 75th  
J. C. Ridgway, 74  
David Latton, 74  
W. T. Horton, 74  
L. C. Meracle, 74  
Mrs. C. C. Whitney, 74  
W. W. Warburton, 74  
James C. Forbes, 74  
Martha Mingos, 74th  
H. S. VanOrman, 74th  
C. L. Stewart, 74th  
S. G. Barner, 73  
Mrs. M. Ackley, 73  
Wilson Murphy, 73rd  
A. M. Finney, 73rd  
G. L. Forbes, 73rd  
E. A. Pearsall, 73rd  
Mary Sill, 73rd  
Lydia Vought, 73rd  
S. L. Nichols, 72  
Catherine Lyon, 72  
B. B. Pendleton, 72  
A. H. Furman, 72  
Julia Ferrister, 72  
B. W. Bradley, 72  
Catherine Furman, 72  
Darius Bennett, 72  
Catherine Scully, 72  
Elisha Cole, 71  
J. H. Black, 71  
Victoria Layton, 71  
Elizabeth Lee, 71  
Esther Northrup, 71  
Myron Northrup, 71  
Mrs. Darius Bennett, 71  
Frank W. Towner, 70  
Capt. G. W. Kilmer, 70  
Mrs. E. A. Knapp, 70  
A. E. Arnold, 70  
Mrs. J. J. French, 70

*The Prize Winners.*

The oldest lady and gentleman, who have carried off the honors at the several meetings were as follows:

1904—MRS. ALMIRA GLEASON, 98 years, Towanda; died at 99 years.

WILLIAM GRIFFIS, 90th year, Towanda.

1905—MRS. ELIZA MCKEAN, 98½ years, Towanda; died at 101 yrs. and 8 mos.

FRANCIS COLE, 96th year, Athens.

1906—SAMUEL OVERPECK, 97th year, Herrick; died at 100½ years.

MRS. EMMA IRVINE, 89th year, Homets Ferry.

1907—JOHN BLACK, 93½ years, LeRaysville.

MRS. MARTHA BULLOCK, 92nd year, Troy.

1908—ORRIN BROWN, 97th year, Canton; died at 99 yrs. and 8 mos.

MRS. JULIA SMITH, 92nd year, Ulster.

1909—\* JUSTUS A. RECORD, 93½ years, Towanda.

MRS. HARRIET A. NICHOLS, 88th yr., Monroeton.

1910—\* MRS. ANNE WRIGHT, 96 yrs. and 8 mos., Ulster.

\* SAMUEL BILLINGS, 94½ years, Towanda.

1911—\* MRS. NAOMI C. IRVINE, 90 years, New Albany.

\* JOHN ENNIS, 90 years, Standing Stone.

1912—\* CORNELIUS BUMP, 90½ years, Wyalusing.

\* MRS. DORCAS DAYTON, 88½ years, Towanda.

1913—\* GEORGE I. NORTON, 94 years, Rome.

\* MRS. CAROLINE LENT, 87½ years, Rome.

Those marked with a (\*) are still living (1913).

—*The Bradford Star.*

## *Delightful 100th Anniversary Celebration.*

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UNDAY, October 12, 1913 was a notable and gladsome day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pearsall at Saco. Not only were a multitude of hearts happy and rejoicing because they could meet and pay tributes of their love and respect to one who had reached a hundred years of beautiful life, but all nature seemed to smile in her grandest form to make perfect a beauteous occasion. For weeks and months there has been great anxiety that Grandma Wright would still be with us on October 12th when we could join with her in celebrating her 100th birthday. The glad tidings came, and from early Sunday until late in the afternoon there was a stream of teams and automobiles to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pearsall, where Mrs. Wright lives. Expectant as to the visit of friends, the cheerful centenarian was up early and after a hearty breakfast arranged to receive her visitors.

A delegation from the Bradford County Historical Society, consisting of Hon. Geo. Moscrip, Justus A. Record, C. F. Heverly and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Chaffee, accompanied by Mr. Hay, the photographer, arrived at 11 o'clock. After the exchange of greetings it afforded "grandma" much pleasure to have her picture taken. This having been accomplished with splendid results, it was then desired that Mrs. Wright and Mr. Record, the oldest woman and gentleman in the county, have their pictures



*Mrs. Anne Wright, Centenarian.*

taken together. Only a few pleasant sallies interrupted when an excellent picture was secured of the good natured couple whose combined ages are 198 years.

A grand dinner, prepared by Mrs. Pearsall and served by grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Mrs.

Wright was indeed a feast of good things, enjoyed by more than a hundred. After the sumptuous repast Hon. Geo. Moscrip made fitting remarks as to the life and wonderous age in which the centenarian had lived and presented her, in behalf of the Bradford County Historical Society, a handsome tray. She was also the recipient of a great collection of post-cards, flowers, sums of money and other gifts, showing the love and esteem in which she is held by a multitude of friends. Mr. Record, who is still as cunning as a fox, contributed a sum of money and the old lady after thanking him, and to assure us we were not teasing her much, said, "well, it will come good anyway." There were represented at this memorable celebration five generations, the great-great-granddaughter being Miss Earnestine Biles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Biles.

*Mrs. Anne Lewis Wright,*

daughter of John and Anne (Rees) Wright, was born October 12, 1813 at Bristol, Wales, being the second child in a family of 10 children. The original marriage certificate reads as follows: "John Lewis of the parish Bachelor and Anne Rees of the same parish, spinister, were married in the church by banns this 31st day of May in the year 1811 by me, Lewis Evans Vicar. This marriage was celebrated between us, John Lewis, Anne Rees. In the presence of Richard James, Hugh Lewis." In 1821, when Anne was 9 years old, Mr. Lewis came to America with his wife and four children. He landed in New York at which place he was met by Wm. Gibson who had gone from Ulster to bring the family in with a one-horse wagon. The children took turns in walking



the entire distance. He settled in Ulster on the farm of now M. H. Edsell, which was in possession of the family for over 70 years. Mr. Lewis died at the age of 66 years and his wife at 83. Anne lived several years in the family of Thomas Overton and with others until her marriage, August 23, 1833 to William Wright. With the exception of five years, since coming to America, her life has been spent in the immediate community. Her husband died, 1872, aged 61 years, and for the past 12 years Mrs. Wright has been tenderly cared for by her daughter, Mrs. E. A. Pearsall. She was the mother of 11 children, four of whom are living, Laura (Mrs. E. A. Pearsall), John of Trout Run, Pa., James of Pine Grove, Nevada and Oscar of Naples, N. Y. Of her father's family she is the only survivor.

Mrs. Wright has been a woman of great activity, accustomed to toil and privations in early life. She has never suffered any serious illness and her mode of living has been along ordinary lines. Always of a cheerful disposition, she never permitted herself to fret or worry about her own or other people's affairs. She always found pleasure in doing kind acts and in making others happy. She was truly the good Samaritan in the neighborhood and even the school children looked to Grandma Wright for comfort and consolation. With the exception of impairment of hearing she is still in the possession of her faculties to a remarkable degree. She especially recalls events of her early life and recites them with decided accuracy. She appreciated that arrangements were being made for the reception of her friends on her 100th birthday and seemed but little wearied after the all-day handshake and visit. Devoted to her

home and family she always found most comfort there, and in her long life never rode on the cars. Truly a notable, good woman as old as the county, whose sweet temper may still add years to the glory of a century.

—*C. F. Heverly.*



## Memorative.

We note with sorrow the death of the following members of the society during the past year:

HON. WILLIAM T. DAVIES, born December 20, 1831 in Glamorganshire, Wales, died September 21, 1912 in Towanda, Pa. He was a son of David Davies, who came to America with his family, 1833 and settled in Warren township, Bradford county. William was educated in the public schools and at the Owego Academy from which institution he was a graduate. In 1856 he came to Towanda to take charge of the public schools, and served as principal for four years. In 1859 he began reading law with William Elwell and completed his studies, 1861 with Judge Wilmot and his brother-in-law, G. H. Watkins. Upon the formation of the 141st P. V. in August, 1862, he was elected captain of Company B, remaining until May, '63, when he was discharged on account of ill health. In 1864 he was elected district attorney and served a term of three years. He was elected state senator in 1876 and re-elected in 1880. In 1881 he was a candidate for state treasurer but failed of the nomination. He was nominated as the running mate of General Beaver for lieutenant governor in 1882 but suffered defeat with the entire Republican ticket. In 1886 he was again nominated with General Beaver and elected. Following his retirement from office, 1891, he continued

the practice of his profession with marked success until his death.

ROBERT H. LANING, born June 25, 1837 at Wyalusing, Pa., died September 28, 1912 in Towanda, Pa. He was a son of Matthias H. and Ann B. (Overton) Laning. The family moved to Wýsox, 1842. Robert was educated in the public schools, Dickinson Seminary and the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute. After attaining his majority, he engaged in various business enterprises, and gave his father valuable assistance in the management of his large estate. He was a practical, thorough-going gentleman and uniformly successful in his affairs. He filled many local offices and always with great care and fidelity. He served as president of the Bradford County Agricultural Society and had been many years a director of the First National Bank of Towanda. In everything his work was well and thoroughly done. Noble hearted, he had a kind word and ready contribution for the afflicted or worthy cause. He was unpretentious, a true gentleman, and enjoyed his home and friends.



# *Library and Museum.*

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C. F. HEVERLY, LIBRARIAN.

The following are the acquisitions and donors to the Library and Museum for the year ending September, 1913.

## *Portraits.*

- \* Col. Edward Wright Morgan—Mrs. E. W. Morgan.
- \* Mrs. Nancy L. Bird—Bradford County W. C. T. U. Deacon and Mrs. John Fox—Mrs. J. F. Patterson.
- Mary Edsall Marcy (silhouette)—Mrs. Judia W. Marcy.

Conrad Weiser—Society.

Lydia (Strope) Scott—Society.

Mary (Strope) Hart—Society.

Catharine (Strope) Hewitt—Society.

Martha (Taylor) Gaylord—Society.

## *Books—Historical.*

- Penna, Archives (20 vols.)—H. S. Putnam.
- History of 45th regiment P. V.—State Library.
- History of 52nd regiment P. V.—State Library.
- History of 93rd regiment P. V.—State Library.
- History of 140th regiment P. V.—State Library.
- Pennsylvania at Andersonville—State Library.
- Proceedings 46th Encampment, D. of P.—State Library.

Report 130th Celebration Penn's Landing—Colonial Society Pa.

***Books and Exchanges.***

Library of Congress.

State Library.

Pennsylvania German.

Kansas State Historical Society.

Oregon State Historical Society.

Penn'a. Federation Historical Societies.

Kittochitunny Historical Society (Franklin Co.)

Chester County Historical Society.

***Books—Miscellaneous.***

Adjutant General's Report, Civil War—John W. Mix.

Business Directory, Towanda (1872-'73)—M. E. Chubbuck.

Smull's Legislative Hand Book, 1912—State Library.

Washington Theological Repertory (1820)—Mrs. Geo. B. Park.

Encyclopedia America (1836)—Mrs. Geo. B. Park.

Practical Navigator (1807)—Mrs. Geo. B. Park.

***Papers and Magazines.***

Copies Towanda Business Item (1871)—Miss Susie Stevens.

Harper's Weekly, several Vols. and other Magazines—Thos. A. Curran.

***Manuscripts.***

Deed from Thos. H. White to John Fox (1816)—John E. Fox.

Deed from John Fox to Abraham Fox (1808)—John E. Fox.

Contract between Wm. Means and Hannah Davidson (1808)—John E. Fox.

Minutes of arbitration, John Hinman vs. A. C. Hinman—John E. Fox.

Invitation to Washington Ball, 1841—Sarah Wattles Boulby.

### *Relics and Curios.*

Ancient Clock—Mrs. Armena (Brown) Robinson.

Confederate Pistol—Mrs. Cyrus Carter.

Bullets from Gettysburg Battlefield—J. Andrew Wilt.

Tooth of Sperm Whale—James Lewis.

Colonial Pewter Plate—Elizabeth (Bishop) Smith.

Confederate Bill, \$500—Elizabeth (Bishop) Smith.

Hand Sickle—Daniel Heverly.

Sword Scabbard from battleship Maine—Clarence B. Robinson.

First Judges' Chair—J. V. Geiger.

Large Vase and Fern plant—Mrs. Milton Huyck.

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\* *Edwin Wright Morgan*, eldest son of Harry and Harriet (Bishop) Morgan of Wysox, was educated at West Point from which institution he was graduated with high honors, 1836. He served as a Lieutenant in the Seminole war and was an important factor in the councils which settled the trouble with the Florida Indians. After serving in the Mexican war, ranking as Major, he resigned from the U. S. service and established the Kentucky Military Institute between Frankfort and Lexington. The school was very popular and a great success, but was broken up by the coming of the Civil War, his cadets all joining opposing armies. He was urged and offered the rank of general by two of his old

commanders, Gen. Winfield Scott and Gen. Robert E. Lee, if he would join the army of either. He was a thorough Unionist but his health having given way he returned to his old home in Wysox for recuperation. Later he accepted the professorship of mathematics at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. where he was teaching at the time of his death, April 16, 1869. Colonel Morgan as he was known was a man of rare attainments; he spoke many languages and could read in sixteen; he was one of the most practical and learned botanists in the country; his private library was valued at \$100,000. His remains repose in the Wysox cemetery.

**Nancy L. Bird.**—I am grateful for this opportunity of paying a tribute of love and appreciation of the great work done in Bradford county and elsewhere by my old friend and co-worker, Mrs. N. L. Bird. Truly, as much "pioneer work," as did our fathers and mothers when they came to the wilds of this country, and endured the hardships and blazed the way for future generations. The temperance cause had but few friends when she began to advocate it, and the family had to suffer many annoyances and persecutions, when she and her husband took up active work against the legalized liquor traffic. It was Mrs. Bird's good fortune to have a husband who was heart and soul in sympathy with her and her work, and the year of the Amendment campaign, 1887, he drove with his own horse 700 miles to attend meetings where she spoke for the cause.

It was in 1884 that the state executive committee of the Woman's Christian Union appointed her president of Bradford county, there being only a few unions at that time. At Troy in the fall of 1886 in the Universalist



church, the county was organized and we unanimously elected Mrs. Bird as our president—a position she held until October, 1901—in convention at Canton, at her own often expressed wish because of advancing age and feebleness, we allowed her to retire, making her honorary president for life and elected Mrs. Norrish in her place. Thus she gave 17 years of active service as president of Bradford county, during which she traveled its length and breadth visiting 27 towns, some of them from two to five times and organized 13 unions. Most always traveling at her own expense, sometimes receiving a collection but oftener giving of her own means to advance the cause.

A son and his wife in the home made it possible for her to give her whole time to the work she dearly loved. Gifted as a speaker she was sought by other counties and other states, and a record of her work tells of 12 public addresses given in New York state, three in Ohio and five in Kansas. With wisdom and tact she administered the affairs of the Woman's Christian Union, and her un-failing faith in God and His guidance, her self-sacrificing effort made her well known by the state officers, many of whom relied on her judgement and asked for assistance and prayers in the crucial times, which always come in the early years of a great reform organization. I well remember being with her at a state convention, when a crisis came just before the election of officers and there was some strife and much feeling. They called upon Mrs. Bird to pray. It was a prayer that went straight up to the throne of God; the Dove of Peace descended upon the convention and harmony prevailed.

When the Scientific Temperance Instruction law was

passed in the state, she either visited personally or wrote to every school board in the county, urging the use of the endorsed Text Books, sending a copy to everyone. And when any important Temperance bills have come before the legislature of our state, she has been active in using every influence that could be brought to bear in its favor. At the age of 84 she can look back upon a long useful life, given fully to the Master's service, and the seed she so faithfully planted will continue to bear fruit on and on, only the Lord of the vineyard Himself knowing what the harvest shall be. She now sits in her quiet room in weakness and weariness, trying to wait patiently for "the rest which remaineth for the people of God." As you look upon the sweet pictured face today with the light of intellect and peace shining upon it, may it be an inspiration to all to carry on the work she has so well begun, for God and home and native land."

Yours in His Name and Work,  
*Lottie D. C. Adams.*



## *Secretary's Report.*

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*To the Officers and Members of the Historical Society of  
Bradford County:*

I respectfully submit the following report for the year ending this day for 1913, as your Secretary.

**Meetings.**—There have been held 12 regular monthly meetings of the Society during the year; the attendance has a fairly good average. Special topics at meetings. The November meeting was devoted to the "War of 1812." At the December meeting, "Persons and Events of One Hundred Years Ago." January meeting the subject of "Slavery and Emancipation in Nation, State and County" was considered. At the February meeting were considered "The Character and Life of George Washington." The April meeting was given to the "Organization and History of the Townships of Pike, Warren, Windham and Wells." The subject of "The Women" was considered at the May meeting. The "Old People's Day," the tenth one under the auspices of the Society, occupied the attention of the officers, members and the people of the county at the June meeting. At the July meeting was discussed the "Great Peace Reunion at Gettysburg," it being the 50th anniversary of the battle fought there by Americans. At eight of the 12 meetings of the Society held during the year, special subjects previously announced were considered. It will be noticed that all of these subjects treated at these meetings, were of a char-

acter to cause investigation and research into history of the Nation, State or of local matters. The subject of "Organization and History of the Townships" has proved to be an interesting subject, and by this means much local history has been preserved to the future historian.

This Society has been honored by the election of one of its members—the Honorable George Moscrip—as President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies.

The Lancaster County Historical Society has within the last year taken an interest in Stephen Brule', Champlain's Interpreter, the white man who first visited and explored any portion of the territory now within the State of Pennsylvania. We are pleased that other societies besides this society have found matters of historical interest in Brule's visit to what is known to us as "Spanish Hill" within the present limits of Bradford county in October, 1615 to spring of 1616 with the Carantoan Indians, which event this Society hopes to properly celebrate in October, 1915.

The Secretary wishes to report that he has in his hands checks for annual appropriation of \$200 for the years of 1912 and 1913 from Bradford county, for the maintenance of the Society during those years. The Librarian's report will show a large increase of articles, curios, books, papers, etc. during the year just past. The Treasurer's report will show that with the appropriations now on hand, many needed improvements in the Society's rooms, additional cases for curios and books, shelving, etc. can be provided.

The utmost harmony has prevailed among the officers and members, but your Secretary regrets that so many of

the members seem to have the thought that the officers of the Society should do all, or nearly all, the work connected with the work of Special Topics which have been considered by the Society in the past year. We believe the work of the Society for the past year, in its consideration of local history, the discussion of subjects pertaining to State and National history has been such as to meet the approbation of the members and the public, and will be of incalculable benefit to the future generations.

Your Secretary wishes again to call the attention of the Society to a demand during the summer months to visit the Museum of this Society. We suggest that some arrangement be made to have the rooms of this Society and its Museum open to visitors, on at least one day in a week during the summer months for the coming year. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. ANDREW WILT, Secretary.

September 27, 1913.



## **Officers 1912-'13.**

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*President*

JOHN A. BILES

*Vice Presidents*

JOHN H. CHAFFEE

ALBERT T. LILLEY

*Secretary*

J. ANDREW WILT

*Librarian*

CLEMENT F. HEVERLY.

*Treasurer*

GEORGE T. INGHAM

*Financial Secretary*

ADOLPHUS H. KINGSBURY

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## **1913-'14.**

*President*

HON. GEORGE MOSCRIP

*Other Officers*

SAME AS ABOVE.

THE HISTORY OF THE

1788

1789

1790

1791

1792

1793

1794

1795

NEW YORK  
LIBRARY  
LENDING AND  
EXCHANGE

NUMBER

EIGHT

# ANNUAL

*Bradford County  
Historical Society  
1913-1914*

CONTAINING

*Papers on Local History, Reports of Officers  
and Contributions for the Year*

PRICE

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**NUMBER**

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***Bradford County***

**HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

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***Papers on Local History, Reports of Officers  
and Contributions for the Year***

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**TOWANDA, PA.**

**BRADFORD STAR PRINT**

**1914**





***Carantouan known as Spanish Hill***

**The point first visited by white man in Pennsylvania, 1615,  
Athens township, Bradford county.**

THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

# Indian History Sugar Creek

BY J. ANDREW WILT.



N Captain Hendrickson's map of 1616 there was located a place or spot on a river, since known as the Susquehanna river, and the spot was called and known as "Ogehage." This same place was afterwards called *Oscalui*, and even later as "*Newtychanning*." This place then located was at the mouth of what we call Sugar Creek in North Towanda township. It was one of very great importance to the Indians. It is known to have been one of the several palisaded towns of the early Indians. It was of much importance as a port of entry along the Susquehanna and at the junction of the great Indian path or trail leading from the West Branch to the North Branch. This Indian path entered the present limits of Bradford county in the vicinity of Grover thence along the Towanda Creek, and in the vicinity of now West Franklin, crossed over to the valley of the Sugar Creek striking the latter at or near Luther's Mills, the main path then following down said creek to its mouth where was located this important Indian village, town or city. Here we have evidence beyond doubt of this important place.

At this place the Palatinate Germans from the Schorharie valley passed and halted on their pilgrimages to

Berks county from 1723 to 1729. Conrad Weiser who was with said Germans returned to this same place in March, 1737 on his mission to the Indian Nations. Weiser relates the incident that when he reached the Sugar Creek which was so high and swift that he did not dare to attempt to cross it, an Indian who thought he knew more than the white man insisted that they could make a raft and cross the creek. Weiser, just as firm as the Indian, insisted that the raft would be torn to pieces and all would perish. Weiser and his attendant slung their pack and started down the creek believing that they could find a crossing below. The Indian would not follow the white men. Weiser and his companion fell a tree across the creek at a narrow point below and crossed the creek in safety and arrived at the Indian village at the mouth of the creek. Later the Indian who said "White man could not tell Indian anything" came into the Indian village, where Weiser and his companion were, all wet minus most of his pack. Upon being asked why he was so wet, etc., replied that he had made a raft and attempted to cross the creek but his raft was torn asunder by the swift current, he thrown into the cold icy waters and barely saved himself from drowning. This same Indian accompanied Weiser for the remainder of his journey to Onondaga, and Weiser relates that this Indian told the Indians with whom Weiser was to deal, was a very wise man, that he knew more than Indian and this statement helped him in arranging his mission with the said tribes on account of the wisdom he had shown in not crossing the Sugar Creek on a raft as suggested by this Indian.

In 1743 Weiser with Bartram the botanist and others also came over this trail via Grover, West Franklin, crossed over to the Sugar Creek and stopped at Oscalui at the mouth of the creek. In their journals they tell of the Indians and their condition then. These journals give us definite information that the Indians at this point were living on scant food and the juice of the maple tree, thus giving us authentic information that the Indians in the season tapped maple trees and utilized the sweetness thereof for food. The Sugar Creek then from these few facts is a great source of historic interest—with the American Indian as well as since white man came upon the scene. *What an Historic Field?*

Along Sugar Creek valley the two, Indian and white man, overlapped, so to speak, each other. When white man came the Indian was still in the valley. When Ezra Ruddy came in 1785 the Indian was still here, near the old historic town or village of Ogehage, Oscalui and Newtychanning, where the last of his race clung most tenaciously. From this point he was the last to withdraw forever from the old haunts, forests, valleys and hills to make place for a higher civilization, a progress and advancement in everything tending to make men and women better. We of today are enjoying the fruits of their hardships and sacrifices; we are the product of a century of this development. We today delve and hunt, we search and we find that this very valley of the Sugar Creek is viewed with impartial eyes, the richest historic field in Bradford county.

When Isaac and Abraham DeWitt and James McKean came to what is now Burlington in 1790, they lodged



with the Indian known as TOM JACK. He was married to an Indian squaw and had several children. One of his daughters became a noted Missionary among the Indians on the Allegheny river. She died there honored and respected and in after years a monument was erected over her grave. Tom Jack left the Sugar valley in 1794 and died in Ohio or western Pennsylvania in 1809.

In 1822 while digging for a cellar on the farm of General McKean in Burlington, there was found a sepulchre flagged over with a stone. It measured 9 feet in length by 2 feet 6 inches in width and 2 feet in depth. In it was found a skeleton measuring as it lay, 8 feet 2 inches in length, the teeth were sound, but the bones were soft and easily broken. There were two of these sepulchres in the space of this one cellar and on one of these there was a pine tree growing over it that measured 3 feet in diameter. Historic field say we, yes, rich. The evidence of such things make us think of the time when giants of former times inhabited these regions.

In 1841, William McKean of Burlington cut an old oak stump for fuel which had been dead ever since the white man came. In cutting it, about four inches from the heart, marks were found to indicate that an edge tool had been used upon it. Upon examination it was decided that these marks had been made with an ax. From a careful examination and count of the rings or growths of the tree, it was believed and stated that these marks must have been made 400 years previously. Historic richness in such evidence as this?



## *The Connecticut Women of the Wyoming Valley.*

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BY BERENICE MCGILL MCPHERSON.

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HERE did Connecticut women go? and when and why did these noble women leave the crescent shaped valley of Wyoming? Before we attempt to solve this triple problem let us borrow the cue of the Connecticut Yankee, and ask another question. Why were the Connecticut women in this valley at the time of the terrible Massacre? Well there was a good reason for their being in that locality at a perilous time. The territory in the state of Connecticut being nearly taken up, many of the people began to turn their eyes towards some favorable location to make for themselves a home.

Rumors of the wondrous beauty and fertility of the Susquehanna Valley and the advantages to be derived by settling on the banks of the beautiful Susquehanna river were in circulation. A few prominent men of Connecticut wishing to know more of the country, sent a party to explore this region. The inspectors were charmed with the lower valley which they named the Paradise of America. One writer says that at the time of the bloody massacre it was turned from Paradise into Perdi-

tion. The valley with its broad plains, rich soil and beautiful woodland and background was to them a Paradise in comparison with the rock-bound hills they had just left behind them. After a favorable report brought back with them a company was formed and the valley was claimed by the Connecticut colony as early as 1753.

It is not my purpose to go into details of the dispute arising between the Pennsylvania settlers and the Connecticut people over this territory for the readers of history are familiar with the full account of it in the story of the Pennamite and Yankee war. It has always been a matter of pride with me that my maternal ancestors were born and lived in Connecticut. Many a daughter of our county can justly be proud to trace her lineage back to Connecticut records; for Connecticut, although small in size, is no *low down* state. In the matter of education, Connecticut furnishes more college students in proportion to her population than any other state in the Union. A Yale pennant is sufficient to stamp the state, and we believe that the *general* high cultivation of the people today is due to the high standard of *sobriety* and *heroism* maintained by the Connecticut women, who have passed away and left their impress on the present generation.

The horrors of the Wyoming Massacre has many times been told in song and story, but only those who were eye witnesses will ever know of the barbarities perpetrated by the Indians and Tories. The British army was *enough* to face but the soft-footed Indian and treacherous Tory knew nothing of mercy. One of our distinguished generals of the Civil War said that "war was hell," and I doubt not that the Connecticut women would have vastly

preferred a storm of fire and brimstone to the treatment they received at the hands of the enemy. An eminent divine was asked what he thought of the American Indian and he replied that at one time he had quite an admiration for some of the Great Chiefs, but after reading the account of the Wyoming Massacre he thought that the Indian was an "electrified devil" consuming or blighting everything in his pathway.

After the smoke had cleared and the groans had died away *where* did the Connecticut women go? Most of the historians tell you that the remaining people, mostly women and children, fled for their lives to the forts in the older and heavier settlements, or took the blind paths through the forest. If Forty Fort and the Stewart Block House could have had eyes to see and ears to hear and a tongue to tell, *many deeds* of self sacrifice and heroic effort would be proclaimed which have never been written on the pages of history. It is said that after the affray the men that were left hurried their families to the forts and went to war. The Tories made for Canada and the valley was again like a lonely desert. Money was scarce, but there were no paupers or millionaires. It was no light task to gather together what few belongings might be left and start out in the world homeless but not hopeless.

One officer of the Continental army said that although the valley was devastated, homes and fields burned and desolation reigned everywhere, yet that as the settlers started on their journey they would look back with longing eyes on the beautiful spot that had *been* their home, as did Adam and Eve when they were thrust out of the

Garden of Eden. And we ask again, where did the settlers go? At first it was thought best to assemble all the survivors at Forty Fort and there defend the women and children, but on account of scarcity of provision it was deemed impracticable. No sooner had the fort surrendered than the Indians began to possess themselves of whatever pleased their fancy. The women were stripped of their wearing apparel. Meanwhile the people were fleeing in every direction. As many as could find boats or canoes escaped down the river. Many went on foot to Easton or Stroudsburg. From these places of comparative safety they made their way to distant homes.

It is supposed that many perished from hunger and fatigue or were lost in the vast forest. I do not suppose that every Connecticut woman returned to her native state. Doubtless there was just as winsome lasses and merry widows during the Revolutionary period as you will find at the present time, and if they choose to remain for better or for worse, who should say *nay*? But we have record of many who *did* take up the dreary march through the forest going with no bed but the earth, and no covering but the star-lit sky, in constant fear of being devoured by the hungry wolves or pursued by the savage tribe. It would be impossible to give all the names of the heroic women we have on record but a few will serve to show which way the tide turned.

Among the Connecticut settlers in the Wyoming Valley was the family of James and Hannah Loomis Wells. They had come from Colchester, Conn. in 1771 and had built for themselves a log cabin in Wyalusing, the ruins of which may still be seen. At the opening of the Revo-

lution Mr. Wells enlisted. In the spring of 1778 he was serving in the capacity of lieutenant with the army of Washington in New Jersey. Rumors of the dangers that threatened his family reached his ears and he and Lieutenant Ross obtained leave of absence and hastened to the defense of his loved ones. They arrived in Wyoming just in time to join the battle of July 3rd. Both men were killed. There was no time to be spent in grief for the valiant husband. Hannah Loomis Wells had but one horse in her possession, but she started at once with her 12 children to make her way back to Connecticut. The perils of this journey cannot be realized. The country was hilly and almost as trackless as the ocean. Many times the fugitives were obliged to subsist on berries gathered by the wayside. This was the spirit of this dauntless woman. She not only accomplished her journey in safety but when the times became more settled she once more returned to Wyalusing where she died in 1795. Her grave was the first to be made in the Merryall cemetery and here in recent years her descendants erected a monument to her memory.

Think you that this brave woman was less a patriot than her husband who gave his life for his country? Among the descendants of this noble woman are the great-great-granddaughters, Mrs. Will Gordon and Mrs. Simon Rendall, and the great-great-grandsons, Dr. Leonard and Dr. Manville Pratt of our town.

The following is copied from the Stevens record prepared for their family reunion: The first Stevens of which I find any record was beheaded by the order of Cromwell for the part he took in the English Revolution.

His three sons thinking that discretion was the better part of valor came to America. Their names were Simon, Cyprian and Stephen. They settled in Lancaster, Mass. Cyprian had two sons, Simon and Joseph. The third son of Simon was Jonathan, and his third son was *Asa* who was born May, 1734 and came to Wyoming, Pa. in 1774, living the first year at the mouth of Mill Creek; afterward moved to where the city of Wilkes-Barre now stands and at that time there were only four houses there. Asa Stevens was a lieutenant in the Wilkes-Barre Company. He was killed at the Battle of Wyoming, leaving a wife and 10 children who fled with the other fugitives to Connecticut. One child dying on the march through the wilderness a grave was made and the body left alone.

"But the Angels their watch will keep  
And the little one will peacefully sleep."

The little boy Jonathan rather delicate and small for his years was dressed in girl's clothes, his mother hoping in this way to shield him from danger. Mrs. Stevens reached her Connecticut home after a long and weary journey. She was the wife of the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Polly Stevens Felton of our town, besides a number of other descendants in this vicinity.

In the burying ground at Burlington, Conn. there stands a monument bearing the following inscription: "Katherine Cole Gaylord, wife of Lieutenant Aaron Gaylord, 1745-1840. In memory of her sufferings and heroism at the Massacre of Wyoming, 1778. This stone was erected by her descendants and the *Katherine Gaylord* Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution,

July 3, 1895." Katherine Cole Gaylord was the wife of Lieutenant Aaron Gaylord of Bristol, Conn., who with his wife and three children joined a party of emigrants who were going to the famous Wyoming Valley. They settled at Forty Fort and for two years lived the usual frontier life. A council of war was held and Lieutenant Gaylord informed his wife that the garrison was going to fight against his will. He counselled long with his wife and formed plans for her escape if he failed to return. After mounting his horse he gave her his wallet with all his money. As he rode away he called his son and bade him go to the pasture and get the horses and bring them to the fort, as they might need them. That was the last Katherine Gaylord ever saw of her husband. At nine o'clock she received word that her husband had been killed and scalped by the Indians. About midnight Mrs. Gaylord and her little brood passed out of the fort into the wilderness. For three nights they rested under the trees. The tired children sleeping with their heads on the mother's lap, while she watched for wolves and Indians. They lived on berries, birch-bark, roots and various edible plants. A fire they dared not build for fear of attracting the enemy. One time they were followed all day by a panther. The mother was almost wild with terror, but happily they came upon a deserted cabin where they kindled a fire and remained for two days, and then again resumed their journey. After many weary weeks they reached the home of James Cole, Mrs. Gaylord's father, all of them in good health notwithstanding their perilous journey. Mrs. Gaylord lived to the age of 95. The boy Lemuel afterward went back to



Wyoming, where he married a daughter of Noah Murray. Phebe, the eldest daughter, married Levi Frisbie and lived in Orwell, Pa.

This is no fancy sketch. It differs only in details, more or less tragic, from that of scores of other brave and devoted women who fled from that awful scene of blood and pillage. This is only a sample of the bravery of the Connecticut women the records of almost every township in our county will give you the same story. The brave women did not always come from Connecticut but they shared the same horrors at Wyoming. Marion Crawford, in his wondrous book "Stradella" says that the "God of war usually spares the coward, and slays the brave." This may do for fiction, but if this were literally true, not one Connecticut woman would have been spared to return to her native state or go elsewhere as all would have been slain, for a braver "galaxy" of women never existed.

It was a hazardous undertaking to start with a large family of small children and tramp through woods in sunshine and rain for weeks, but a brave mother *could* do it and did do it. But I am inclined to think it would be *more* of a task *today* for a father to attempt to go to Connecticut with 12 small children. He would be followed by a posse of officers and overtaken before he reached the State line and accused of kidnapping children. One writer says that after the Wyoming battle the survivors' objective *point* seemed to be *Tioga Point*. Several families went up into Dutchess county, N. Y. where they had relatives, but afterward returned to the Susquehanna Valley, and you will find scores of the most

prominent family *names* throughout Athens, Ulster, She-shequin, Towanda, Wysox and Wyalusing, who in the bloody massacre had a part and mourned a *father, son* or *brother*.

*When* did the Connecticut women leave the Wyoming Valley? Some one has said, "Stand not upon your *order* of going but go at once." I suppose it was Shakespeare because he could cover more ground in a dozen words than any other writer past, present or future. At any rate they followed the advice of Lady Macbeth and like the crow made wings for the rooky woods. Even before the dead were buried and before the smoldering ashes had cooled, they had begun their "Forward March" and having put their hands to the plough they dared not look back.

*Why* did the Connecticut women desire to return to their native state? Sorrow had come to them, their homes either destroyed or unsafe, the male members of the household dead or fighting for freedom. Many of them "had not where to lay their head" and what would be more natural than that their thoughts should turn back to the homes of their childhood? Down in some remote corner of every human heart there is said to be a "Homeland." Tiny it may be, but *sometime*, somewhere we will be conscious of its presence and be possessed with an indescribable longing to go back to our *first* home, the home of our birth. Many a gifted American whose name stands out in bold relief on the pages of our country's history has been *glad* to go back to the home of his childhood and kneel at the feet of his *old* and sometimes toil-worn mother, whose devotion and sacrifice in days gone by made possible his present high position. Caranation

Day should be observed by him everyday of his life for such a mother.

A noted statesman in making an address before an athletic club said "that he regretted that during his busy life he had allowed athletics to be crowded out." He said I feel at this time of life I might have been physically stronger and I am fond of outdoor sport. But he said, do you know that for years the desire of my life was to go back to a distant state and visit the home of my boyhood and stand on the top of a certain hillock where I cuffed Billy Saunders "up to a peak" for that was the proudest day of my life.

As this is "Woman's Day" it would scarcely be courteous not to mention a woman famous during the Revolution period. She did not come from Connecticut but she was "Queen of the Valley." Some smart wag said that "Queen Esther was the first Woman Suffragist in this country"; when asked why, he said because *she* did what the Suffragette would eventually do— "*she beat the men.*" This forest sovereign was born to rule. After the death of the chief, her husband, for 25 years, her authority was never disputed and she ruled until her eldest son had earned by his bravery the right to wear the eagle's plume and take his father's place on the war-path and at the council table. In times of peace Queen Esther was said to have been a provident and wise ruler but in times of war a diabolical demon.

In times of peace we are prepared for war. It should be a source of pride to every woman of our country that our splendid naval and military forces are equipped with all the modern appliances and that our loved ones go

forth to war no more in a hand to hand conflict. If they engage in that kind of a combat it is of their own choosing. Our fine military schools are a better place to teach our boys the tactics of war, than for them possibly to be obliged to resort to the pioneer method of exchanging the plough-handle for a musket. In the breast of every American boy seems to be implanted the desire to fight. While still dressed in rompers the least provocation will bring up that little doubled fist. You have probably heard the story of the boy, whose father desired to make him happy on his birthday. He gave him a flobert rifle and a diary, and said, my son, be careful in handling the rifle and write in your diary every night what you have been doing through the day, and in future years it will be *one* of your most valued possessions. The next day it rained and he wrote "rained all day, did not use my rifle." The second day he wrote "rained all day, did not use my rifle." The *third* day he wrote "still raining but I shot *grandmother*." There is no doubt but what the average American boy with an outdoor life and proper physical training will at a suitable age be competent and willing to fall in line if the war-whoop is sounded.

And as the mode of warfare has greatly changed in the last century, may we not hope that the "angel of peace" may take the place of the "god of war." Fight if you must till the last foe expires, but be sure you must before you hurl the javelin into the enemy's camp. At the best the sword is a shivering instrument, and as a nation we are proud that it has been possible at least for the present to turn our glittering swords into baseball

bats and our belching cannons into speeding automobiles. Let us be true to our country and love our flag, but may we come to realize that the highest form of patriotism is to be able to settle all controversies, if possible, without strife and bloodshed. A few weeks ago in the city of Philadelphia the mayor welcomed the Foreign Peace delegates at a banquet given in their honor. The mayor said, "this must be a world peace," insisting that it must be made universal to be effective. It is not only our high privilege to be at peace with every nation of the earth, but may the spirit of peace dwell within our own borders, and if a company of Connecticut women ever come to Pennsylvania again, may we shower them with roses rather than with bullets.

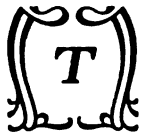


## *Anti-Slavery and Movement In Bradford County.*

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BY J. WASHINGTON INGHAM.

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THE opposition in the free states to the extension of slavery was manifested in 1820, when Missouri applied for admission to the Union as a slave state. After great excitement and a violent struggle in congress the application was refused. It was afterwards admitted under a compromise that in all the territory of the United States north of 36 degrees and 30 minutes, slavery or involuntary servitude, should never exist except as a punishment for crime. Within the next twenty years from the settlement of the Missouri question, no violent conflict took place between the spirit of freedom and the spirit of slavery in congress or any political convention, but during this period a new school of anti-Slavery men was growing up, more radical and determined, than those who resisted the admission of Missouri. They had been trained in the political as well as the ethical, or moral principals of the great controversy, and they clearly distinguished between the powers which congress had a right to exercise under the constitution, and the powers which belong to the states, and they devoted their lives to the destruction of slavery by every means which they could lawfully

employ. They begun by demanding the abolition to slavery in the District of Columbia, in the territories of the United States, in all the national forts, arsenals and dock yards, where without question the extreme jurisdiction belonged to congress. They asked congress (under its constitutional authority to regulate commerce between the several states) to prohibit the internal slave trade; and they prayed that our ships sailing on the high seas should not be permitted by the government to carry slaves as a part of their cargo under the flag of the United States, and outside of the local jurisdiction that held them in bondage. They denied that a man should aid in executing any law whose enforcement did violence to his conscience, and trampled under foot the Divine commands. Hence they would not assist in the surrender of fugitive slaves.

"The party was small in number," says Mr. Blaine in his "Twenty Years In Congress," but its membership was "distinguished for intellectual ability, for high character, for pure philanthropy, for unquailing courage, both moral and physical, and for a controversial talent which have never been excelled in the history of moral reforms." It would not be practicable to give the names of all who were conspicuous in this great struggle, but mention will be made of James G. Birney, Benjamin Lundy, Arthur Tappan of the brothers Lovejoy, Gerritt Smith, John G. Whittier, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Gamaliel Bailey and Frederick Douglass. In the early days of this agitation, continues Mr. Blaine, "the Abolitionists were a prescribed and persecuted class, denounced with unsparing severity by both the great po-

litical parties, condemned by many of the leading churches, libelled in the public press and maltreated by furious mobs. In no part of the country did they constitute more than a handful of the population, but they worked against every discouragement with a zeal and firmness which bespoke intensity of conviction. Very few even in the free states at that time were willing to become identified with the cause of the Abolitionists."

As J. G. Blaine says, it required a large amount of moral courage to join the ranks of that despised and persecuted party sixty years ago. To Benjamin Lundy belongs the honor of having been the first person in the United States, who devoted all his energies in the endeavor to create a public sentiment that would free the bondmen from their chains. He was of Quaker parentage, born on a farm in New Jersey in 1789 and learned the trade of a saddler and harness maker. Without a robust constitution, without great talents for either speaking or writing and with but a limited education he had an intense abhorrence for human slavery, and a sublime faith that its strong battlements could be overthrown by the power of truth. When living at St. Clairsville, Ohio in 1815 he organized an Anti-Slavery association and from that time forward devoted his life and fortune to advance the cause of emancipation. William Lloyd Garrison who was born in Massachusetts in 1805, became a partner of Lundy in the publication of his Anti-Slavery paper in Baltimore. He was a man of more commanding talents than Lundy, being an unusually forcible writer and a fluent speaker. He denounced the constitution of the United States, which required the



surrender of fugitive slaves, as "A league with hell and a covenant with death." On that account he would neither vote nor hold office under it. He never acted with the great body of Abolitionists who formed the Liberty Party which was afterwards merged into the Republican Party.

Petitions for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and the internal slave trade were frequently presented in congress after the year 1836 by different members, and particularly by John Quincy Adams, who had been President of the United States and was then a member of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts. He was not in sympathy with the Abolitionists but believed in the right of the people to petition their government for redress of grievances, a right which no king had ever denied to his subjects. Notwithstanding the advocacy of the right of petition by this distinguished man, a rule was adopted by which Anti-Slavery petitions were laid on the table, without being read or referred.

In the year 1831 some Anti-Slavery meetings were held in Terrytown, which were addressed by Dr. Horton and Eben Terry, both speakers holding that slavery was wrong and ought to be immediately abolished. Five years later the subject was warmly discussed in public meetings throughout the county and particularly in the townships of Pike, Wyalusing and Asylum, the latter then comprising the territory which now constitutes the three townships of Asylum, Terry and Wilmot.

Anti-Slavery meetings were frequently held and generally well attended in the church at Merryall and in most of the school houses throughout the townships

afore mentioned. The injustice of slavery to the enslaved, the cruelties of the masters, the injury to free labor and the certain displeasures of Almighty God unless the great national sin was repented of and put away, were dwelt upon by the speakers (mostly residents of the county) with great earnestness and effect. "Abolitionist" was a term of contumely and contempt, and here as in other places it required great moral courage for a person to announce that he was in favor of the immediate emancipation of the slaves. Many who believed that slavery was wrong and desired its removal hesitated about incurring the obloquy, which they knew they were sure to receive by joining the Anti-Slavery movement. Abolitionists were called "fanatics," "incendiaries," "monomaniacs" and people with but one idea. If a speaker quoted the Declaration of Independence that all men were created equal, he was quite sure to be interrupted with the question: "Would you have your daughter marry a negro?" At that period with but few exceptions, the churches, pulpits, newspaper press, colleges, chambers of commerce and political conventions in the free as well as in the slave states, denounced the discussion of the subject of slavery, censured the Abolitionists for thus disturbing the peace and harmony of the country, and demanded that an immediate stop should be put to further agitation.

The Wyalusing Society was organized in 1837, its first president being John McKinney, who had a store in Merryall, and its first secretary Justus Lewis, one of the most prominent and respectable citizens in the township. The Bradford County Anti-Slavery Society was orga-

nized soon after, Deacon Giles N. DeWolf being its first president and Deacon Charles Stevens its first secretary. Among the earlier and most active Abolitionists, when the name Abolitionist was a term of reproach, were the following who were residents of Asylum township: Dr. Geo. F. Horton, Geo. Gamble, Thomas Ingham, Francis Viall, J. R. Emery, Jeremiah Kilmer, James Gamble, Nathaniel N. Gamble, John K. Gamble and J. W. Ingham. The following were residents of Wyalusing: Justus Lewis, Capt. John Keeler, Milton Lewis, Elisha Lewis, Isaac G. Palmer, John McKinney, Joseph Ingham and Nelson Atwood. The following were residents of Herrick: Isaac Camp, Clark Camp, Charles Overpeck, Abel Bolles and William Gamble. The following were residents of Pike: Deacon Giles N. DeWolf, Capt. Isaac Nichols and James DeWolf. The following of Wysox: Abner Hinman and Daniel Colbaugh. In Towanda William Watkins and Henry Booth were staunch Abolitionists but their law practice required so much of their time they were not active in the cause. John Geiger, the gunsmith, was also an Abolitionist but was a modest man and did not make himself prominent. Miles Carter, the grocery man and Solomon Cooper (the colored barber) were not residents of Towanda when the Anti-Slavery movement first took its rise, but when they came they took an active part. In Burlington the two most prominent Abolitionists were Benjamin Stevens and Zephaniah Lane. There were others in the county whose names cannot now be recalled.

In the winter of 1839 in pursuance of a call a Anti-Slavery meeting assembled in the court house at Towan-

da. Soon after the meeting was organized 40 or 50 of the town residents apparently of the rowdy class came in together and instead of taking seats, of which there were an abundance, remained standing in a body near the door. The meeting was opened with prayer by Deacon Giles N. DeWolf. While the prayer was going on, the rowdies who had provided themselves with a crooked stick and placed it on the floor kept it moving and rolling with their feet. It could be rolled with their feet with scarcely any movement of their legs and made a noise very annoying and apparently as mysterious as the spiritual rappings of the Fox family. When the prayer was ended the president stated that Mr. Chase, the speaker who had been expected from Philadelphia was present and would address the meeting. Then the customary calls were made for "Chase," "Chase," "Chase" from the Anti-Slavery people, but the disturbers of the meeting commenced shouting "yes, Chase him out!" "Chase him out of the house!" Mr. Chase arose and attempted to speak but the noise and uproar increased so he could not be heard and he sat down.

Presently a new idea entered the heads of the rioters and they commenced calling for "John Carter," a colored resident of the town, who with several others of his race had modestly taken a back seat in the vicinity of the mob. John who knew them well and believed they had come there to make disturbance and break up the meeting did not respond to their call. Thereupon they seized hold of him, dragged him from his seat, stood him on a chair and told him to "go ahead." Forced to speak against his will, John commenced by saying that he had

not expected to be called upon, was unprepared and at any rate could not be expected to fill the place of a good speaker like Mr. Chase. He then to the surprise and chagrin of those who had got him up, commenced making a good Abolition speech, but was not allowed to go on. They had not come there to hear Abolition speeches and they did not intend to. "That will do!" cried one. "Nuff said!" exclaimed another. "Get down!" yelled the third. John, who had got warmed up to his work, did not instantly obey their command and the chair was kicked from under him. He fell to the floor, not much hurt, but badly scared. After yelling and howling awhile they cried, "Fetch on the fruit!" and accordingly a basket of rotten apples was brought from the rear and they commenced throwing them first at officers of the meeting, then at Mr. Chase and the other Abolitionists present. Had they been practiced baseball pitchers they could hardly have thrown straighter. Scarcely a man was neglected or missed. I was hit square in the face, said Mr. Gamble afterwards, but did not feel at all indignant, for I thought they were helping our cause along. "Persecution makes converts, the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." Before the decayed fruit was all gone they commenced throwing at the candles and soon had them all extinguished and the room in Egyptian darkness. Then with Indian whoops and unearthly yells they hurried down stairs and out of doors. Some of the candles were re-lit, but believing that the mob would again return to disturb the meeting, if an attempt were made to go on, they concluded to adjourn.

Some of them expected that more rotten apples and possibly brick-bats would be hurled at them as they came out of the building, but they were not further molested, no one was to be seen. The rioters had undoubtedly gone into the nearest groggery to boast of their exploits and take something to increase their valor for another attack. Two newspapers were printed in the village at that time, but it is an astonishing fact that no more mention was ever made of the meeting in either of them, than if it had never taken place. The reason is obvious. The publishers were in sympathy with the rioters, had probably given them private encouragement, and of course did not like to censure their unlawful acts. On the other hand they did not want to justify or defend them, less they might lose a few subscribers, so they said nothing. One of the histories of Bradford county says that David Wilmot was present at the aforesaid meeting and made a speech against the Abolitionists, but not counseling the violence resorted to by which the meeting was broken up. I think that is a mistake. My account was received from my father, Thomas Ingham and George Gamble who were present at the meeting and I am sure they did not mention Wilmot's name which they would have been likely to do had he been there. Probably expecting the meeting would be broken up, he was shrewd enough to keep away.

The following winter the friends of liberty called another meeting to be held in the same place in the daytime. The former meeting had been held in the evening, and it was thought that a day meeting would be less likely to be disturbed by the pro-slavery element. When

my father and I arrived at the place appointed we found a little crowd of friends standing outside the building and laboring under considerable excitement. They said the court room was locked, and that the sheriff who lived in the basement had refused them the key— saying that his wife had it and that he did not think she would let him or anybody else have it for the purpose of holding an Abolition meeting. They had been to the county commissioners, who were supposed to have control of the court house and had been told that the building had cost a good deal of money and they did not want to have it torn down or burned by a mob. While our people were standing around the court house debating what to do, I went into Bartlett's tavern. Very soon after a man came in and said: "The Abolitionists are thicker down around the court house than bees in —." The place he mentioned is believed by some to be located in a warm climate and by others to have no existence at all. The proprietor of the tavern said slavery was a State institution with which we had no right to interfere, that as there were no slaves in Pennsylvania there was nothing we could do, that the Abolitionists were crazy and did not know any more about the compromises of the constitution and of our obligations under it "than that boy" (pointing towards me.) Being thus introduced, I felt it my duty to say that the constitution of the United States gave to congress the right "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" over the District of Columbia and the territories of the United States. The tavern keeper was a little disconcerted at first but soon rallied and said: "There, what did I tell you." I then went into

the Eagle hotel where I saw our friends congregating. The two speakers who had been expected, Ralph B. Little, a young lawyer and Rev. Albert L. Post, both of Montrose, Susquehanna county were there.

David Wilmot of Proviso fame came in. At that time he was the county leader of the Democratic party and had no fellowship with Abolitionists and no desire for restricting slavery. He came in not to encourage and assist the friends of the slaves by his presence and words but to discourage and oppose. He soon got into an argument with Mr. Little in regard to the power of congress over slavery in the District of Columbia, declaring that congress could not abolish slavery there except in violation of the understanding with Virginia and Maryland, the states by whom the District was ceded.

An influential member of the Whig party (I think Ellhanan Smith) had either from a sense of justice, or to make capital for his party obtained a large number of Whigs in the village to sign a petition to the county commissioners, asking them to let us have the use of the court house to hold our meeting. The petition was shown to Mr. Wilmot and he was asked to circulate a similar one among the Democrats. He positively declined, saying that he had not influence enough to get a single Democrat to sign such a petition. It is but just, however, to say that after he had served in congress and seen the despotic rule of the slave power and its determination to extend and perpetuate slavery by obtaining new territory from Mexico, he changed his view and said this: "Dr. Horton and the early Abolitionists were emphatically right about slavery and we did not know it."



There were several churches in the place and the trustees of all of them were applied to and the money tendered for the use of their buildings, but the applications were declined. Mr. Coe, proprietor of the Eagle hotel, very generously offered us the use of his parlor to hold our meeting, but it was considered too small to hold the people who desired to attend. The weather was very pleasant and extremely warm for winter and a Mr. Thomas, a farmer who lived in Wysox where Robert Laning now resides, said he had a good clean comfortable barn in which he could soon place some board seats and where we could hold our meeting in welcome. It was but a mile distant, the sleighing was good and the river could be crossed on the ice. It was decided to go. We found the barn as Mr. Thomas had stated and it was but a moment's work to carry in boards and make seats.

A very respectable congregation soon gathered in, the meeting was organized and the speaking commenced. Elder Post showed that the enormous wickedness of slavery could not be justified from the Bible, although slave holders and their apologists had endeavored to do so, that slavery was as John Wesley had said, "the sum of all villainies," that it was a national sin which our nation must repent of and put away, or the Almighty would punish it with awful calamities. Mr. Little showed that congress had established slavery in the District of Columbia, that it could not exist there a single day without its authority, that congress had the constitutional right to abolish it, and that the people were responsible for the neglect of their representatives in failing to abolish it. He said that congress had exclusive jurisdiction over

the territories of the United States and could and should prevent the pollution of their free soil by slavery. Mr. Post and Mr. Little acquitted themselves well and gave excellent satisfaction to the Anti-Slavery part of the audience.

But it is probable that the most eloquent and impassioned speech ever made in a barn was made by a Methodist preacher named Smith. His speech was volunteered. His name was not on the bills, because he was a stranger who had just come on the circuit and our friends had not invited him because they did not know he was "one of themselves" and a "host in himself." In answering the objection that we could do nothing for slaves, because they were held under State laws with which we had no right to interfere and because their masters having become accustomed to a life of indolence and ease would never give them up, he said: "Archimedes, the great geometrician and inventor of war machines, declared that if he only had a hold in the heavens, where unto he could affix a lever, he could move the world." "The Christian has that hold"; he exclaimed. "What the great inventor lacked, the Christian has got. He has that 'hold in the heavens' and the power of Almighty God to assist him at the long end of the lever. The strongholds of paganism fell before the preaching of the gospel, the shackles of the slaves will be broken by the prayers of the saints and the power of moral suasion." He was only partly right. Moral suasion and the moral suasion of the ballot box created a public sentiment in the free State which elected an Anti-Slavery president. The slave states, because they could no longer control

the government, rebelled against its authority and levied war upon it. They risked slavery on the struggle and lost.

The Rev. George Printz who had been installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Merryall in 1832, was an avowed colonizationist and from the first had endeavored to prevent the agitation of the slavery question, believing it would divide the churches and endanger the union of the states. In person he was tall, straight as an arrow with dark complexion, dark hair and eyes. He was very industrious, always having a good garden which he cultivated with his own hands and some times assisted his neighbors in their haying and harvesting. He was well educated and his reasoning powers were good, but his oratory was poor. His voice though strong was not agreeable. He was not fluent in speech and usually wrote his sermons which were read as if suffering bodily pain, frequently shrugging his shoulders and drawing his face out of shape. Evidently, nature had never intended him for a public speaker, he had mistaken his calling. There had been several debates on the subject of slavery held in the Wyalusing school house which until recently stood back of the cemetery, in which Dr. Horton, C. F. Welles, Jr., Isaiah Bartley and others participated, and it was understood that Mr. Printz was willing to take a part in a debate on the question, "Is the Colonization Society better calculated to remove slavery from the United States than the Abolition Society?"

Accordingly a debate was arranged which took place in the school house aforementioned in the winter of

1840, George Gamble, a prominent Abolitionist and an excellent debater had come to the meeting expecting to take a part, but was ruled out by the colonizationists, on the ground of an agreement that the speakers should all be residents of Asylum and Wyalusing townships. As Mr. Gamble had recently moved from Asylum into Wyoming county, he was much to his disappointment debarred from speaking. His son, John K. an exceedingly intelligent young man, who was teaching a writing school in the schoolhouse and whose fine specimens of penmanship framed under glass adorned the walls was desirous to take a part, but was refused because he had not been long enough in the place to gain a residence. Your lecturer went prepared to speak, if called upon, but did not much expect to get a chance in, as he was under 18 years of age and there were enough older and abler speakers. Just before the debate was about to open, Dr. Scofield came to him and said there was a speaker lacking on the Abolition side and asked whether he could take a part. The reply was yes, if it is agreeable to all parties. The doctor said he had spoken to them and it was. The judges who occupied the pulpit were William Terry, Sr. of Terrytown, Wm. Camp, Sr. of Camptown and Chester Wells of Spring Hill. Mr. Terry presided.

Mr. Printz opened the debate. He said that American slavery was a moral and political evil, which it was desirable to have removed, but it was not a sin, that the Southern people would never consent to free their slaves and have them remain in this country, that many, if not all of them, were willing to emancipate their slaves as fast as means could be provided for their removal to Af-

rica the home of their ancestors. The slaves were willing to go, the masters were willing to send them and all that was necessary to remove this great evil from our country was for the people without regard to party or creed to join heart and hand in this great benevolent and Christian work of colonization. He gave a glowing account of the prosperity of the colony of Liberia, the richness of the soil, the variety and value of its productions and its possibilities in the future. Africa was an immense continent producing besides gold, diamonds and ivory valuable timber trees such as mahogany, rosewood, ebony, canewood and a great variety of dye woods. He dwelt on the commercial advantage it would be to our country to have a prosperous colony on the western coast of Africa to trade with the natives and obtain their valuable products. But last and most important, colonization would be the means of civilizing and christianizing Africa. The American slaves were mostly Christians and many of them would no doubt become missionaries to the heathen tribes in the interior and white missionaries would go with them to assist in the work of evangelization. His speech, like his sermons, was mostly written and read.

Much to his surprise, J. W. Ingham's name was called next not that he was considered a match for Mr. Printz but (as he always supposed) they wanted to keep their best speakers for the last and Dr. Horton desired to speak after C. F. Welles, Jr. whom he feared more than any other speaker on the Colonization side. Mr. Ingham commenced his address with a little preface when Mr. Printz arose and said: "I call the young gentleman

to order, he is not speaking to the question and as there are a number of speakers to be heard it will be very late before we get through." When he sat down, Mr. Ingham addressing the judge said: "I acknowledge that I had not got quite to the question but if allowed to go on will proceed directly to the point." No objection being made, he then quoted from the last census table of the United States showing the annual increase of the slave population was 60,000 and that to remove slavery from this country, that number at least must be transported every year to Africa. He showed from the published reports of the Colonization Society that during the 20 years it had been in existence, it had only colonized about 4,000 persons, many of these being free negroes from the free states. Taking from the Society's reports the cost per head of colonizing these 4,000 persons, we computed the cost of colonizing 60,000 a year, making an immense number which must be added the cost of arms to defend themselves against the natives and slave traders, and a year's provisions to support them until they could raise crops for their own sustenance.

Here Mr. Printz arose and said: "I must correct the young gentleman it only requires six months' provisions to support the colonists in Liberia until they can become self supporting." Well, continued Mr. Ingham, accepting the correction to be valid, the cost of the Colonization Society nor any other society could endure it for a single year, to say nothing about the unknown number of years it would require to remove slavery by the slow process of merely colonizing the yearly increase. If the slave owners follow the dictates of self interest, they would only

manumit their older slaves who would soon be past the period of profitable labor and retain the young and vigorous of both sexes, so that population would not be diminished and slavery never removed by merely colonizing the increase.

C. F. Welles, Jr. followed. In person he was a man of fine presence, rather above the common size and at that time not corpulent. As a public speaker, he had a good voice with excellent articulation. As a debater, he was courteous, witty, shrewd and adroit. He was never dull and prosy, his speeches were interesting even to those who did not agree with him. He commenced by saying he would not waste his time in replying to the young gentleman who had preceded him as he "had answered himself as went along." He said in part, that by whatever light slavery might be viewed, whether as sin or a political evil, America was not responsible for its existence. It had been forced upon the colonies by Great Britain and to her alone the name must be ascribed. Many of the colonial legislatures had more than once prohibited the introduction of slaves within their limits but their prohibitory laws had always been vetoed by the king or abrogated by parliament. The institution was with us and the all important question was how to remove it with the least danger and in a constitutional manner. He agreed with Mr. Printz that the southern people would never consent to free their slaves and have them remain in this country, and he did not believe that the majority of the northern people would agree to it any sooner than the southern. The negro race although able bodied was inferior to the Caucasian in intellectual en-

dowments and naturally averse to labor. The slaves in the United States were lazy and would not work except under compulsion. Indolence had been bred into them for countless ages by their ancestors in Africa who lived in idleness, poverty and degradation. If set free in this country, they would refuse to work and would live by appropriating other peoples' property. Many of them would come north to seek their Abolition friends whom they had been told were instrumental in obtaining their freedom, and whom they vainly supposed would be happy to see them, give them a generous support and perhaps marry them to their sons and daughters. It would not be long after emancipation took place before all our jails and prisons be full of black criminals and in the south a race war would begin which would not end until the negroes were all exterminated. The only feasible method of removing slavery was by colonization.

The next speaker was Justus Lewis. His address was carefully written and read from manuscript, which has fortunately been preserved and through the kindness of the Rev. M. L. Cook and his mother, Mrs. Adelia Cook and Mrs. Kennedy, I am enabled to quote from it verbatim as follows: "We fully recognize the sovereignty of each state to 'legislate exclusively on the subject of slavery,' we concede that congress under the present compact has 'no right to interfere with slavery in the states'; but we maintain that congress has a right and is solemnly bound to suppress the domestic slave trade between the several states and to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and in those portions of our common territories which the constitution has placed under



the exclusive jurisdiction of congress. We maintain that the highest obligations are resting on the people of the free states to remove slavery by moral and political action as presented by the constitution of the United States.' To show the terrible crime of slavery he quoted from the laws of several slave states, particularly from Louisiana which read as follows: "A slave is one who is in the power of his master to whom he belongs. The master may sell him, dispose of his person, his industry, his labor. He can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire anything but what must belong to his master." In answer to the assertion that negroes will not work except under the compulsion of the task, he showed from official records, that with the exception of Great Britain and Russia, the trade of the United States with Hayti was greater at that time than with any other country in the world. He said: "It thus appears that of all the countries with which we have commercial relations (with but two exceptions), the one inhabited by free negroes buys the most from us and sells the most to us. Surely this is a strange result from people who won't work and for a country whose laws forbid the lash." In regard to the claim that the Colonization Society would remove slavery, he said: "The Colonization Society does not aim to do anything but remove the free blacks to Africa. They utterly disclaim all attempts to interfere with slavery. The free blacks in the slave states are an eye sore to the slave holders. They tend to make the slaves uneasy and discontented, when they see those of their own color enjoying freedom, and the slave holders want them removed out of their midst. He said that the pastor of the church

at Merryall had once favored a resolution of the Susquehanna Presbytery which declared that the discussion of the subject was "unjust, unscriptural and pernicious." He was glad his pastor had since then changed his mind and was now willing to discuss it publicly in a friendly Christian spirit. In conclusion, he relied on free discussion, moral reason and the power of public opinion to remove the loathsome leprosy of slavery. This is an age in which public opinion has snatched the scepter from kings and senates. It called for the abolition of the slave trade and the traffic in human flesh, which for centuries had been encouraged and protected by law, was declared to be piracy. Our measures are only the opposition of moral purity and moral corruption, the destruction of error by the potency of truth, the overthrow of prejudice by the power of love and the abolition of slavery by the spirit of repentance. We shall enlist the pulpit and the press in the cause of the suffering. We may be personally defeated, but our principals never. Truth, Justice, Reason and Humanity will triumph.

Dr. Scofield responded to the call of his name in a short speech which differed from the other colonization speeches in his statement that in addition to the negro race having a black skin, flat noses, thick lips and matted hair, they had a peculiar smell, especially when perspiring, which though not disagreeable to each other was very offensive to white people and if they were obliged to inhale the disagreeable odor for any considerable length of time it would surely make them sick. That white men never could stand it to work by the side of negroes in field or factory.

Nathan B. Harrison, who was teaching school in Wyalusing that winter, replied to Dr. Scofield. He said that the offensive odor described by the last speaker was caused altogether and entirely by the habitual use of tobacco and the neglect of proper cleanliness, that the same sickening scent emanated from some white people who continually used the filthy weed and never used a bathtub; he had worked, eaten and slept with negro men who did not use tobacco and kept themselves and their clothes clean and they were as inodorous as anybody. To show that Liberia was not the Utopia on the dark continent, or the base for a grand missionary station, as represented by colonizationists, he read a letter from a newspaper correspondent resident in Liberia describing an attack by the natives on a fort the Liberians had built for protection. Their charge on our works, said the correspondent was quickly repulsed by our deadly fire and when the naked savages turned to run we peppered their hams well with buck-shot.

Lewis Mann for a short time a resident of Wyalusing spoke next. He was a tall, fine looking man, apparently about 25 years of age, well educated and had had excellent opportunities for observation, but his speech was a disappointment to his friends. He commenced by saying that the Abolitionists were practicing a system of duplicity. Publicly professing their purpose to use only moral means to abolish slavery, they really intended to incite a slave insurrection with its awful consequences of blood and carnage, in comparison with which Nat. Turner's insurrection in Virginia and the horrors of St. Domingo would be as nothing. The literature which they sent

South in the mails was not intended to convert the masters, but to incite the slaves and produce a general uprising. Dr. Horton here interposed the question: "Have you any evidence of this?" "Certainly," replied Mr. Mann. I have seen some of the most prominent Abolitionists in the country come to my father's house and he and they would sit down, put their heads together and confer for hours in low tones and whisper about their secret plans, he waved his hand and nodded his head as if he had overheard things which were too horrible to relate. "I call the gentleman to order," said Dr. Horton. "What for?" asked Mr. Mann, "you are reflecting on the character of a good man," replied Dr. Horton. On the character of whom? Of John Mann of Mannington. Oh no, my dear sir! I would not do that, he is my father! There was a faint attempt to laugh, but every one in the house saw that he was either telling an untruth, or was injuring the character of his father.

Dr. Horton's speech was probably one of the best ever delivered in that school house by anybody. He was a talented man well read in all the public questions of the time and particularly well informed on the subject of slavery which he had studied and lectured upon for several years before. He did not have the rich sonorous voice of Henry Clay, the smooth musical voice of David Wilmot, or the clear silver tongue of Wendell Phillips, but his voice was fairly good with considerable compass, full of intense earnestness and candor. No one could listen to him without believing that he was thoroughly sincere and devoted to the cause he advocated. His discourses were never dry, always logical and when he got

warmed up with his subject he was truly eloquent. His oratory was of the Demosthenes style, forcible, fiery, vehement. He never used the weapons of ridicule, irony or sarcasm, not because he could not have done so had he thought proper, but because he desired to convince and convert his hearers with candid arguments addressed to their reason and common sense. He never tried to be humorous, or told stories to cause a laugh, like most political orators, for the reason that he considered the subject of slavery too serious for jesting or laughter. It would be impossible to give even a fair synopsis of his speech on that occasion, as he went over a great deal of ground and replied to the speakers on the colonization side. The tenor of his argument was the inalienable right of all men without distinction of race, color or condition to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the barbarism, injustice and sinfulness of slavery and the danger to our country from its continuance. He declared that immediate emancipation was safe and practicable, that it was always safe to do right, that the experiment had been tried in the British and West India Islands, that in the two islands of Bermuda and Antigua, where emancipation was immediate, there was greater prosperity than in the island of Jamaica where the apprenticeship system was adopted and emancipation was gradual. In answer to the argument that the slaves if freed would flock to the free states, he said they had the same love of home that white people had, they liked a warm climate and when paid for their labor there was no more danger of their coming North in any great numbers than of white people going South, that their labor was needed where

they were and the offer of wages would keep them there. He said that emancipation would be a benefit to the slave owners and all the people in the South, that slavery was an incubus, which was retarding the prosperity of the states where it existed, keeping them behind the free states in population, wealth, education and everything desirable in a nation that slave states settled at the same time and with superior advantages of climate, soil and productions had fallen behind the free states from no other cause than the withering cause of slavery.

He made a statement which he said that in case it was disputed, he could prove by documentary evidence. Here he was interrupted by John Hollenback who said: "Fetch on your documents, Doctor!" C. F. Welles, Jr. arose and said he believed Mr. Hollenback was too much of a gentleman to interrupt a speaker unnecessarily, that he had no doubt Dr. Horton had the documents or he would not say so. "Who are you?" exclaimed Hollenback who feel yourself competent to admonish me! The Doctor said he had the documents at home and would bring them here anytime that was desirable. In replying to something Dr. Scofield had said which was not complimentary to the Anti-Slavery Society, he said he had understood that the Doctor before settling here had joined the Anti-Slavery Society in Susquehanna county and had never withdrawn from it, therefore he considered him a brother in a three-fold sense, brother by the common ties of humanity, brother by the pill bags and brother Abolitionist. The time of the speaker had been limited at the beginning of the debate and before Dr. Horton had concluded, Mr. Printz arose and said: "Doctor, your time,

is up," and the Doctor immediately sat down. "Not so!" exclaimed Nathan Harrison in a loud voice, others looked at their watches and said the Doctor had about four minutes left. "I beg pardon," said Mr. Printz, "I was mistaken." Here the debate closed. The most notable thing about it was the apparent nervousness of Mr. Printz and his impatience in listening to the speakers of his opponents. Two of the judges decided in favor of Colonization and one for Abolition.

The succeeding historical events must be passed over briefly as I have wearied you too much already. Martin VanBuren was defeated for re-election in 1840 by General Harrison. The Liberty, or Abolition party made its first appearance that year and polled nearly 7,000 votes for James G. Birney for President. The presidential campaign of 1840 had been unusually hot and excited but that of 1844 was hotter and more fiercely contested. Martin VanBuren was the most prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination but was cast aside by the slave-holding interest because he was opposed to the annexation of Texas and James K. Polk was nominated. Henry Clay was the candidate of the Whig party. He announced that he was opposed to the annexation of Texas but qualified his opposition by saying that he would be glad to see it annexed without war, without disunion and with the common consent of the people. The Liberty party candidate was James G. Birney. A few days before election the Whigs (of the vicinity) held a meeting in Sugar Run which was addressed by Charles F. Welles, Sr. and was attended by William Terry, Sr., George Terry and others of Terrytown. Mr. Welles was

a fine speaker although it was not generally known as he had seldom made political speeches. He appealed strongly to the Abolitionists present to vote for Henry Clay to prevent the annexation of Texas, which if consummated he declared would so strengthen the slave power as to make emancipation for ever impossible. Gideon Fitch of Sugar Run made a speech and during its delivery, paused and said: "I don't know as I am grammatical!" "Never mind," said Mr. Welles, "you are emphatical which is better."

James K. Polk was elected over Henry Clay by a small majority he received in the state of New York, which that year was the decisive point and turned the scale in his favor. James G. Birney's vote was increased from 7,000 in 1840 to 60,000 in 1844. Sixteen of them being cast for him in Asylum township and not less than 200 in the county. When a large territory was acquired from Mexico at the close of the war, David Wilmot whose feelings towards Slavery had greatly changed since 1839, offered in congress his famous "Proviso," which passed the House but failed in the Senate. In 1848 Martin VanBuren who professed to be in favor of excluding slavery from the territories, was nominated as the Free-Soil candidate for President and received most of the Abolition votes, although Gerritt Smith was the Liberty party candidate. Mr. VanBuren received enough Democratic votes to defeat General Cass, the Democratic candidate, which no doubt was his main object in running, as he afterwards went back to the Democratic party and supported all its measures.

The infamous Fugitive Slave law which made the free



states a cruel hunting ground for slave holders whose "chattels" had disappeared and required every person when called upon to assist in arresting fugitive slaves, was passed in 1850 and then commenced the era of slave hunting amidst exciting scenes and sometimes bloodshed. In 1852 Franklin Pierce was the Democratic candidate for President, Gen. Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate and John P. Hale, the candidate of the Free Soilers and Abolitionists. Pierce was the favorite of the slave interest and was elected. The slave power which had full control of the government and having obtained all the benefit it could derive from the Missouri Compromise, repealed it in 1854 in order to get slavery north of the Compromise line and make Kansas and Nebraska slave states.

The "popular sovereignty" bill for organizing the territory of Kansas which was passed in 1854, gave to the first settlers the power to decide for themselves whether they would have slavery in it or not. It might have been known that the right of deciding such a momentous question by the first residents, would cause the strife and bloodshed, which it did. At the first territorial election, the free state residents outnumbered the pro-slavery residents two to one, but on the day before election a small army of Missourians came in, took possession of the polls, elected the pro-slavery candidates for the territorial legislature and the next day returned home to Missouri. This fraudulent legislature, elected by non-residents assembled and passed laws establishing slavery in the territory and making it a death penalty to assist slaves to escape. President Pierce and President Buchanan, his successor,

recognized these bogus laws as legal and endeavored to enforce them upon the people but the free state residents among whom was Old John Brown deprived of their rights at the polls, maltreated by roving bands of Missouri border ruffians, arose in their might and by force of arms, drove out the roving hordes banditti from Missouri and South Carolina and made Kansas a free state.

In 1856 James Buchanan was the presidential candidate of the Democratic party and John C. Fremont of the Republican party which had been formed by the union of the Liberty party, the Free Soil Democrats and the great body of the Whigs in the free states. The Republicans carried 11 states with 114 electoral votes but James Buchanan, a favorite servant of the South was elected. Not much more needs to be said I have kept you too long already. Abraham Lincoln was elected President by the Republican party in 1860. The fairness of his election was not disputed, but 11 slave states arose in rebellion and levied war for four years against the government of the United States in order that they might established a great slave holding confederacy in which the accursed institution would be secure, supreme, perpetual. Their soldiers fought bravely and well in a bad cause. They risked everything for slavery in the wager of battle and lost. It is believed that the people of the South are now as loyal to the union as the people of the North and the West, and that the star spangled banner floats over a united country, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

## *Residents At County Organization.*

ARRANGED BY LIBRARIAN C. F. HEVERLY.



THE taxable inhabitants (all males 21 years old and over and females owning property) at the organization of Bradford county (1812-'13) as ascertained from assessment rolls, voting lists and other sources were as follows:

### *Wyalusing*

**Including Tuscarora, Wilmot, Terry and Parts of Asylum and Standing Stone.**

Benjamin Ackley	Ebenezer Lewis
Lloyd Ackley	Jeremiah Lewis
Ambrose Allen	John Lewis
James Anderson	Justus Lewis
Roswell Babcock	Benj Marsh
Seymour Beeman	Eliphalet Marsh
Stephen Beeman	Sidney Marsh
Ebenezer Bigsby	Simeon Marsh
Eli Billings	Sylvanus Marsh
Joseph Black	Widow Marsh
Linas Brister	Andrew Merritt
Allen Brown	Daniel Merritt
Daniel Brown	Gilbert Merritt
Charles Brown	John Miller
Humphrey Brown	Lydia Oviatt
Jabez Brown	Alexander Park
Israel Buck	Joseph Preston
Elijah Camp	Cornelius Quick
Job Camp	James Quick
William Camp	Abraham Reeder
James Carr	Nathaniel Sabin

Stephen Charlot  
Edward Cogswell  
Elisha Cogswell  
Julius Cogswell  
William Crawford  
Dyer Crocker  
Isaac Custard  
William Custard  
William Dalton  
Daniel Dodge  
Edmond Dodge  
Oliver W. Dodge  
John Elliott  
Joseph Elliott  
John Gamble  
John Gamble, Jr.  
Justus Gaylord  
Lud Gaylord  
Timothy Gaylord  
Oliver Gilbert  
Samuel Gilbert  
Elihu Hall  
George Hall  
Abraham Hess  
Jacob Hoff  
Jacob Hoff, Jr.  
John Hoff  
John Hollenback  
Charles Honet  
Ebenezer Horton  
John Horton  
Benj. Hurlbut  
Moses Hurlbut  
John Ingham  
Jonas Ingham  
Jonas Ingham, Jr.  
Joseph Ingham

Nathan Scovell, Jr.  
Walter Seymour  
David Sharrick  
John Sharts  
Darius Shumway  
Reuben Shumway  
Michael Smith  
Benj. Stalford  
John Stalford  
Joseph Stalford  
Albengce Stevens  
Raphael Stone  
Samuel Sturdevant  
John Taylor  
Jonathan Terry  
Joshua Terry  
Nathan Terry  
Nathaniel Terry  
Uriah Terry  
William Terry  
Joseph Thompson  
Thos. Updegrove  
Anthony Vanderpool  
Anthony Vanderpool, Jr.  
Peter Vanderpool  
Richard Vanderpool  
Samuel Vanderpool  
William Vanderpool  
Amos Vargason  
Ezekiel Vargason  
Elias Vaughn  
Justus Vaughn  
Shubal Vincent  
Hiram Ward  
Amasa Wells  
Cyrus Wells  
Guy Wells

Nicholas Johnson	Samuel Wells
Richard Johnson	Isaac Wheeler
Alexander Lafevre	Thos. W. Wigton
Anthony Lafevre	William Wigton
Bartholomew Laporte	M. Miner York

### Wysox

Including Parts of Sheshequin, Rome and Standing Stone.

Harry Ailsworth	Truman Johnson
John Alger	William Keeler
Jesse Allen	Abraham Lent
Peter Allen	John Lent
Stephen Allen	Joseph Lent
William Allen	Tobias Lent
Jedediah Atwood	Adrin Manville
John Atwood	Benjamin Martin
Joseph Atwood	Daniel Martin
Lemuel Atwood	Ralph Martin
Sylvester Barns	Ferdinand McDuffee
Gamaliel H. Barstow	Stephen Merithew
Seth T. Barstow	Peter Miller
Richard Beebe	Hiram Mix
Thomas Beebe	Joshua Moger
Joseph Bell	Samuel Moger
Gideon Bennett	Enos Moody
Nathan Bennett	Moses Moody
Wilber Bennett	James Moore
Henry Birney	Harry Morgan
John Birney	Elihu Mott
David Blackman	Jacob Myer
Franklin Blackman	William Myer
Cyrus H. Brookins	Abel Newell
Benjamin Brown	Leb Newton
Daniel Bruster	Chintz Paine
Willard Buck	John Parks
William Buffington	John Parks, Jr.

John Bull	Shepard Patrick
Thomas Bull	Josiah Pierce
Reuben Bumpus	Shepard Pierce
Walter Butler	Joseph M. Piollet
Andrew Cannan	John Post
Matthew Cannan	Peter Post
Edward Cogswell	Zachariah Price
Daniel Coolbaugh	Jacob Primer
Moses Coolbaugh	David Ridgway
Peter Coolbaugh	Robert Ridgway
Samuel Coolbaugh	George Scott
Christopher Cowell	John Shales
Timothy Culver	Caleb Shores
John Dalton	Joshua Shores
William F. Dininger	Nathaniel Shores
Daniel Drake	Samuel Shores
Ebenezer Drake	William Shores
James Drake	Jesse Smith
James Drake, Jr.	Jonas Smith
William Drake	Asa Stevens
Benj. Dresser	Jonathan Stevens
Jacob Dutcher	Josiah Stocking
Sarah Dutcher	Amasa Streator
John Dyer	Jacob Strickland
David Eiklor	Benjamin Stringer
Frederick Eiklor	Catharine Strobe
James Elliott	Henry Strobe
John Elliott	Margaret Strobe
John L. Elliott	Henry Tallady
Joseph Elliott	John Tallady
Thomas Elliott	Elijah Tracy
William Elliott	Peter Tutch
Elnathan Ellis	Ebenezer Tuttle
William Ferguson	Henry Tuttle
Russell Gibbs	Jacob Tuttle
Samuel D. Goff	Joel Tuttle
Isaac Green	Josiah Tuttle

Willard Green  
 John Gordon  
 Silas Gore  
 George Hannis  
 Abner C. Hinman  
 John Hinman  
 John B. Hinman  
 John Holghan  
 Daniel Holley  
 James Holley  
 Gilbert Horton  
 John Horton  
 Smith Horton  
 Lorenzo Hovey  
 William Huyck  
 Peter Johnson

William Tuttle  
 Henry Vankuren  
 David Vargason  
 Isaac Vargason  
 Rufus Vargason  
 David Vought  
 John Vought  
 Abraham Wandle  
 Adonijah Warner  
 Walter Wheeler  
 Elliott Whitney  
 Jacob Wickizer  
 John Wood  
 John Woodburn  
 Moses Woodburn  
 Naphtali Woodburn

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### **Towanda**

**Including Monroe, Albany, Overton and Parts of Asylum and Franklin.**

Amos Acla  
 Benjamin Acla  
 Adonijah Alden  
 Timothy Alden  
 Sarah Alger  
 Isaac Allen  
 Solomon Allen  
 Benjamin Ashley  
 Enos Bailey  
 Ethan Baldwin  
 John Bates  
 Jonathan Benjamin  
 John Benjamin  
 Richard Benjamin  
 Amos Bennett  
 Amos Bennett, Jr.

Gurdon Hewitt  
 Wheaton Hewitt  
 Sartile Holden  
 Stephen Horton  
 Job Irish  
 John E. Kent  
 Frederick Kissell  
 Ephraim Ladd  
 Horatio Ladd  
 Warner Ladd  
 Lemuel Landers  
 John Leavenworth  
 Williams Lee  
 James Lewis  
 Archelaus Luce  
 Eliphalet Mason

Amos Bennett, 3rd	Amos V. Matthews
Benjamin Bennett	William Means
Ozias Bingham	Hezekiah Merritt
David Blanchard	Daniel Miller
Erastus Blunt	Shadrach Miller
George Bowman	Edward Mills
Jacob Bowman	John Mintz
John Bowman	Samuel Needham
Charles Brown	Oliver Newell
Cynthia Carpenter	Abijah Northrup
Elisha Carpenter	James Northrup
Absalom Carr	John Northrup
Edsall Carr	Lemuel Pason
Aaron Carter	Samuel Pellet
Usual Carter	William Pepper
Buckley Chaapel	John Pierce
Samuel Chilson	Burr Ridgway
Ebenezer P. Clark	George Ringer
Eiisha Cole	Jacob Ringer
Solomon Cole	Michael Ringer
Adam Conly	James Roals
Amos Cook	Abner C. Rockwell
Benjamin Coolbaugh	Moses Rowley
William Coolbaugh	Ezra Ruty
William Coolbaugh, Jr.	Ezra Ruty, Jr.
Nathan Coon	Henry Salisbury
Calvin Cranmer	John D. Saunders
Josiah Cranmer	Harmon Schrader
Keturah Cranmer	John Schrader
Noadiah Cranmer	John Schrader, Jr.
Samuel Cranmer	Silas Scovell
James Daugherty	Samuel Seely
Samuel Daugherty	John Simkinson
Richard Davidson	Seneca Simons
Daniel Drake	Harry Spalding
Nathaniel Edsall	Noah Spalding



Peter Edsall	Obadiah Spalding
Isaac Edsworth	William B. Spalding
John Felton	Jabez Squires
William Finch	Rees Stevens
Abiel Foster	Alphonsus C. Stewart
Abraham Foster	Martin Stratton
Isaac Foster	Timothy Stratton
Rufus Foster	Isaac Sutton
Austin Fowler	Eleazer Sweet
Jonathan Fowler	Solomon Tallady, Jr.
Russell Fowler	Daniel Thompson
Abraham Fox	Elias Thompson
John Fox	William Thompson
John Franklin	Jacob Wagner
William French	Moses Walford
William French, Jr.	Jane Watts
Jonathan Frisbie	Charles F. Welles
Nathan Frisbie	Williston West
Daniel Gilbert	Parley White
Moses Gladding	Ananias Whitman
Amos Goff	Solomon Whitman
Humphrey Goff	Daniel Wilcox
Richard Goff	Freeman Wilcox
William Goff	Rowland Wilcox
John Goodwin	Sheffield Wilcox
John Green	Sheffield Wilcox, Jr.
Andrew Gregg	Stephen Wilcox
Ebenezer B. Gregory	Ziba Williams
Ezekiel Griffis	Amasa Withey
Reuben Hale	Jared Woodruff
John Head	Jesse Woodruff
Daniel Heverly	Joshua Wythe
John Heverly	

**Canton**

**Including LeRoy and Parts of Franklin and Granville.**

David Allen	Jesse Morse
Nehemiah Allen	Philip Packard
David Audrus	Abraham Palmer
James Armstrong	Elam Parker
James Armstrong, Jr.	Samuel Parker
Benjamin Babcock	Abraham Parkhurst
Joseph Babcock	Arny Platner
Nathaniel Babcock	Zoroaster Porter
David Bailey	David Pratt
Ezra Bailey	David Pratt, Jr.
Scoville Bailey	Ebenezer Pratt
Smith Bailey	Jesse Roberts
Timothy Bailey	Nathan Roberts
Abel H. Blackman	Elias Rockwell
Luther Banks	Ebenzer Rogers
Charles Butterfield	Roswell R. Rogers
Isaac Chaapel	Zepheniah Rogers
Nathan Clark	Zepheniah Rogers, Jr.
William Clark	Isaac Rundell
Isaac Cole	Samuel Ruttty
William Cole	Benjamin Saxton
John Crandle	Orr Scovell
James C. Crofut	Orr Scovell, Jr.
Seeley Crofut	Henry Segar
Joanna Emmerson	Stephen Sellard
Samuel Everet	Isaac Simons
Elizabeth Granteer	John Smiley
Jacob Granteer	Ezra Spalding
John Granteer	Horace Spalding
Samuel Griffin	William P. Spalding
Isaiah Grover	Jeremiah Smith
Simon Grover	Benjamin Stone
John Haxton	Daniel Stone
Luther Hinman	Nancy Strickland

Hugh Holcomb	Stephen Strickland
Serling Holcomb	Nathan B. Taber
Daniel Ingraham	Reuben M. Taber
James Ingraham	Reuben Tower
Jacob Kingsbury	Aziel Taylor
Aaron Knapp	Jeremiah Taylor
John Knapp	Adam VanValkenburg
John Knapp, Jr.	John Watts
Samuel Knapp	David Way
Benjamin Landon	Charles Wilcox
Ezra Landon	Daniel Wilcox
Laban Landon	Daniel Wilcox, Jr.
Laban Landon, Jr.	Nathan Wilcox
Levi Landon	Samuel Wilcox
Peter Latimer	Noah Wilson
David Lindley	Noah Wilson, Jr.
Augustus Loomis	Oliver Woodward
Henry Mercur	Isaac Wooster
Gurley Marsh	Philo Wooster
Thomas B. Miles	

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### ***Burlington***

**Including West Burlington, Troy and Parts of Granville and North Towanda.**

Amos Abbott	Tilly Leonard
Jeremiah Acker	Daniel Loomis
Adolphus Allen	Ezra Long
Nathaniel Allen	Abisha Marks
Benjamin G. Avery	Jesse Marvin
Eason Bagley	James McDowell
John Bailey	Benjamin McKean
Joshua Bailey	James McKean
Thomas Bailey	John McKean
John Ballard	Robert McKean
Nathan Ballard	Samuel McKean
Nathaniel Ballard	James Merritt

Thomas Ballard  
Churchill Barnes  
Uriah Baxter  
Jesse Beach  
George Bloom  
George Bloom, Jr.  
Joseph Bloom  
James Calkins  
Joel Calkins  
John Calkins  
Moses Calkins  
Zera Calkins  
Cephas Campbell  
David Campbell  
James Campbell  
James Campbell, Jr.  
William Campbell  
Elihu Case  
Reuben Case  
Samuel Case  
Robert Claffin  
John Clark  
William Clark  
Jeremiah Cole  
Samuel Conant  
Francis Cronkrite  
William Cronkrite  
Samuel Davis  
Abraham DeWitt  
Paul DeWitt  
John Dobbins  
William Dobbins  
William Dobbins, Jr.  
Zina Dunbar  
Gustavius Ellsworth  
Jehial Ferris  
John Gamage

Thomas Merritt  
Daniel Miller  
Derrick Miller  
Isaac Miller  
William Millet  
Walter Minthorn  
Oliver Nelson  
William Nichols  
Stephen Palmer  
Hannah Phelps  
John Phelps  
Nathaniel Phelps  
Beriah Pratt  
Calvin Pratt  
Ephraim Pratt  
Elias Pratt  
Gilbert Pratt  
Jedediah Pratt  
William Pratt  
Chester Prouty  
Elijah Prouty  
Benjamin Reynolds  
Charles Reynolds  
Elisha Rich  
David Ross  
John Ross  
Reuben Rowley  
David Rundell  
William Simson  
Benjamin H. Sleeper  
Elihu Smead  
Francis Smead  
Reuben Smead  
Silas Smith  
David Soper  
Levi Soper  
Howard Spalding

Ezra Goddard	Cephas Stratton
Ezra Goddard, Jr.	Joel Stevens
Luther Goddard	Bethuel Swain
Luther Goddard, 2nd	Isaac Swain
Mary Goddard	Isaac Swain, Jr.
Eliphalet Gustin	Jacob Swain
Timothy H. Gustin	Jacob Thomas
George Head	Jeremiah Travis
Adrial Hebard	Aldrick Ward
James Hickok	Eliphalet Ward
Stephen Hickok	James Ward
Lawson Heminway	David White
Isaac Halstead	Reuben Wilber
Charles Hutchins	Ansel Williams
S. Henry Johnston	Caleb Williams
Ebenezer Kendall	David Williams
Alexander Lane	Joseph Wills
William Lane	Jeduthan Withey
Horace Lebaren	

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### *Ulster*

*Including Most of Sheshequin and Part of Rome.*

Joseph Atwood	William Knapp
Christopher Avery	Edmond Lockwood
Daniel Avery	Samuel Marshall
Peter Barnard	Thomas Marshall
Samuel Bartlett	Abraham Minier
Timothy Bartlett	Daniel Minier
James Bidlack	Daniel Minier, Jr.
Henry Boice	Elias Minier
Ebenezer Brague	John Minier
Benjamin Brink	Cyrus Niles
Daniel Brink	Ezra Niles
Amos Butler	Samuel Niles
George W. Buttson	Clark Nobles

Calvin Carner	Thomas Overton
Lodowick Carner	Richard Pemberton
Luther Carner	Russell Pemberton
Isaac Cash	Thomas Pemberton
Nathaniel Catcham	Joseph C. Powell
John Church	Mary Powell
Ezekiel Curry	William Presher
Benjamin Clark	Wanton Rice
William Clark	David Rogers
Jabez Fish	Matthew Rogers
Ernest Forbes	Robert Russell
J. Christian Forbes	Elijah Saltmarsh
Avery Gore	Ebenezer Segar
Obadiah Gore	Ebenezer Shaw
Samuel Gore	James Shores
Samuel K. Gore	Adrial Simons
Roderick Granger	Elijah Simons
Henry Hebard	Jeduthan Simons
Alexander Hebard	Henry Smith
Thaddeus Hemenway	John Smith
George Hicks	Joseph Smith
John Hicks	Joseph Smith, Jr.
Henry Hiney	Lockwood Smith
Alpheus Holcomb	John Spalding
Eli Holcomb	Obadiah Spalding
Jared Holcomb	Simon Spalding
Truman Holcomb	Peter Snyder
David Horton	William Snyder
Elijah Horton	Jonathan Thompson
Isaac Horton	Abraham Towner
Joshua Horton	Samuel Treadway
Richard Horton	Josiah Tuttle
William Horton	Abram Westbrook
Gamaliel Jaquay	Cherrick Westbrook
William Jones	Joseph Westcoat

Daniel Kellogg  
Joseph Kingsbury  
George Kinney  
Joseph Kinney

Ziba Westcoat  
Thomas H. White  
Jonathan Wilkinson

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**Orwell**

**Including Parts of Herrick and Remo.**

Eleazer Allis	James Howe
Eleazer Allis, Jr.	Philo Howe
Silas Allis	Uriah Howe
Jesse Barnes	Alvin Humphrey
Joel Barnes	Artemus Johnson
Amasa Browning	Asahel Johnson
Daniel Browning	Truman Johnson
William Browning	Catharine Lent
William Bush	James Lent
Luther Chaffee	Richard Lent
Nathaniel Chubbuck	Harry Knolton
Eliphalet Clark	Benoni Mandeville
Anson Collins	Benajah Martin
Joel Cook	Nathan Maynard
Joel Cook, Jr.	Nathaniel P. Moody
Uriah Cook	David Olds
David Conklin	Nathan Payson
John Cowles	William Payson
Stephen Cranmer	Lucinda Pierce
Zeruah Cross	John Ranney
Abel Darling	Czar Roberts
Theron Darling	Elam Roberts
Amasa Dimmick	Libbeus Roberts
John Dimmick	Curtis Robinson
Simeon Dimmick	Dan Russell
John Dyer	Hezekiah Russell
Abel Eastabrooks	Hezekiah Russell, Jr.
Jesse Easterbrooks	Michael Russell
John Easterbrooks	Roswell Russell

Stephen Easterbrooks	Ebenezer Smith
William S. Easterbrooks	James Smith
Caleb Emery	Samuel Starks
Chauncey Frisbie	Lemuel Streator
Levi Frisbie	Nathan Streator
Cyprian Grant	Thomas Thatcher
James Grant	Stephen Utter
John Grant	Achatias Vought
Josiah W. Grant	Daniel Vought
Lysena Grant	Godfrey Vought
Oratio Grant	Joseph Vought
Orente Grant	John D. Wage
Zachariah Grant	William Warfield
Amos Green	Arunah Wattles
Chester Gridley	Dan Wattles
Nathaniel Hickok	John Wattles
Nathaniel Hickok, Jr.	Samuel Wells
Daniel Hill	Hezekiah West
John Hill	B. I. Woodruff
Isaac Howe	Samuel Woodruff

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***Pike***

**Including Part of Herrick.**

Ambrose Allen	Ely Fletcher
Reuben Atwood	Bela Ford
Reuben Baker	John Ford
Samuel Beacher	William Frink
Zina Beaman	Rufus Goodale
Josiah Benham	Joseph Gorham
Judah Benjamin	Ralph Gregory
Benajah Bennett	Isaac Hancock
Benajah Bostwick	Jesse Hancock
Dimon Bostwick	John Hancock
John Bostwick	John Haywood
Alba Bosworth	Reuben Heath



Joseph Bosworth	John Holeman
Josiah Bosworth	Simeon Johnson
Orange Bosworth	William Johnson
Salmon Bosworth	Elisha Keeler
Amasa Bowen	Charles W. Keeler
John Bradshaw	Samuel Luckey
Salmon Bradshaw	Adolphus Martin
William Bradshaw	Amos Northrup
Henry Briggs	Asa Olmstead
Benjamin Brink	David Olmstead
James Brink	Ephraim Platt
James Brink, Jr.	Z'pher Platt
Jonathan Brink	Isaac Pratt
Nicholas Brink	George Ranney
Thomas Brink	Jesse Ross
William Brink	James B. Rockwell
William Brink, 2nd	Pargons S. Rockwell
Ezekiel Brown	Curtis F. Russell
John W. Browning	Eleazer Russell
Joseph E. Browning	Matthias Scrivens
William Buck	Gould Seymour
Thomas Burt	Isaac Seymour
Albert Campbell	Christopher Shoemaker
Joel Cogswell	Aden Stevens
Reuben Coleman	Charles Stevens
John Curtis	Irad Stevens
Stephen Drinkwater	Jonathan Stevens
Samuel Dyer	Nathan Stevens
Jesse Edsell	Samuel Stevens
Samuel Edsell	Abraham Taylor
Stephen Evits	Alanson Taylor
Edmund Fairchild	Simeon Taylor
Ephraim Fairchild	Joseph Utter
Ephraim Fairchild, Jr.	Loomis Wells

**Athens**

Including Litchfield and Parts of Ridgebery and Sheshequin.

Oliver Arnold	Solomon Merrill
Joseph Ballard	Elias Middaugh
Jostah Ballard	Andrew Miller
Jeptha Batterson	Johnston Miller
Joseph Batterson	William Miller
David Bosworth	Daniel Moore
Solomon Bosworth	James Moore
David Briggs	John Moore
Timothy Brigham	Isaac Morley
Erastus Brookins	Isaac Morley, Jr.
John Brown	Thomas Munce
Samuel Campbell	David Murch
Samuel Campbell, Jr.	Abner Murray
John Chandler	Nehemiah Northrup
Elijah Clark	Daniel Orcutt
Biazilla Cook	John Orcutt
Adams Crans	Samuel, Ovenshire
Andrew Crans	Clement Paine
Philip Crans	David Paine
William Crans	Enoch Paine
Amos Credit	Daniel Park
Josiah Crocker	Moses Park
Elisha Decker	Samuel Park
Jeremiah Decker	Thomas Park
Polly Decker	Isaac Pierce
Asahel Dutton	Asahel Porter
Abel Eaton	Nathaniel Porter
Dan Elwell	John O. Prentice
Nicholas Everson	James Rath
Arthur Farlin	John Redington
Joseph Farlin	Levi Rice
William Farlin	M. Abisha Rice
Nathaniel Flower	William Roddy
Zephon Flower	Curtis Root

John Franklin	David Ross
Stephen Fuller	Elizabeth Saltmarsh
William Gernert	John Saltmarsh
Alpheus Gillett	Daniel Satterlee
Freeman Gillett	Elisha Satterlee
Alfred Granger	John F. Satterlee
Elijah Granger	Nathaniel Satterlee
Asa Grant	John Shepard
Benjamin F. Greene	John Shippey
Harry Greene	Asabel Smith
Lodowick Greene	Francis Snechenberger
Samuel Greene	Abraham Snell
John Griffin	Abraham Snell, Jr.
Abner Harkness	Jacob Snell
Alpheus Harris	John Snell
Jonathan Harris	Samuel Snell
Samuel Harris	Ozias Spring
George Headlock	Nathaniel Squires
Edward Herrick	Peter Squires
James Herrington	John Spalding, 2nd
Samuel Hilman	Margaret Spalding
Stephen Hopkins	Chester Stephens
Benoni Hulett	Ransom Stephens
Thomas Huston	Sibyl Stephens
Parley Jennison	John Swain
Peter Jennison	William Tharp
Twiss Jennison	Julius Tozer
J. A. Jacob Johnson	Absalom Travis
Stephen Johnson	Francis Tyler
Isaiah Jones	James VanAllen
Elnathan Lewis	Samuel Vangorder
Erastus Loomis	William Vangorder
Theodorus Loomis	John Watkins
Wright Loomis	William Watkins
Jacob Marcellius	George Welles
Constant Matthewson	Henry Welles

*Residents at County Organization*

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Elizabeth Matthewson	John Westbrook
Robert McAlhoes	Josiah White
Samuel McAlhoes	Thomas Wilcox
Daniel McDuffee	Elijah Willoby
Daniel McDuffee, Jr.	Samuel Wilson
Hugh McDuffee	Thomas Wilson
John McDuffee	William Wisner
Neil McDuffee	Elijah Wolcott
Samuel McKinney	John Wolcott
William Mead	Silas Wolcott
Eleazer Merrill	Benjamin Wynkoop
Eleazer Merrill, Jr.	

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**Warren**

James Arnold	Nathan Coburn
William Arnold	Parley Coburn
William Arnold, Jr.	Aaron Corbin
Alfred Allyn	LeRoy Corbin
Joseph Armstrong	Penuel Corbin
Benjamin Buffington	Relief Corbin
Luther Buffington	Simeon Decker
Preserved Buffington	Lebeus Harris
William Buffington	Jeremiah R. Jenks
Abner Bowen	Livingston Jenks
George Bowen	Obediah Merrill
James Bowen	George Pendleton
Moses Buffum	Jacob Rogers
Arunah Case	Elnathan Spalding
Benjamin Case	Charles Sutton
Benjamin T. Case	Robert Sutton
Amos Coburn	Edward Tripp
Ebenezer Coburn	Elisha Tripp
Jonathan Coburn	Joseph Tripp
Moses Coburn	Nathan Young

**Windham**

Hezekiah Barnes	Augustus Hulon
Darius Brainard	Parley Johnson
Jeptha Brainard	James Mapes
Jeptha Brainard, Jr.	Arunah Moore
Levi Brainard	Jonathan Pease
William Brown	Henry Quadic
Abel Bruster	James Rogers
Oliver Corbin	Edmund Russell
Daniel Doane	Benjamin Shoemaker
Daniel Doane, Jr.	Amos Smith
Seth Doane	Asahel Smith
Abraham Dunham	Jared Smith
Hezekiah Dunham	Orange Smith
Joanna Dunham	Stephen Smith
John Dunham	Amos Verbeck
Samuel Dunham	Henry Verbeck
Jonah Fox	Jacob Verbeck
Russell Fox	Arnold Whitford
Thomas Fox	Benjamin Whitmarsh
Garret Hamel	Thomas Wright

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**Wells**

*Including South Creek and Most of Ridgebury.*

Isaac Baldwin	Reuben Horton
Vine Baldwin	George Hyde
James Bartlett	Ithamer Judson
William Bartlett	Solomon Judson
Stephen Bates	Jonathan Kent
Abisha Batterson	Zepheniah Kuapp
Samuel Bennett	Peter Laffler
Thomas Bentley	Levi Matterson
Noah Bevier	James Mitchell
Joseph Boughton	Asa Moore
Thomas Brunson	Jesse Moore

Elijah Calhoun  
Benajah Campbell  
Eunice Campbell  
James Campbell  
Joel Campbell  
Jonathan Campbell  
Nathan Campbell  
Silas Campbell  
William Campbell  
Joseph Castaline  
Aaron Cook  
Deliverance Cook  
Jonathan Cook  
Samuel Criss  
John Cummings  
James Dewey  
Jesse Edsall  
Samuel Edsall  
Abial Fuller  
Isaac Fuller  
Lemuel Fuller  
William Fuller  
Lemuel Gaylord  
Jeremiah Graves  
Morris Hatfield  
Richard Hatfield

Joseph Moore  
William Moore  
Levi Osgood  
William Osgood  
Griswold Owen  
Joseph Parker  
Joseph Parker, Jr.  
Asa Pierce  
Isaac Pierce  
Israel Rickey  
Israel Rickey, Jr.  
William Roberts  
George Rowley  
Peter Rowley  
Shubael Rowley  
Alberson Ruliff  
Bartlett Seely  
Benjamin Seely  
Strong Seely  
Francis Smith  
Aaron Stiles  
Enos Stiles  
Job Stiles  
Joseph Tice  
Lebeus Tubs

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***Smithfield.***

David Allen  
Samuel Allen  
Thomas Barrows  
John Bassett  
Caleb L. Beals  
David Beals  
Jesse Beals  
Joseph Beals

Reuben Mitchell  
Israel Morse  
Solomon Morse  
Solomon Morse, Jr.  
Elias Needham  
Elias Needham, Jr.  
Francis Needham  
Timothy Needham

Reuben Beals	Abner W. Ormsby
Darius Bullock	Levi Ormsby
Ezra Califf	Ebenezer Pease
Stephen Califf	Jared Phelps
Thomas Chaddon	Jared Phelps, Jr.
Thomas Coleman	Ralph Phelps
William Compton	Abiram Pierce
David Couch	John L. Pierce
David Couch, Jr.	Phineas Pierce
Kinney DeWitt	John Randell
James DeWolf	Stephen Randell
Asahel Dutton	Dutee Rice
Isaac Eames	James Satterlee
Joshua Eames	Samuel Satterlee
Zepheniah Eames	Samuel Satterlee, Jr.
Christopher Eldridge	Asahel Scott
Jabez Fletcher	John Scott
Jonas Ford	William Scott
Noah Ford	Alvin Stocking
Ephraim B. Gerould	Timothy Stratton
Jabez Gerould	Mary Sumner
George Gerould	David Titus
Ziba Gerould	Stephen Titus
Asa Hackett	J. Olmstead Tracy
Oliver Hays	Nehemiah Tracy
Oliver Hays, Jr.	Elijah D. Walker
Chauncy Kellogg	Seth Ward
Samuel Kellogg	Addison Williams
Isaiah Kingsley	Constant Williams
Sloan Kingsley	Moses Wood
Anson Mitchell	Samuel Wood
Edward Mitchell	Charles Woodworth



**Springfield.**

**Including a Section of Troy.**

Thomas Alexander	James Harkness, 2nd
Israel Allen	James R. Harkness
Gaius Adams	John Harkness
Conklin Baker	William Harkness
John Barber	Thaddeus Hastings
Joseph Barber	Amos Himes
Solomon Barber	Abel Leonard
Thomas Barber	Asaph U. Leonard
Thomas Barber, Jr.	Ezekiel Leonard
David Bardswell	Ezekiel Leonard, Jr.
Seymour Batterson	Theodore Leonard
Stephen Bliss	James Mattocks
William Brace	Jacob Newell
Adin Brown	John Nichols
Samuel Campbell	James Otterson
Aaron Case	Robert Otterson
Solomon Cook	John Parkhurst
Isaac Cooley	Reuben Parmeter
Abel Eaton	Henry Parsons
William Eaton	Austin Pennock
William Evans	Wilmot Peters
Elisha Fanning	Charles Phillips
Philo Fassett	William Pierce
William Faulkner	Luke Pitts
Abel Fuller	Thomas Porter
Oliver Gates	Samuel Rockwell
William Gates	Ichabod Smith
Elijah Gaylord	Elihu Spear
George Grace	Joshua Spear
Joseph Grace	Richard Sweet
Gurdon Grover	Stephen A. Sweet
Joseph Grover	Amaziah Thayer
Abner Harkness	Joshua Thayer
Alexander Harkness	Thomas Wheeler



Amos Harkness	Lemuel White
Ebenezer Harkness	Nehemiah Wilson
Jacob Harkness	Henry Wiltsey
James Harkness	Josephus Wing
James Harkness, Jr.	

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### **Columbia**

**Including a Section of Troy.**

Simon Baldwin	Calvin Merritt
David Ball	Nathaniel Merritt
Samuel Ballard	Reuben Merritt
Joseph Batterson	William Merritt
Joseph Beaman	Daniel Miller
Isaac Benson	Chapman Morgan
James Benson	James Morgan
Oliver Bensley	Nathaniel Morgan
John Bixby	Benoni Morse
Peter Button	Eleazer Mulford
Oliver Canfield	Reuben Nash
James Chapin	David Palmer
Lorenzo Chapin	David Palmer, Jr.
Samuel Chapin	Eli Parsons
Ami Collins	Eli Parsons, Jr.
Robert Early	James Parsons
Richard Edsall	Kellogg Parsons
David Edsall	Colburn Preston
Judson Furman	Levi Preston
Peter Furman	Comfort Peters
William Furman	Simeon Powers
Peter Gernert	Rufus Pratt
Sheldon Gibbs	Thomas Rexford
Wareham Gibbs	Philip Robbins
Elnathan Goodrich	William Rose
David Hakes	Adam Seeley
Solomon Hakes	Benjamin Seeley
Solomon S. Hakes	Joseph Seeley

Harvey Harris	Silas Smith
David R. Haswell	William Smith
Stephen Hitchcock	Levi Soper, Jr.
Asa Howe	Roger Soper
Ebenezer Hullburt	Solomon Soper
Samuel Hullburt	Thomas Spencer
Zacheus Hullburt	Aaron Squires
William Johnson	Jabez Squires
Asa Jones	Cyprian Stevens
Phineas Jones	John Stone
Stephen Jones	Oliver Stone
Charles Keyes	Burton Strait
James Lamb	Samuel Strait
Levi Lamphere	Charles Taylor
Samuel Lamphere	Moses Taylor
Allen Lane	Calvin Tinkham
Allen Lane, Jr.	David Watkins
Thomas Lewis	Otis Watson
John Lilley	William Webber
Joseph Lillibridge	William Webber, Jr.
Joseph Lillibridge, Jr.	John West
Isaac Matson	Issac Wheeler
James Matson	Moses Wheeler
Shubal Maynard	John Wilber
Allen McArthur	Michael Wolf
Frederick McClelland	Jabez Wood
John McClelland	Daniel Woodward
John W. McClelland	Thomas Wright



## **Bradford County Centenarians.**

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THE December meeting (1913) of the Society was devoted to the consideration of Bradford County Centenarians. The subject was introduced by Librarian C. F. Hovey who unveiled the group of portraits, giving a short sketch of each of the centenarians with comment as to marked characteristics. He was followed by M. E. Chubbuck who recited interesting reminiscences of his great uncle, Erastus Lovett. Mrs. Schuyver gave recollections of her grandfather, Joshua Shores and a very interesting letter was read written by Mrs. Wm. S. Biles, aged 86, the only surviving member of the Joshua Shores family. Justus A. Record, the oldest man in the county, gave a very clear and interesting history of his own life. Twelve descendants of the centenarians were present.

The county centenarians of whom proof of age has been established were in order as follows:

MRS. AMY WILCOX-PLATNER-CRANMER  
1721—1830.

MRS. ELIZABETH MYERS  
1729—August 22, 1834.

MRS. SARAH (CRAWFORD) NORTHRUP-HOWDEN  
1732—March 5, 1837.

SARTILE HOLDEN  
1750—July 1, 1850.

EBENEZER SHAW  
Sept. 5, 1771—Dec. 17, 1871.

**ABRAHAM MACE**

June 4, 1775—October 9, 1875.

**GEORGE MURPHY**

Sept. 30, 1778—January 27, 1879.

**JOSHUA SHORES**

August 4, 1780—Nov. 8, 1880.

**MRS. ELIZABETH (WILBER) DUNNING**

January 26, 1780—February 13, 1884.

**WILLIAM ANDRESS**

March, 1785—November 18, 1885.

**ERASTUS LOVETT**

December 18, 1786—January 19, 1891.

**MRS. BETSEY (MORLEY) LEWIS**

March 18, 1801—January 29, 1903.

**ISRAEL PARSHALL BURT**

March 19, 1801—Dec. 27, 1904.

**MRS. ELIZA ANN (MERRY) MCKEAN**

Nov. 14, 1807—July 18, 1909.

**SAMUEL OVERPECK**

Jany. 25, 1810—July 4, 1910.

**MRS. ANNE (LEWIS) WRIGHT**

Oct. 12, 1813—Living (Dec. 1914).

The Shaw family is the only one contributing two centenarians, Ebenezer and his sister Hannah [Mrs. Townsend ]

Sartile Holden was a Soldier of the Revolution and Wm. Andress and Erastus Lovett soldiers of the War of 1812.

Erastus Lovett was the bachelor centenarian while Richard Vanderpool was twice married and the father of 20 children.

Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Cranmer were each three times married, the former at the age of 16. Abraham

Mace married when 45 years old and Mrs. Northrup the second time at the age of 98.

The ages of the centenarians date back to 1721. Those of whom pictures have been obtained are Ebenezer Shaw, Abraham Mace, Joshua Shores, Mrs. Dunning, Erastus Lovett, Richard Vanderpool, Israel P. Burt, Mrs. McKean, Samuel Overpeck and Mrs. Wright.



## *Eleventh Annual Old People's Meeting.*

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ANOTHER day of joy, pleasure and sunshine, June 27, 1914, the eleventh annual meeting of the Old People of Bradford county under the auspices of the Bradford County Historical Society, has passed into history. The day was ideal and the crowd, an unusually bright and happy one, just the right size to reap the fullest enjoyment. Some of the old faces were missing but there were many new ones to take their place and nearly every section of the county was represented. The forenoon was taken up in receiving the old people at the rooms of the Society, registering and providing badges. Old friends and comrades spent a busy, pleasant hour. The ladies of the Village Improvement Society in a gracious manner looked to the comfort of the venerable people and served tea and cakes.

At 1:30 o'clock the doors of the Keystone Opera House were thrown open and the old people were promptly on hand to perform their parts and enjoy the pleasures of the afternoon. Veterans of the Civil War, under command of Sergeant John H. Chaffee, bearing the old flag and headed by the Boy Scouts drum corps, assisted by Reed Dunfee, Andrew D. Ipeuch and F. M. Vought with drums and fife, marched down Main street to the step of martial music. Upon their arrival everything was ready for the historic performance, which was put in motion by

Secretary J. Andrew Wilt who in a fitting and happy manner, heartily welcomed the old people and made them feel at home. Sergeant Jay Thomas, the 80-year old veteran with powerful and pleasing voice, sang "Old Folks at Home" and responded to a hearty encore with "Nellie Gray." As he concluded the curtain went up and a scene presented, real and inspiring, bringing forth prolonged applause. Arranged in a semi-circle, all busy and clad in the olden style were Mrs. Daniel Heverly spinning flax and next to her, her aged husband with whom she had spent 64 years married life; Mrs. Mary Shoemaker spinning wool and her 77-year old twin sister, Mrs. Hannah Swackhammer, operating the reel; Mrs. Mary Decker knitting and beside her Mrs. Emeline Leavitt, the oldest D. A. R. in the state; Mrs. C. A. McIntyre delightfully tending baby in the old fashioned cradle; David Horton churning; I. L. Young hatcheling flax and Elisha Cole carding. Justus A. Record, the oldest man in the county, occupied a seat in front and next to him was seated the venerable J. Washington Ingham. Veterans of the Civil War occupied seats back of the performers. Mrs. Jane Durie, one of the oldest twins in the state, Josiah Rinebold and Mrs. Evaline Bennett occupied seats in the box. The other old people were seated in front of the stage.

At this point of the entertainment Librarian C. F. Heverly took charge of the program, describing features and introducing the old people and their parts. Mr. Record, aged nearly 99 years, responded in well chosen words and concluded by singing in excellent voice "In the Sweet Bye and Bye." He was lustily applauded.

Miss Frederica Schmauch gave a delightful violin solo and Sergeant Thomas sang "Shelling Green Peas" and again being called rendered with action "The Gay Cavalier." Little Clement Heverly, dressed in his Indian suit, at this point, caused merriment by quietly working his way to the cradle and stealing the baby and making off with it. He was intercepted by one of the soldiers, marched back with the baby, restored it to its mother and concluded by stepping to the front and reciting "Grandpa's Spectacles." H. S. VanOrman of Warren drew some political pictures in rhyme that were both amusing and fitting to present conditions. Mrs. Leavitt of Canton, aged 80, recited beautifully of the olden times and was greatly enjoyed by all. "Massa's in the Cold Ground" was sung with true pathos by Sergeant Thomas and the orchestra followed with a pretty selection. Miss Helen Davis, a trained elocutionist, recited beautifully and was generously applauded. H. B. Iveson of Warren very fittingly addressed the old people and gave interesting reminiscences of the advent of his father's family into this country and Warren. Quietly little Marion Heverly with her basket of flowers was passing among the veterans and old people, pinning a bouquet on the breast of each.

The Boy Scouts made a fine appearance and acquitted themselves with credit in their drill under Gen. Joseph M. Califf, who gave a brief history of the organization, object and accomplishments. Lively music by the orchestra and "Silver Threads Among the Gold," beautifully rendered by Sergeant Thomas, were introductory to the most inspiring scene. After roll-beats and taps of



the drum by Reed Dunfee, Sergeant John H. Chaffee commanding, marched upon the stage with his company, consisting of Andrew Morrison, color sergeant, Reed W. Dunfee snare drum, Andrew J. Delpeuch bass drum, F. M. Vought, fifer, Henry Dixon, color guard, Juni W. Allen, Josiah H. Bosworth, Delanson Fenner, David Latton, Smith D. Barnum, Elisha Cole, Woodford C. May, Embery A. Pearsall, H. A. Vail and I. L. Young. The lineup was grand, inspiring and brought forth expressions of admiration and prolonged applause. Then came the commands in ringing tones, the different drills being executed with remarkable celerity and exactness by the boys of 50 years ago. Resting the company Sergeant Thomas sang very touchingly "While in the Prison Still I Sit." Commander Chaffee called attention to the touching picture and having its living representatives in the men standing on the stage, the horrors and bloody experiences they passed through and that exactly 50 years ago today they were facing the enemy before Petersburg. As he pointed to the colors the boys gave three lusty cheers for the old flag, the audience joining in the demonstration. After further exhibition with guns, Sergeant Thomas joined the boys in his patriotic medley, "Marching Through Georgia," "Rally Round the Flag," and "Johnie Comes Marching Home." Action accompanied the words and the old veteran handled himself like a boy in his teens in his splendid rendition. The others caught up the refrain and made the old walls ring with war-time melody, then in a graceful manner marched from the stage.

Following stirring music from the orchestra, the prize

winner were brought and seated on the stage; the oldest lady being Mrs. Evaline Bennett of Athens, born August 22, 1827, and the oldest gentleman, Josiah Rinebold of Sayre, born May 2, 1823. Librarian Heverly gave a short history of each of the aged people, presenting Mrs. Bennett a handsome silver loving cup and Mr. Rinebold a fine silver mounted cane. The orchestra discoursed enlivening music, bringing to a close a most happy and historic event.

*Meeting Notes*

Josiah Rinebold, who won the silver mounted cane, and his wife are the oldest couple in the county, having been married May 21, 1847.

Nearly all the soldiers participating in the drill Saturday are great-grandsons of patriots of the Revolution.

Smith D. Barnum of Waverly, who was in the soldier drill, went out with the Bradford county boys in the 141st and was promoted to captain of U. S. colored troops.

The oldest native born in attendance was H. S. Clark of Towanda and the oldest soldier of the Civil War, Daniel Heverly of Overton, the youngest soldier being his cousin, J. Andrew Wilt of Towanda.

Saturday was also the 77th anniversary of the birth of veteran Henry Dixon, color guard on the stage.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Heverly of Overton, who took part in the exercises have been married 64 years, and have 28 grandchildren and 16 greatgrand-children.

There were about 150 persons over 70 years in attendance. The following is a list of those who registered with date of birth:

Justus A. Record, Dec. 25, 1815, Towanda.  
 Josiah Kinebold, May 2, 1823, Sayre.  
 H. S. Clark, Sept. 14, 1823, Towanda.  
 J. W. Ingham, Oct. 21, 1823, Towanda.  
 Rev. A. B. Schermerhorn, March 29, 1824, Asylum.  
 David Horton, Jany. 25, 1826, Sheshequin.  
 Evaline Bennett, Aug. 22, 1827, Athens.  
 Jane Durie, Dec. 25, 1827, Wysox.  
 John Lenox, April 12, 1828, Monroeton.  
 Anna Scott, May 8, 1828, Towanda.  
 Daniel Heverly, Oct. 25, 1828, Overton.  
 Theodore Watson, Dec. 26, 1828, Waverly, N. Y.  
 Elizabeth Shaffer, —, 1828, Overton.  
 Mary Vargason, July 18, 1829, Towanda.  
 John I. Westover, Jany. 15, 1830, Towanda.  
 Addison Grace, July 11, 1830, Asylum.  
 Michael McIntosh, Dec. 23, 1831, Michigan.  
 Jeremiah Kilmer, April 26, 1832, Sheshequin.  
 John B. Raymond, Oct. 1, 1832, Smithfield.  
 I. B. Decker, Dec. 15, 1832, Wysox.  
 J. W. Bonney, Jany. 30, 1833, LeRoy.  
 E. H. Jacoby, May 12, 1833, Asylum.  
 C. F. Pendleton, July 5, 1833, Warren.  
 Alexander Kinney, July 24, 1833, New Albany.  
 Richard McCabe, Jany. 5, 1834, Rome.  
 John R. Thomas, Feby. 5, 1834, Williamsport.  
 Elizabeth Brink, Sept. 10, 1834, Towanda.  
 Elizabeth Heverly, Sept. 19, 1834, Overton.  
 Charles Rutty, Oct. 4, 1834, Towanda.  
 Emeline Leavitt, Oct. 22, 1834, Canton.  
 James E. Hardy, Nov. 5, 1834, Kentucky.  
 Isaac Vincent, Mch. 14, 1835, Towanda.  
 M. W. Coolbaugh, April 2, 1835, Towanda.  
 P. E. Woodruff, May 28, 1835, LeRaysville.  
 Thos. J. Roof, July 11, 1835, Standing Stone.  
 S. A. Chaffee, Dec. 5, 1835, Orwell.  
 Dr. E. D. Payne, July 3, 1836, Towanda.  
 I. L. Young, July 4, 1836, Sheshequin.  
 G. W. Bosworth, Sept. 17, 1836, LeRaysville.  
 H. A. Vail, Sept. 20, 1836, Towanda.

Wm. Pierce, Sept. 30, 1836, Pike.  
J. D. Johnson, Oct. 26, 1836, Towanda.  
J. A. Bosworth, Nov. 13, 1836, Wysox.  
Daniel Walborn, Nov. 21, 1836, North Towanda.  
Mrs. E. A. Segraves, Jany. 8, 1837, Camptown.  
Armena Robinson, Apr. 16, 1837, Rome.  
Mary Shoemaker, May 2, 1837, Towanda.  
Hannah Swackhammer, May 2, 1837, Towanda.  
W. C. May, May 1, 1837, Towanda.  
Margaret Camp, May 27, 1837, Towanda.  
J. H. Allen, June 6, 1837, Rome.  
Henry Dixon, June 27, 1837, Ulster.  
P. F. Brennan, Oct. 20, 1837, Liberty-Corners.  
Mrs. Sterling Dixon, Nov. 3, 1837, Towanda.  
Rebecca Herman, Dec. 7, 1837, Wysox.  
Mrs. Mary C. Decker, Feby. 18, 1838, Wysox.  
Callie Kellum, May 16, 1838, Towanda.  
Jos. T. Hested, May 23, 1838, New Albany.  
A. T. Lilley, June 9, 1838, LeRoy.  
J. F. Shoemaker, June 22, 1838, Waverly.  
J. W. Allen, June 22, 1838, Towanda.  
H. B. Iveson, July 1, 1838, Warren.  
Nancy E. Dyer, July 5, 1838, Wysox.  
Mrs. Robert Neiley, Aug. 27, 1838, Asylum.  
H. P. Mead, Sept. 14, 1838, Towanda.  
H. H. Cranmer, Dec. 13, 1838, Monroe.  
Wm. T. Horton, Apr. 9, 1839, Towanda.  
David Lattin, April 9, 1839, Monroeton.  
G. H. Bowen, April 13, 1839, Warren.  
E. Brague, Apr. 29, 1839, Towanda.  
D. P. Haight, May 18, 1839, Burlington.  
Mrs. James Ely, May 25, 1839, New Albany.  
Mrs. C. C. Whitney, July 7, 1839, Wysox.  
James Forbes, Sept. 28, 1839, Sayre.  
Martha Mingos, Dec. 25, 1839, Monroeton.  
H. S. VanOrman, Jany. 9, 1840, Warren.  
Chas. L. Stewart, Jany. 10, 1840, Towanda.  
Diton Phelps, Mch. 5, 1840, Smithfield.  
Daniel Vanderpool, Mch. 10, 1840, Terry.  
Capt. S. D. Barnum, Apr. 20, 1840, Waverly.

Malita Corson, Apr. 20, 1840, Standing Stone.  
 S. G. Barner, May 5, 1840, Sheshequin.  
 C. T. Arnold, May 16, 1840, Windham.  
 Clarissa Baker, June 21, 1840, Burlington.  
 W. F. Merrick, Aug. 15, 1840, Monroeton.  
 W. M. Kintner, Nov. 10, 1840, Towanda.  
 Hugh Crawford, Nov. 28, 1840, Canton.  
 T. S. Brennan, Dec. 28, 1840, Monroe.  
 Mary A. Huff, Jany. 1, 1841, Wysox.  
 E. A. Pearsoll, May 28, 1841, Ulster.  
 Sarah Preston, May 10, 1841, Towanda.  
 Mrs. Isaac Vincent, Mch. 18, 1841, Towanda.  
 C. L. Pratt, May 19, 1841, New Albany.  
 B. W. Bradley, May 21, 1841, Litchfield.  
 T. J. Hannon, Aug. 4, 1841, Towanda.  
 Ava P. Lane, Oct. 15, 1841, Towanda.  
 John R. Allen, Nov. 7, 1841, Albany.  
 J. C. Anderson, Dec. 29, 1841, Wysox.  
 Elisha Cole, Mch. 4, 1842, Towanda.  
 Geo. R. Allis, March 20, 1842, Rome.  
 Victoria Layton, Mch. 22, 1842, Towanda.  
 Elizabeth Lee, May 18, 1842, Camptown.  
 Delanson Kellogg, May 26, 1842, Monroeton.  
 Andrew Morrison, June 10, 1842, Ulster.  
 Aaron J. Edsall, June 11, 1842, Albany.  
 H. F. Terry, Aug. 3, 1842, Wyalusing.  
 Eliza Rundell, Aug. 22, 1842, North Towanda,  
 Rebecca Mann, Sept. 4, 1842, Wysox.  
 George Corson, Dec. 8, 1842, Standing Stone.  
 J. L. Morris, April 29, 1843, Rome.  
 Jacob A. Kniffin, May 29, 1843, Smithfield.  
 John H. Chaffee, July 13, 1843, Sheshequin.  
 Thomas Lynch, Aug. 23, 1843, Towanda.  
 Judson B. English, Nov. 10, 1843, New Albany.  
 Henry H. Bentley, Nov. 15, 1843, Towanda.  
 Reed W. Dunfee, Jany. 8, 1844, Monroeton.  
 Delanson Fenner Feby. 7, 1844, Towanda.  
 Abbie Williams, June 23, 1844, Towanda.  
 Wm. Spangenberg, June 24, 1844, Sheshequin.  
 Martha Park, Wyalusing.  
 Gen. Joseph M. Califf, Towanda.  
 Seneca L. Arnold, Towanda.  
 James Lewis, Towanda.

*The Prize Winners.*

The oldest lady and oldest gentleman (and age at date of winning prize) who have carried off the honors at the several meetings, were as follows:

- 1904—MRS. ALMIRA GLEASON, 98 years, Towanda; died at 99 years.  
WILLIAM GRIFFIS, 90th year, Towanda.
- 1905—MRS. ELIZA MCKEAN, 98½ years, Towanda; died at 101 yrs. and 8 mos.  
FRANCIS COLE, 96th year, Athens.
- 1906—SAMUEL OVERPECK, 97th year, Herrick; died at 100½ years.  
MRS. EMMA IRVINE, 89th year, Homets Ferry.
- 1907—JOHN BLACK, 93½ years, LeRaysville.  
MRS. MARTHA BULLOCK, 92d year, Troy.
- 1908—ORRIN BROWN, 97th year, Canton; died at 99 yrs. and 8 mos.  
MRS. JULIA SMITH, 92nd year, Ulster.
- 1909—\*JUSTUS A. RECORD, 93½ years, Towanda.  
MRS. HARRIET A. NICHOLS, 88th year, Monroeton.
- 1910—\*MRS. ANNE WRIGHT, 96 yrs. and 8 mos., Ulster; living at 101 yrs.  
SAMUEL BILLINGS, 94½ years, Towanda; died at nearly 99 years.
- 1911—\*MRS. NAOMI C. IRVINE, 90 years, New Albany.  
JOHN ENNIS, 90 years, Standing Stone.
- 1912—CORNELIUS BUMP, 90 yrs. 4 mos., Wyalusing.  
MRS. DORCAS DAYTON, 88½ years, Towanda.
- 1913—GEORGE I. NORTON, 94 years, Rome.  
\*CAROLINE LENT, 87½ years, Rome.
- 1914—\*JOSIAH RINEBOLD, 91 yrs and 2 mos., Sayre,  
\*MRS. EVALINE BENNETT, 86 yrs and 10 mos., Athens.

Those marked with a (\*) are still living (1914).

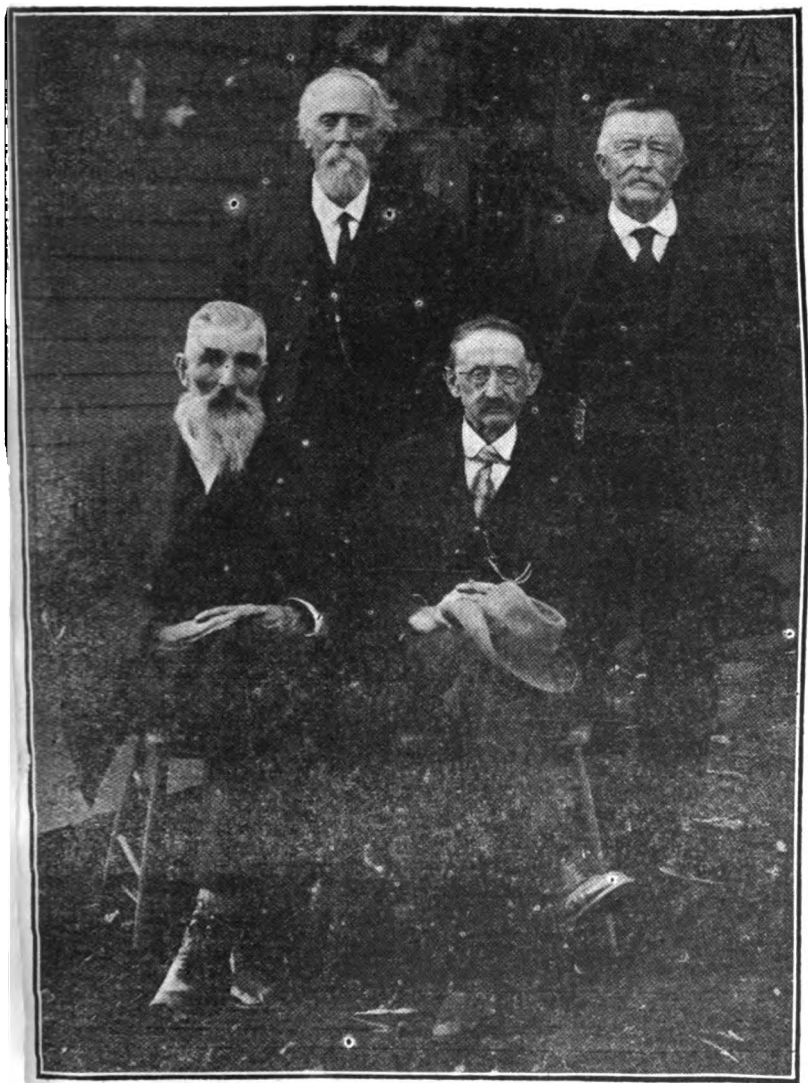
—*The Bradford Star.*

## *A Remarkable Meeting*

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Thursday, October 1, 1914 was a notable occasion at the home of Sergeant John H. Chaffee, president of the Bradford County Historical Society, in Hornbrook when he royally entertained three comrades who had served with him in the same company and all sergeants. It was most remarkable that four sergeants out of the same company could meet in reunion 50 years after their terrible trials, but more remarkable still that each of these sergeants bore the scars of battle, had been at the fore in many of the fiercest engagements of the war, all promoted for meritorious conduct and served until the close of the conflict. Sergeant Chaffee's guests were J. Alonzo Bosworth of East Towanda, Nelson C. Dyer of Abilene, Kansas and Robert Hatch of New Albany. Upon the formation of the 141st P. V. in August, 1862, these four boys enlisted in Company B and were with the "fighting regiment" three years or until the end, witnessing the surrender of General Lee. Chaffee, Dyer and Hatch were wounded at Chancellorsville and Bosworth at Gettysburg. Dyer was again wounded at the Wilderness and Chaffee before Petersburg. All had many hairbreadth escapes and it would, indeed, take many columns to recite their brave acts and thrilling experiences. All jolly good fellows made the most of army life and have ever since looked upon the bright side of things.

Another phase of this notable reunion was that the wives of the four sergeants were also present to enjoy the day and listen to the tales of the humorous side of army life recited by their mischievous soldier husbands. Af-



***Four Notable Sergeants***



ter all partook of a magnificent chicken dinner and the spirit of gladness was at its height, Photographer Ott of Towanda appeared in auto. Levelling his camera the veterans never flinched and when he pulled the string they were still in order, primed with good nature as the gentlemen above. Then to complete the scene the wives of the veterans were placed in position and all pictured together. It truly was a joyous day and when the end came all were loathe to separate, fully realizing that it was probably the last time they would ever meet. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Heverly of Towanda enjoyed the day with the veterans and their wives.

It is worthy of note that the four sergeants are all descendant from pioneer and patriot families of the county. Following is the order of age:

J. Alonzo Bosworth was born November 13, 1836 in Wysox, being the eldest of the eleven children of Jackson K. and Mary (Coddington) Bosworth. Most of his life was spent in Pike but the last few years he has been a resident of East Towanda.

Nelson C. Dyer, one of the twelve children of Ephraim and Melinda (Taylor) Dyer, was born August 15, 1840 in Pike. He went to Illinois in 1867 and in 1877 removed to Abilene, Kansas which has since been his home and where he has amassed a fine fortune as a farmer.

Robert Hatch, son of James and Alzina (Marvin) Hatch was born June 9, 1842 in Albany township which has practically always been his home and where he has engaged in farming.

John H. Chaffee, the host, son of Charles and Adaline (Horton) Chaffee, was born July 13, 1843 upon the farm which he owns and occupies in Hornbrook. He is widely known for his activities and eminent success in many capacities.

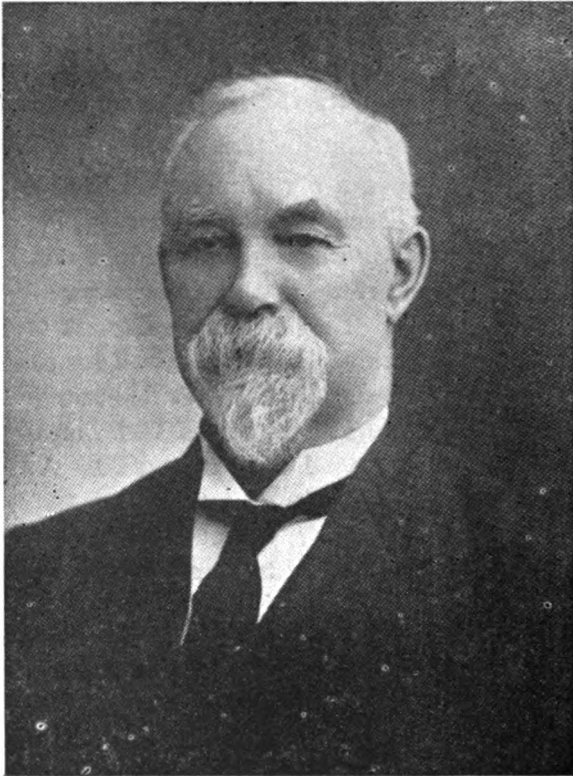
—C. F. Heverly.

## Memorative

We note with sorrow the death of the following members of the Society during the past year:

HON. GEORGE MOSCRIP, born January 23, 1840 in Greenock, Scotland, died Dec. 5, 1913 in Towanda, Pa. after a protracted illness. He was a son of Andrew and Fanny (White) Moscrip and came to this country with his parents when an infant. They settled in Herrick township where he grew to manhood. He obtained his education in the public schools and the LeRaysville academy. He worked on the farm and at the age of 16 began teaching school, which he continued until he was 30. A portion of his teaching was in Berks county among the "Pennsylvania Dutch." Though without knowledge of the German language he learned to speak it fluently and instruct the German youth in his mother tongue. He engaged in farming in Windham until 1874 when he was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly and served with credit and honor to both himself and constituency. In addition to farming, from 1877 Mr. Moscrip had engaged in the sale of school text books. He had been an active member of the Grange nearly 40 years.

In 1906 he was again elected to the Legislature and re-elected in 1908. He made a most excellent record, serving the people with signal ability and fidelity. Never once did he falter in his duty, and for the boss's lash he had no fear. Mr. Moscrip was a gentleman of broad in-



formation and sterling character, whose worth, encouraging words and kindly deeds are appreciated by scores of younger men and women who have profited thereby and succeeded in life. He was a great teacher, for in everything he sought the truth; and had a wonderful faculty of imparting knowledge. He was also deeply interested in historical matters, being at the time of his death pres-

ident of both the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies and the Bradford County Historical Society. His last public duty was on October 12th when he performed the graces at the centennial celebration of Mrs. Anne Wright. Honest, conscientious and unostentatious he was a fine example of exalted manhood; truly, one of nature's noblemen. His splendid citizenship and kindly deeds will live long in the hearts of a multitude of people.

J. VALENTINE GEIGER, born October 5, 1831 in Towanda, died suddenly Dec. 23, 1913 in East Towanda, Pa. He was a son of John E. and Sarah (Shockey) Geiger, both of German descent. His father, a gunsmith, located in Towanda, 1830 and pursued his vocation until 1857 when he was succeeded by his son, J. Valentine. The latter carried on the business until a few years since and was one of the best known smiths in the country. Mr. Geiger was a careful chronicler of events and always vigilant in the gathering and preserving of articles and papers associated with the past and historic personages. He took great interest in local history and was ripe in reminiscences which he was fond of reciting. He was an original and the oldest member of Franklin Fire Company No. 1, having belonged since 1854. He always took an active interest in politics and was for many years secretary of the Republican county committee. Jolly and genial he was popularly known to his many friends as the "Boss."

DAVID T. EVANS was born June 11, 1844, at Remsen, Oneida county, N. Y., died April 4, 1914, in Towanda, Pa. He was a son of Thomas T. and Mary L. (Lewis) Evans, natives of Wales. He received his education in

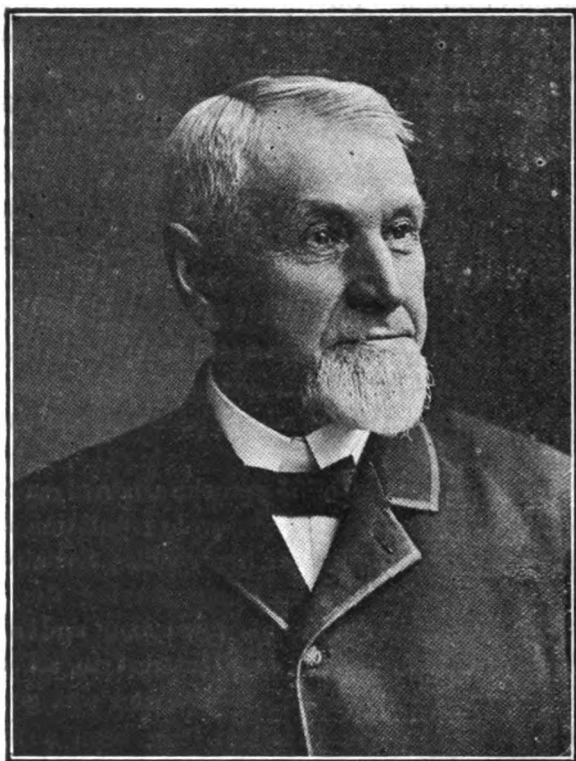


the Rome, N. Y., graded school, but while yet a lad took his first lessons in merchandising as errand boy for Spencer & White, dealers in dry goods and carpets. At the age of fifteen years he began clerking for H. Keeler, dealer in dry goods at Rome, with whom he remained about five years. In 1867 he became a member of the dry goods firm of Williams, Evans & Co., at Rome, which

partnership continued three years. He came to Towanda in 1870, and in October of that year in partnership with Henry C. Hildreth, under the firm name of Evans & Hildreth, opened a dry goods and carpet store in the rooms now occupied by McCabe & Stevens on Bridge street. In February, 1876, the business was moved to where L. Marks' clothing store now is, and continued for eighteen years. In the meantime, September, 1888—Mr. Hildreth dying, Mr. Evans became the sole proprietor and had since conducted the business in his own name, though his sons has been associated with him. In 1894 he purchased the Codding & Russel block and the same year moved his stock there where he continued in business until his death.

In his long experience of 55 years he attained mastery of the dry goods trade and earned a wide reputation for his reliability and the quality of his goods. Socially, Mr. Evans was a most genial gentleman, having the entire confidence and esteem of all his townsmen and a wide circle of friends. He took a deep interest in all things tending to promote Towanda's welfare and was generous with his time and purse. He had long been a faithful member of the Presbyterian church and affiliated with the Masonic and other beneficent organizations.

COL. ENOCH J. AYRES, born September 20, 1828 in Sussex county, N. J., died August 21, 1914 in Towanda, Pa., after a long illness. He was a son of John and Anna (Vansickle) Ayres and of Scotch and English descent. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The early life of our subject was spent in the usual varied tasks of a farmer's boy, which



was hard work nine months in the year and three months attending the district school in the winter. In 1855 he located at Paterson where for some years he engaged in the mercantile business and served his townsmen as alderman. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, in the formation of the 25th N. J. volunteers, he was elected Lieutenant Colonel and served in that capacity during the enlistment of the regiment. In 1866 he came to

Bradford county, locating in Macedonia where he purchased a 200-acre farm which he improved, making it one of the best in the county. In 1882 he was elected a Representative from Bradford county and proved himself able and fearless in his advocacy of those measures intended for the public good. He was one of the few who dared to stand up and fight for the equalization of taxation. He was a true champion of the farmers' cause and his efforts for their relief from the burdens of taxation, won their confidence and praise.

Colonel Ayres was a model farmer, thorough and practical. For years he was prominently connected with the Grange and other agricultural organizations and always an active and influential member. As a fitting compliment to Colonel Ayres for the many services he had rendered his fellow toilers, upon the organization of the Patrons of Industry into a State body, he was made its first president and afterwards honored by a re-election to the same office. In 1899 Colonel Ayres sold his valuable farm, retiring from active duties and purchased a property in Towanda where he could more conveniently enjoy the fruits of his labors in his closing years. Still as an old man he was always young, giving his power and strength to all worthy causes—the church, Grand Army, Historical Society and inculcating good citizenship. Genial, kind, true, he was a model and “a grand old man.” His words were those of wisdom, his patriotism intense and up to the last he spoke as “the old man eloquent.” His kind deeds were many, and he will live long in the memory of us all for he was a friend to everybody.



# *Library and Museum.*

C. F. HEVERLY, LIBRARIAN.

The following are the acquisitions to the Library and Museum for the year ending September, 1914 :

## *Portraits.*

Bradford County Judges, 1813-1913—Society.  
Bradford County Centenarians—Society.

## *Books--Historical.*

Philadelphia in Civil War—State Library.  
Pennsylvania at Cold Harbor—State Library.  
Proceedings 47th Encampment D. of P.—State Library  
Historical Report, 1910-12—Kansas State Historical Society.

Proceedings and Addresses—Snyder County Historical Society.

Proceedings and Collections, volumes VIII, IX, X, XI—Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

## *Books and Exchanges.*

State Library.  
Library of Congress.  
Kansas State Historical Society.  
Oregon State Historical Society.  
Pennsylvania Federation Historical Societies.  
Tioga County Historical Society.  
Snyder County Historical Society.  
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.  
Kittochitnny Historical Society (Franklin Co.)

**Books--Miscellaneous.**

Laws of Pennsylvania, 1913—State Library.

Vetoes of Governor—State Library.

Smull's Legislative Hand Book, 1913—State Library.

Congressional Globe, 1855—John H. Chaffee.

Blackstone, published 1796—J. Andrew Wilt.

Introduction of the Law, 1741—J. Andrew Wilt.

Book of Captain Ebenezer Coburn, 1793—Sidney Pitcher.

Scott's Family Bible (2 vols.), 1817—Mrs. Harriet M. Allen.

Nine volumes various old books—Mrs. T. B. Johnson.

**Manuscripts.**

Docket of Parly Coburn, J. P. (1807-1820)—Sidney Pitcher.

Commission, Parley Coburn, J. P.—Sidney Pitcher.

Records Stevens Post, G. A. R.—John A. Allen.

Old township records, Sheshequin—Wm. Lent.

**Relics and Curios.**

Mammoth hand-made shoes, 100 years old—Mrs. T. B. Johnson.

Hand-knit mittens of Rev. H. G. Blair—Mrs. Sarah Blair.

Old double barrel shotgun—Chas. M. Culver.



## *Secretary's Report.*

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*Officers and Members of the Historical Society of Bradford County :*

Your Secretary respectfully submits the following report for the year ending this date.

*Meetings.* There have been held during the year nine regular monthly meetings and one adjourned meeting. At the July and August meetings the officers were present, but as no business other than routine, was transacted, and no program to be taken up, your secretary does not account for them as meetings. At the time for the November meeting the president, Hon. George Moscrip, was seriously ill, and your secretary was also confined to his house by sickness. There was no notice for a meeting called and none held.

The president, George Moscrip, died December 5, 1913.

The December meeting was especially devoted to the centenarians of Bradford county and portraits of nearly all were unveiled.

The special topics considered at the February meeting were Washington and Lincoln. Rev. J. S. Stewart made an address on the former and John C. Ingham, Esq., on the latter; both addresses were excellent.

The April meeting was adjourned until May 9, when portraits of the 13 President Judges who have presided over our County courts were unveiled and short sketches of their lives and characters given, mostly by members of the Bradford county Bar.

The regular May meeting was devoted to "The Women," the program of exercises having been arranged by a committee of Clymer Chapter, D. A. R.

The June meeting was the 11th time this society has devoted that monthly meeting to "The Old People" of the county. The attendance of the old people was about as large as usual.

The attendance at meetings when special topics were considered, has been good.

Besides the death of the president of this Society during the year, Hon. E. J. Ayres a former president for two years passed away, on August 21, 1914.

The report of the Treasurer will show a healthy financial condition of the society.

Your secretary in response to a circular letter dated June 2, 1914, issued by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, reported the historical importance to all of Pennsylvania, of Spanish Hill within the county, as a spot that should be marked by said commission, to commemorate the "Advent of the White Man" within the present limits of Pennsylvania. (Read report.)

Your Secretary suggests that a committee of three or five be appointed to urge upon this Commission the importance of this place and that the event be suitably recognized by some monument, and this society take steps through this committee to observe the three hundredth anniversary of Stephen Brule's coming to the Indian town of the Carantouannais Indians in September 1615; that such event be celebrated in September, 1915.

That such committee supersede the committee which was appointed for a similar purpose several years ago.

Your secretary suggests that necessary repairs, especially in the way of papering the rooms of the Society be made.

Respectfully submitted, Sept. 26, 1914.

J. ANDREW WILT, Secretary.



## Treasurer's Report.

G. T. INGHAM, TREASURER, DR.

To balance per auditor's report.....		\$362.89
" Annual Appropriation Bradford County Commissioners for 1912.....		200.00
" Annual Appropriation Bradford County Commissioners 1913 .....		200.00
March 9, 1914, From Secretary Kingsbury.....	\$6.00	
" 9, 1914, " G. T. Ingham on dues .....	3.00	9.00
March 28, 1914, received of C. F. Heverly for annuals	3.50	
" " Daniel Latten, dues.....	1.00	
" " C. F. Heverly.....	1.00	
" " Daniel Heverly.....	1.00	
" " Mrs. Daniel Heverly.....	1.00	
" " Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Chaffee	4 00	11.50
May 5, 1914,....." " John W. Mix.....	2.00	
" " Jno. N. Califf .....	2,00	
" " Mrs. M. A. Watkins.....	2 00	
" " James H. Coddling.....	5.00	
" " Dr. E. D. Payne .....	2.00	13 60
May 6, 1914....." " J. W. Ingham .....	2.00	
May 7, 1914....." " Mrs. R. H. Lanning.....	2.00	4.00
May 9, 1914....." " Hon. F. N. Moore.....	2.00	2.00
Man 12, 1914....." " Mrs. M. E. Rosentfield.....	2.00	
" " Chas. L. Stewart .....	2 00	4.00
May 14, 1914....." " Mrs I. P. Rendall .....	1.00	1.00
May 20, 1914....." " Mrs. F. C. Rosentfield.....	15.00	
May 23, 1914....." " Mrs. Wm. Scott, Towanda	2.00	18.00
June 16, 1914....." " Matilda Eilenberger.....		1.00
Aug. 11, 1914....." " Capt. G. W. Kilmer.....		2 00
Total .....		\$827.39

CREDIT.

By Orders Paid.....	\$319.09
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Balance in Treasury .....	\$508.30
which includes \$200 Old People's Fund.	

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. T. INGHAM, Treasurer.



THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

NUMBER

NINE

# ANNUAL

*Bradford County*

*Historical Society*

1914-1915

CONTAINING

*Papers on Local History, Reports of Officers  
and Contributions for the Year.*

PRICE

50 CENTS





NUMBER

NINE

# ANNUAL

✓  
*Bradford County*

**HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

**1914-1915**

**CONTAINING**

*Papers on Local History, Reports of Officers  
and Contributions for the Year.*

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TOWANDA, PA.  
BRADFORD STAR PRINT  
1915



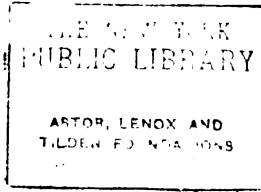
STANDING STONE ROCK, PA.  
ON LINE OF LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

10147



Standing Stone—The County's Oldest Landmark

10147  
10147



# *The Kingsley and Slocum Families*

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## *Frances Slocum, the Captive*

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COMPILED BY C. F. HEVERLY, LIBRARIAN



**N**ATHAN Kingsley, a native of Scotland, Windham county, Conn., married Roccelana Wareham of Windsor and removed to Wyoming about the year 1772. He was one of the original proprietors of Springfield and came to Wyoming in 1776. In the month of March, 1778 he was captured by the Indians and remained a prisoner nearly a year. While in captivity he secured the friendship and confidence of the Indians by his skill in doctoring their horses. He was, in consequence, allowed considerable liberty and permitted to go into the woods to gather herbs and roots for his medicines. Seizing a favorable opportunity, he made his escape and reached Wyoming in safety. During his captivity, his family which had been removed to Wyoming was given a home with Jonathan Slocum of Wilkes-Barre. On the 2nd of November, 1778, while Mr. Kingsley was in captivity, his son, Nathan, was killed by the Indians and a younger son and Frances Slocum carried away by them. Mr. Kingsley served as a lieutenant in Capt. John Franklin's Wyoming Company (1782), 5th Regiment of Militia, state of Connecticut. In 1775 he was appointed one of the committee of inspection of Westmoreland, and in May, 1776,

was chosen lieutenant of the 9th, or Up-River company of the 24th Connecticut Militia. At the close of the war, Mr. Kingsley, his wife and surviving son, Wareham, returned to the old home at Wyalusing. Upon the organization of Luzerne county in May, 1787, he was commissioned one of the judges, which office he resigned in 1790. Mr. Kingsley is described as "a large, tall man of more than ordinary intelligence, deeply interested in the prosperity of the community and the development of the county. He built a distillery, fell a victim to the habit of the times and in his old age lost his property." He died in Ohio in 1822, aged 80 years. Mrs. Kingsley died in Wyalusing and is buried in the old cemetery there. Wareham, the son, married Urania Turrell and had children, Lydia (Mrs. Jabez Brown), Roswell, Nathan, Chester B., Abigail and Roccelana.

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Among the enterprising emigrants from the East to the Wyoming Valley was Jonathan Slocum, a member of the society of Friends, from Warwick, Rhode Island. He emigrated with his wife and nine children in 1777, locating near the fort in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Slocum being from principle a noncombatant, considered himself and his family comparatively free from danger by attacks of the savages. His son, Giles, not practicing upon the principles in which he had been trained at home took up arms with the settlers in defense of their hearths and homes against the attacks of the Indians and Tories. He was in the famous Indian battle in 1778, and it is supposed that this circumstance was the occasion of the terrible vengeance taken upon the family. The battle had taken

place in July and thenceforward, until the conclusion of peace with England, parties of Indians continued to visit the Valley to steal, make prisoners, kill and scalp as opportunity offered. On November 2, 1778, a party of Delaware Indians visited Wyoming and directed their way to the Slocum residence. When the Indians came near, they saw the two Kingsley boys grinding a knife before the door. Nathan, the elder, aged 15 was dressed in a soldier's coat. One of the savages took deadly aim at him and he fell. The discharge of the gun alarmed Mrs. Slocum and she ran to the door when she saw the Indian scalping the young man with the knife he had been sharpening. Waving her back with his hand, he entered the house and took up Ebenezer Slocum, a little boy. The mother stepped up to the savage and reaching for the child said: "He can do you no good, see he is lame." With a grim smile, giving up the boy, he took Frances, her daughter, aged about five years, gently in his arms, and seizing the younger Kingsley by the hand, hurried away to the mountains; two savages who were with him, taking a black girl 17 years old. This was within 100 rods of the Wilkes-Barre fort. Alarm was instantly given, but the Indians eluded pursuit and no trace of their retreat could be found. Mr. Miner says: "The cup of vengeance was not yet full. December 16th, Mr. Slocum and Isaac Tripp, his father-in-law, an aged man with William Slocum, a youth, were foddering cattle from a stack in the meadow in sight of the fort, when they were fired upon by the Indians. Mr. Slocum was shot dead; Mr. Tripp wounded, speared and tomahawked; both were scalped. William wounded by



a spent ball in the heel, escaped and gave the alarm, but the alert and wily foe had retreated to their hiding place in the mountain."

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### ***Frances, Captivity Search and Discovery***

Mr. Miner continues: "The widowed mother heard nothing from her child. Peace came and prisoners returned, but no one had seen or could tell aught respecting her. As to those whom she knew were dead, they were at rest; the lamp of hope, as to them, had ceased to burn; and she bowed as years passed away, in melancholy, but calm resignation, for those who could not return. But not so as to Frances; she might survive. She did live the cherished object of intensest love in the imagination of her fond mother, rendered ten-fold dearer by the blighting sorrows that crushed her house, when they were parted. Her first waking thought in the morning was for lost one; her last on retiring to rest, was for her child, her lost child. After the conclusion of peace and intercourse with Canada was opened, two of her brothers, then amongst the most intelligent and enterprising young men in the Valley, led by their own sense of propriety and affection, and urged by a mother's tears, determined, if living, to find Frances and return her to home and friends. Connecting business with their search, they traversed the Indian settlements and went as far as Niagara, making careful inquiries for Frances. The Indians, whom they saw and inquired of in great numbers, did not know, or more probably would not reveal, the place of her location. High rewards, sufficient to tempt Indian cupidity were offered in vain,

and the brothers came to the conclusion that she must be dead, probably slain by her merciless captors; or, surely she would have been heard of; some one must have seen her!

“Still, the fond mother saw in her dreams the cherished object of her love. Playful, smiling, as in infancy, she appeared before her. Frances was not in the grave; she knew she was not. Her afflicted soul clung to the idea of recovering her daughter, as the great and engrossing object of life. At length news came. A woman answering to the description was found, and claimed to be the child of Mrs. Slocum. About the proper age, she had been taken away captive when young; knew not her parents, nor her own name, but had been carried off from the Susquehanna river. Mrs. Slocum took her home and treated her with all possible tenderness and care. But soul did not answer to soul; the spirit did not respond to spirit; that secret and mysterious sympathy which exists between a mother and her offspring did not draw them together. It might be her daughter, Mrs. Slocum said, but it did not seem so to her. ‘Yet the woman should be ever welcome.’ The unfortunate person, no impostor, an orphan, indeed, simple and upright in intention, felt a persuasion in her own mind that these were not her relatives, and taking presents, voluntarily returned to her Indian friends. At length time obliterated the last ray of hope and Mrs. Slocum at an advanced age descended to the grave.

“In August, 1837, fifty-nine years after the capture, a letter appeared in the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, written by G. W. Ewing of Logansport, Indiana, dated January 20,

1835, stating: 'There is now living near this place, among the Miami tribe of Indians, an aged white woman, who, a few years ago told me that she was taken away from her father's house, on, or near the Susquehanna river, when she was very young. She says her father's name was Slocum; that he was a Quaker and wore a large brimmed hat, that he lived about half a mile from a town where there was a fort. She has two daughters living. Her husband is dead. She is old and feeble and thinks she shall not live long. These considerations induced her to give the present history of herself, which she never would before, fearing her kindred would come and force her away. She has lived long and happy as an Indian, is very respectable and wealthy, sober and honest. Her name is without reproach.'

"The sensation produced by this letter throughout Wyoming can scarcely be imagined. 'Is it Frances? Can she be alive? How wonderful!' Not an idle hour was lost. Her brother, Joseph Slocum, though near a thousand miles intervened, moved by affection, a sense of duty and the known wishes of a beloved parent, made immediate preparations for a journey. Uniting with his younger brother, Isaac, who resided in Ohio, they hastened to Logansport where they had the good fortune to meet Mr. Ewing. Frances, who resided about a dozen miles from that place was soon apprised of their coming. While hope predominated, doubt and uncertainty, amounting almost to jealousy or suspicion, occupied her mind. She came into the village riding a high-spirited horse, her two daughters, tastefully dressed in Indian costume, accompanying her, with the husband of one of

them, the elite among Indian beaux. Her manners were grave, her bearing reserved; she listened, through an interpreter to what they had to say. But night approached. Cautious and prudent, she rode back to her home, promising to return the coming morning. At the appointed hour she alighted from her steed and met them with something more of frankness, but still seemed desirous of further explanation. It was evident on all sides that they were almost prepared for recognition. Joseph Slocum at length said, what he had so far purposely kept back, that their sister at play in their father's smith-shop with the children, had received a blow on the middle finger of her left hand, by a hammer on the anvil, which crushed the bone, and mother had always said that would be a test which could not be mistaken. Her whole countenance was instantly lighted up with smiles, while tears ran down her cheeks as she held out the wounded hand. Every lingering doubt was dispelled. Hope was merged into confidence. The tender embrace, the welcome recognition, the sacred, the exulting glow of brotherly and sisterly affection, filled every heart present to overflowing. Her father! Her dear, dear mother! Did she yet live? But they must long since, in the course of nature, have been gathered to their native dust. Her brothers and sisters? The slumbering affection awakened to life, broke forth in almost earnest inquiries for all whom she should love.

"She then related the leading events of her life. Her memory, extremely tenacious, enabled her to tell, that, on being taken, her captors hastened to a rocky cave on the mountain, where blankets and a bed of dried leaves,

showed that they had slept. On the journey to the Indian country she was kindly treated, the Indian carrying her, when she was weary, in his arms. She was immediately adopted into an Indian family and brought up as their daughter, but with more than common tenderness. Young Kingsley, who was located near them, in a few years died. About the time she had grown to womanhood, both her Indian parents, whom she loved and mourned, were taken away, and not long afterwards, she married a young chief of the nation and removed to the waters of the Ohio. Treated with respect and confidence, few of the burdens women in the savage state are compelled to bear, were imposed upon her; and she was so happy in her family and connexions, that the idea of being found and returned to live with the white people, was dreaded as the greatest evil that could befall her. On the death of her Chief, she married her last husband, but had been a widow for many years. After stating, though with much more minuteness, the principal events of her life, with great solemnity she raised her hand and looking up, said: 'All this is true as there is a God (or Great Spirit) in the Heavens.'

"The next day the brothers with the interpreter rode out to visit their sister. Numerous cattle grazed in the meadows, fifty horses pranced proudly over the fields. The house was half way between the Indian wigwam and the more finished mansion of a farmer. An oven, well baked cakes of flour, venison nicely prepared and honey, afforded an excellent repast. But the absence of milk and butter, so easily commanded in profusion, told of savage life. As a token of entire confidence being e-tab-

lished, Frances placed a piece of venison under snow white cloth, when one of the brothers lifted it up, and this was regarded as a formal covenant of recognition and affection."

The brothers remained at Peru three days and had frequent conferences, during which the following request and reply were made: "We live where our father and mother used to live on the banks of the beautiful Susquehanna and we want you to return with us; we will give you of our property and you shall be one of us and share all that we have. You shall have a good house and everything you desire. Oh, do go back with us!" "No, I can not. I have always lived with the Indians; they have always used me very kindly; I am used to them. The Great Spirit always allowed me to live and die with them. Your *wah-puh-mone* (looking-glass) may be larger than mine, but this is my home. I do not wish to live any better, or anywhere else and I think the Great Spirit has permitted me to live so long because I have always lived with the Indians. I should have died sooner if I had left them. My husband and my boys are buried here, and I can not leave them. On his dying-day my husband charged me not to leave the Indians. I have a house and large lands, two daughters, a son-in-law, three grandchildren and every thing to make me comfortable; why should I go and be like a fish out of the water?"

The brothers returned to their homes with mingled emotions of pleasure and pain. They had found their long lost sister Frances, but they had found and left her an Indian, with almost every trace of Christian civiliza-

tion erased, both from her soul, body and being. She looked like an Indian, talked like an Indian, lived like an Indian, seated herself like an Indian, lay down to sleep like an Indian, thought, felt and reasoned like an Indian; she had no longings for her original home, or the society of her kindred; she eschewed the trammels of civilized life, and could only breathe freely in the great unfenced out doors which God gave the Red Man. There was, however, this to comfort the Slocums; their sister was not degraded in her habits or her character; there was a moral dignity in her manners entirely above the ordinary savage life; her Anglo-Saxon blood had not been tainted by savage touch, but bore itself gloriously amid the long series of trials through which it had passed. She was the widow of a deceased chief; she was rich; all that abundance and respectability could do for a woman in savage life was hers. Such was the former Frances Slocum of Wyoming, now *Ma-con-a-qua*, the Indian queen of the Mianis.

But Mr. Slocum was not quite satisfied with his visit. He consequently resolved upon another, and this time took with him his eldest and youngest daughters. The journey was made to Peru in September, 1839. They tarried some days and had an artist make a portrait of Frances. Before leaving, Frances made a serious effort to prevail upon her brother to come and live with her. Not to be outdone by her brothers, who had made such liberal offers if she would come and live with them, she told Mr. Slocum that if he would come to her village and live, she would give him half of her land, and her sincerity and earnestness were affecting.

When arrangements were being made by the government to settle the Indians of Indiana west of the Mississippi, Mr. Slocum did not forget his sister. He petitioned Congress in her behalf and succeeded in enlisting powerful support. Hon. B. A. Bidlack took charge of the bill and John Quincy Adams made one of the strong speeches in its support and it became a law. The bill provided that one mile square of the reserve embracing the house and improvements of Frances Slocum, should be granted in fee to her and her heirs forever.

During her last sickness, which was brief, Frances Slocum refused all medical aid, declaring that as her people were gone and she was surrounded by strangers, she wished to live no longer. She departed this life March 9, 1847. She had Christian burial, a prayer being made at her house and her remains conducted to the grave by a clergyman. Her daughter, the wife of Captain Brouriette, overcome with toil and grief, followed her mother to the Spirit-land four days later. Frances Slocum sleeps upon a beautiful knoll near the confluence of the Missisnewa and the Wabash by the side of her chief and her children. (A picture of Frances and the scene of her captivity is among the collection of the Bradford County Historical Society.)





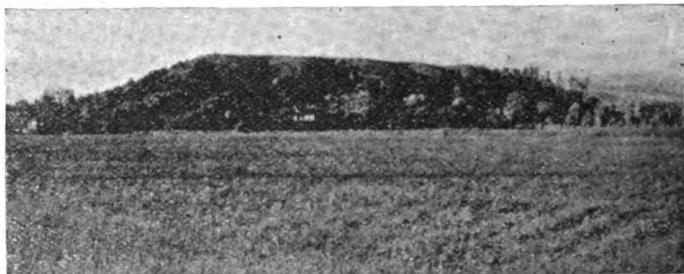
# *First Event in Pennsylvania History Commemorated*

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*300th Anniversary of the Coming of Stephen  
Brule, the First White Man, to Carantouan.  
Unveiling of Marker, Imposing Exercises.*

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THE HISTORICAL ADDRESSES



**F**RIDAY, October 15, 1915, will be recorded as a day both of history making and commemorating. It was the 300th anniversary of the advent of white man into Pennsylvania which was celebrated by patriotic and historic bodies in capping Carantouan, or Spanish Hill in a blaze of glory. This was the achievement of the Bradford County Historical Society which had labored long and steadfastly until the object was attained. The day was not

ideal, dark and misty clouds overhanging hill and dale discouraged a multitude from attending. Nevertheless about 500 people climbed the heights of Carantouan and braved the storm unflinchingly while the program was being carried out. The assemblage comprised citizens, school children of Waverly, South Waverly and Sayre, Hull Post, G. A. R., Waverly, representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution, Elmira, Daughters of the American Revolution, Binghamton, Corning, Waverly, Sayre, Athens and Towanda, and comrades of the G. A. R. from Sayre, Athens, Sheshequin, Towanda and Monroeton. The drum corps, consisting of Reed W. Dunfee and Woodford C. May, veterans of the Civil War, with drums and Frank M. Vought with fife, was early on the ground and as they discoursed martial strains, echoing down the valleys, participants hastened to reach the summit and be in line for the exercises. The historic and patriotic bodies were formed in a semi-circle around the marker and all were in readiness at 2 o'clock.

The assemblage was called to order by Wm. T. Horton, President of the Bradford County Historical Society, who in a very clever and fitting manner welcomed all on the extraordinary occasion, then introduced C. F. Heverly, Librarian of the Bradford County Historical Society in charge of the unveiling.

Mr. Heverly said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. Behold the beauteous prospect, where wondrous nature for centuries has charmed and attracted man! Here was the refuge and abode of the American Indian. Here 300 years ago white man for the first time set foot upon Pennsylvania soil and enacted the initial event in

the proud history of the Keystone State. Here, this picturesque mound like the link in a mighty chain unites two great Commonwealths that share alike in the glory of what transpired here three centuries ago. From this height were uttered songs of chivalry and the red men joined with the first white man in jubilation. The fires of patriotism which blazed from this summit left a warmth and inspiration which have ever possessed and distinguished the people within this broad and beautiful panorama. Today after a span of 300 years, citizens, historical and patriotic bodies of two states are met to listen to the thrilling story of Stephen Brule, the remarkable people he found here and to commemorate this spot as the scene of the first event in Pennsylvania history. We have borne to this summit a granite block, suitably inscribed, that the historic memories clustering here may be transmitted for the enlightenment of future generations. In the spirit of patriotism and union, virtue, liberty and independence, Pennsylvania joins hands with her sister state, New York, in lifting the veil, in commemorating this spot and beautiful work of God and man.

As Mr. Heverly repeated "Pennsylvania joins hands with her sister state, New York," John W. Morgan, a Civil War veteran of the 29th N. Y. Inf. and native of Tioga county, standing north of the marker, grasped hands with John H. Chaffee, also a Civil War veteran of the 141st P. V. and native of Bradford county, standing south of the marker. At the same moment the two large flags lying across the marker were raised by Mrs. Joseph W. Bishop of Tioga Chapter D. A. R. and Wm.

C. Buck of Newtown Chapter S. A. R. and held crossed above and behind the two veterans. This pretty scene representing union and patriotism in the fullest sense together with the others in the semi-circle was pictured by Photographer F. H. Ott of Towanda.

The granite marker is placed within the fortifications of Carantouan on the eastern border near the summit and bears this inscription :

*"Site of the Indian town,  
CARANTOUAN  
visited by  
Stephen Brule', French explorer  
in 1615.*

*Erected by Bradford County Historical Society, 1915."*

Following the unveiling, the school children, led by the South Waverly school, sang very effectively,

"PENNSYLVANIA."

I

Pennsylvania forever, wonderful Keystone State;  
Beautiful, rugged, glorious, fashioned sublime and great;  
Verdure clad hills and mountains, rich with abundant store,  
Tower in grandeur silent, battlements evermore.

CHORUS :

Pennsylvania native land, Pennsylvania dear and grand;  
Endless praise we give thee, service, valor and loyalty;  
Hail all hail to the flag and Pennsylvania.

II

Freedom kneels at thy altar, peace is thy corner stone;  
Liberty guards thy ramparts, learning and culture thy throne;  
Valley Forge bled for the nation, Gettysburg rescued the slave;  
Brotherly love the slogan, rousing the strong and the brave.

CHORUS

## III

Valleys, meadows and hillside waving with ripening grain,  
 Feed all the happy millions, toiling with hand or with brain,  
 Factories, mills and railroads, daily their anthems raise!  
 Crowning our land with plenty, filling our hearts with praise.

CHORUS

## IV

Thou who rulest the nations, author of liberty;  
 Keep us in sacred nearness, honor and unity;  
 Fill thou our store with abundance, guard us from famine and foe;  
 Wisdom and mercy and justice, on all our rulers bestow.

CHORUS

It was the pleasure of Secretary J. Andrew Wilt to introduce Thomas L. Montgomery, State Librarian and Curator of the Historical Commission of Pennsylvania. Mr. Montgomery who is a very pleasant and entertaining gentleman, spoke briefly owing to the fact that he had to take the next train. He expressed his delight at being able to be here even if for only a short time to represent the Governor and the officials of the Commonwealth; that the Keystone state was endeavoring in various ways to mark all historic spots within its borders. He congratulated the Bradford County Historical Society in marking such a spot as this, where the first white man came within its borders three hundred years ago, and people who were present to participate in these exercises. He paid high tribute to Stephen Brule as an explorer and as the able assistant of Champlain; thanked the people for their enthusiastic welcome, and assured his audience and the Historical Society that he as an official of the State, was at their service in marking any and all the historic places, and in such exercises as were being held

at Spanish Hill. Following Mr. Montgomery's address the veteran Drum Corps struck in with enlivening and patriotic music.

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***Stephen Brule, the First White Man.***

J. Andrew Wilt, Secretary of the Bradford County Historical Society, who had labored so zealously for the success of the observance and had been assigned the chief theme, then addressed the assemblage, as follows:

The events which we commemorate here today occurred many years ago. The facts and incidents which then took place here were not chronicled by telegraph, telephone or wireless. The facts are that the white Frenchman, who was here in contact with the people who then inhabited these regions, did not make his report to his superior, Champlain until two years after his return to the Hurons in Canada. The mode of travel or communication was such, that this was the earliest time, Stephen Brule could make his report to him. It is generally agreed by writers that Brule did not make a written report to Champlain; that he reported verbally and that Champlain made a written note of Brule's report, and he, Champlain, thus made full report of the travels and discoveries of Stephen Brule. It is therefore said by authors who have written on this subject that Stephen Brule "left no written records" and therefore we must content ourselves with the information given by others about this interpreter and explorer.

Three hundred years ago this territory, which we call the state of Pennsylvania and the state of New York, was

inhabited by a strange and we would call them uncivilized people; these people as we have already learned have possessed, occupied or owned all these regions. These strange or uncivilized people were divided into tribes, families or nations and as such, for various reasons, had misunderstandings, or disagreements and as result made war upon each other. These families, nations and tribes were found by the French in Canada to be in a state of war with other tribes and nations, when they first came to Canada. The French came to this new Continent with two purposes in view, namely: To establish their control over this newly discovered country and to extend the power and influence of their Church. With these two motives in view, they sent over soldiers with guns and swords and the priests with the Cross. It is alleged by an eminent author, that in instances where these people refused to adopt the practices and beliefs of the Church they were killed. \* \* \*

However, much that was valuable then and thereafter, was done in America by these French explorers and French Missionaries, representing the Holy Catholic Church. Stephen Brule was only a boy 16 or 18 years old when he came to Canada with Champlain in 1608. This boy's name was "Aye tee-ane-Brulay," generally and commonly called Stephen Brule'.

Champlain made arrangements with an Indian Chief named Iroquet to have Brule go with the Indians in exchange for a young Indian who was to accompany Champlain to France and return the following year. Brule went with said Indian Chief, by whom he was

treated as his own son, and the following year said Chief with Brule again met Champlain, when the young Indian, who had made the voyage with Champlain to France, was returned to the Chief and Brule to Champlain. We can only conjecture the influence this year's stay with said Indians had on young Brule. The new mode of life, the customs, language which he had to adopt and to learn, however, all fitted this young man for his more arduous duties and the feats which he afterwards performed in the service of his country among the Indians. Champlain wisely placed four other young men between 1608 and 1620 with the Indians, so that they might learn the different dialects of their language, thus to prevent any misunderstanding between the French and these Indians. With Brule and these other young men understanding the Indian language, communication between the French and the natives became accurate and easy. "During the ensuing four years, that is, from 1611 to 1615, we hear little of Brule." He evidently was not idle during this time.

Champlain, wishing to establish as much trade with the natives as possible, to learn the geography of this region, the number and condition of these natives and the possibilities for trade, kept young Brule busy during these years. As Lieutenant Governor of Canada, one of Champlain's purposes was to draw as much of the fur trade as possible to Quebec and Montreal. Champlain as such had almost unlimited powers. The allied Indian tribes of Canada, generally called Hurons, were not on friendly terms with the Indian tribes, who inhabited



the regions south and east of Lakes Ontario and Erie, generally call the Iroquois or Five Nations. The Five Nations then and afterwards occupied the territory now comprising the state of New York.

The Indian tribes inhabiting the territory, south of the Iroquois or Five Nations, were allied with the Huron Indians and were also enemies of the Iroquois or Five Nations. The Huron tribes of Indians with Champlain and a few Frenchmen had made a successful campaign against the Iroquois along the lake, which was given the name of that noted Frenchman, and to this day is known as Lake Champlain. Champlain is said to have killed a chief of the enemy and wounded several others with one shot from his Arquebus, which fact caused a stampede in their ranks and heightened in the minds of the Huron Indians the power and prestige of Champlain.

Having thus been successful against the Iroquois Indians, the allied tribes of the Hurons proposed to Champlain another incursion into the country of the Iroquois, to take and destroy a fort or stronghold of the Onondaga tribe, who constituted one of the tribes of the Five Nations. This stronghold or fortified place palisaded and ditched, was located in the interior of what is now the state of New York, and was at a point near the present city of Syracuse. Others have fixed it at the town of Fenner, Madison county, N. Y. To reach this Onondaga fort the Huron Indians were compelled to take a circuitous route around the northeastern point of Lake Ontario and thence make their way southwestward to reach this fort. It is claimed that this route required these Huron Indians as lead by Champlain, to travel by river, lake and overland

from 1000 to 1500 miles to reach this Iroquois Fort and return.

Before starting for this march to capture this Onondaga fort these Huron Indians had learned that their friends, the Indians south of the Iroquois, called Carantouannias, sometimes called Andastes, were willing to engage with them in subduing this Onondaga Fort. It became necessary for the Hurons to inform the Carantouannias Indians of their intention to march with their forces to capture this Onondaga Fort and request them to join them in so doing at a given date or time. To carry this message devolved upon Stephen Brule. He with twelve Huron Warriors undertook the task. One way to reach these friendly Indians, then occupying this territory, was to travel southwestward up the Niagara river and around the western end of Lake Erie and thence eastward to this point. By taking this course their enemies, the Iroquois, would be avoided, but the time required would be so great that the message could not possibly reach their friend and allies to the south of the Five Nations, in time to join them in their contemplated attack of this strong-hold. The other way to reach their friend with this message was to travel from a point south and west of Lake Ontario, somewhere along the Niagara river, thence in a southeasterly direction. This latter course, however, would traverse the country of the Iroquois, their enemies, and would be extremely dangerous, but if Brule and his escort could get safely through, would be in time to get the aid of the warriors of the Carantouannias Indians in their campaign against this fort.

Brule and his twelve Huron Indians undertook the

task and decided to take their chances and if possible cross the country of their enemies and reach their allies to the south, then inhabiting this region. On Champlain's map of 1632 he indicates the course taken and traveled by Brule and his twelve Huron companions, across the country occupied by the Iroquois to reach their friends and allies, and also shows the palisaded town of the Carantouannias, located where we now are. No historian questions the fact that the main town or stronghold, fortified town, of these Indians which Etienne Brule visited 300 years ago, was located on this hill where we now stand; these same Indians had other palisaded towns, but it is conceded by all writers that here at the junction of the two rivers was located the principal one, named Carantouan by the French. Brule and his escort succeeded in making this dangerous journey from some point on the Niagara river to this place, thus traversing the western counties and those along the southern tier of the state of New York; he being thus the first white man to have seen and visited this portion of the Empire State.

We of today, can but conjecture the hardships and privations of this white man, Brule, and escort of twelve Huron Indians in traveling through the country of their enemies. To travel this distance afoot, to cross rivers and streams with rafts improvised for the occasion, and subsist as best he could, would today be considered a task; but then it must have been much more difficult, when we consider that the territory traversed was the land of their enemies, the Iroquois, who fished and hunted along the rivers and streams and occupied the borders

of the small lakes. Brule and his escort arrived safely the latter part of September and were received by the Indians occupying this territory at a town or village called CARANTOUAN. "The fortified town of Carantouan was the largest of the three towns of the Carantouannias and its exact site has been identified as located near or on top of what is now called Spanish Hill in Athens township, Bradford county, Pa., about five or six miles north of Tioga Point, the junction of the Tioga and Susquehanna rivers." (Chas. A. Hanna's *Wilderness Trail*, Vol. I, page 31.)

Brule and his escort made known to their allies their mission. As was customary among the Indians of all tribes, certain ceremonies, incantations, or consultation of the chiefs and the Medicine Man was necessary before starting on the war path with 500 warriors; all this as well as sending to the outlying places for the warriors to assemble, prepared to go to the aid of the Hurons, required time. Champlain told Brule, when he would be at the Indian fort, with his Huron warriors to attack the fort, and Brule, unquestionably made all possible speed, so far as within his power to have his 500 Carantouannias Indians there and in readiness to attack in conjunction with Champlain and his Huron Warriors. On account of the delay in getting started and other delays in going, Brule with his 500 Indians did not arrive at the place designated until two days after Champlain had been repulsed by the occupants of the Onondaga strong-hold. Brule and his army of 500 Indian warriors had no choice but to return to Carantouan.

Some writers claim to fix the date of the arrival of

Champlain at the Onondaga fort as October 10, 1615; whether this was the date fixed by Champlain for Brule to be there too, we know not. Champlain was wounded in the battle and was carried by his faithful warriors from the field and on his return to the Huron country. Stephen Brule was now among his friends, the Carantouannias Indians; there was no chance for his return to the Hurons and Champlain. It was late in the Fall of the year with many hundreds of miles of the country of their enemies between him and his Huron allies. He decided to explore the river on which this town was located. When he started, how he went, is not stated but left to conjecture. The facts he stated to his master Champlain when he met him; he explored the river to the "sea" and mentions the many tribes of Indians, the climate, etc. Some writers contend that he went by canoe or boat, others that he went down by canoe and returned by walking; others conjecture that he traveled by boat or canoe and walking; we have no information on this point, but he undoubtedly traveled across the whole of the present State of Pennsylvania from this point to the Chesapeake Bay, along the Susquehanna river, and thus is given credit for being the first white man to visit all of the counties along the Susquehanna river.

When he returned to Carantouan in the Spring of 1616 we know not. We of today wish that Stephen Brule had made a record of his travels and explorations of the wilds along the Susquenanna river of 300 years ago. After Brule's return to Carantouan in 1616 he decided to attempt to return to the Hurons in Canada by again crossing the Iroquois country, instead of making the great de-

tour west around Lake Erie. On this return journey Brule was again accompanied by a number of friendly Indians who were to act as guides and an escort to the Huron country.

One writer assumes that Brule started on his return journey during April. "On the way they met a party of Iroquois (Senecas), who at once charged Brule and his friends, who promptly took to flight. The guides found each other and continued their journey, but Brule who had kept aloof from his Indian friends in the hope of more easily escaping, found himself unable to return or go forward. For three or four days he wandered through the woods, half famished and almost hopeless until at length he found an Indian trail which he followed, choosing rather to throw himself on the tender mercy of the Iroquois than to perish from starvation. Before long he came upon three Indians with fish. He approached and shouted; they turned and seeing him would have run, but he laid down his bow and arrows in token of peace. Upon coming together Brule related his plight to them, how he had not tasted food for several days. They pitied him and he was offered the pipe of peace and after the smoke, he was taken to their village and feasted and made comfortable, but his arrival created a great stir and great numbers quickly gathered to see him. He was questioned closely. Where do you come from? What brought you here? How did you happen to lose your way? Are you not one of the French, who are our enemies? He answered all these questions as best he could, but was particularly anxious to make them believe he was not a Frenchman, but belonged to a better nation

who were anxious to be their friends. But the wily Iroquois saw through his subterfuges. They fell upon him and plucked out his beard, burnt him with live embers and tore out some of his finger nails, all against the protest of their chief."

"It was very evident that all this was preliminary to the torture at the stake. Brule was a Catholic, but we nowhere learn that he was much troubled by religious scruples, but he wore upon his breast an *Angus Dei*, attached by a cord to his neck. This was seen and an attempt was made to take it from him; he resisted and said: 'If you take it and kill me, you will yourselves immediately die, you and all your kin.' The day was hot and one of those thunder gusts which often succeed the heat of a summer day was rising against the sky. Brule pointed to the inky clouds as tokens of the anger of God. The storm soon broke and as the celestial artillery boomed over the darkening forests, the Iroquois were stricken with supernatural terror and all fled from the spot leaving their victim still bound fast, until the chief, who had endeavored to protect him, returned and cut the cords and leading him to his lodge, dressed his wounds. Thenceforth there was neither feast nor dance to which Brule was not invited."

"After several months' sojourn with these new friends, he started for the country of his old friends, the Hurons, but before leaving the Iroquois he assured them that he would bring about better relations between them and the French and the Hurons. He was well received by the Hurons, but he learned that Champlain had returned to Quebec, having left instructions for Brule to continue his

explorations upon his return." "But he seemed to be tired of his recent hard experiences and after remaining among the Hurons many months, he concluded to return to his own countrymen on the St. Lawrence. So in the Summer of 1618 after eight years of continuous service in the wilderness, he joined his Indian friends, who were ready to make their annual trading trip to the French settlement, and on July 7 greeted Champlain at the town of Three Rivers, after nearly three years' absence since parting with him in the Huron country, and related the story of what he had seen of distant regions, and of what he had suffered in his journeyings."

The Indians had told Champlain and Brule of a great sea to the North-West. Champlain, hoping that this might be the way to China, encouraged and urged Brule to undertake the quest and verify the indefinite statements of the Indians. Stephen Brule accompanied by another Frenchman, after seeing much with varied experiences, stood on the shores of Lake Superior. It was the North Sea, the Indians had been telling Champlain and Brule about, which they hoped might lead them to China, but alas, for these hopes, the water was fresh. A long time was passed in exploration and then the return trip was made, Brule reaching Quebec in July, 1623.

Brule continued his visits to various Indian tribes from year to year, exploring and learning. "Trouble had been brewing in Europe. Hostilities broke out between France and England, owing largely to religious complications, and as a result in 1629 an English squadron was sent into the St. Lawrence to capture the French Settlements. This English squadron captured a large



quantity of food supplies which had just arrived from France and there was great distress and want. Men, women and children are said to have gone to the woods and gathered acorns and dug up roots on which to subsist. Some joined the Hurons and others the Algonquins." There were four Frenchmen who went over to the English and aided them. Brule was one of these. Thirteen others were induced to remain and live under English rule.

Brule was censured for having aided the English. It, however, was a choice of living at liberty under English rule or going as a prisoner to England. Then again for a period of twenty-one years, 1608 to 1629, Brule had served Champlain with dog-like fidelity. Most of this time he had lived among savages, living like them, on the products of the woods and streams. His services to France was greater than that of any other Frenchman, save Champlain himself. The recompense was less than \$200 annually for a few years. Brule was not an enlisted soldier, and when the French towns were captured he had a right to look out for himself. The charge, that he was a bad man because of this action, is not sustained. For years he was Champlain's most trusted agent, always reliable and to be relied upon. Brule made the best of a bad situation and gave himself the benefit of the doubt, if he had any.

In a few years a treaty of peace was concluded between England and France, and New France, as the Canadian French territory was then called, was again turned over to its founders, the French. "After what had occurred, it was of course impossible that Brule should seek or even

desire further service under the French government. He had now reached the age of 36 years, 18 of which he had spent almost exclusively among the Indians. To all intents and purposes he had become like one of them. It was only a few months which from time to time he had spent in Quebec and other French towns. He was as fully qualified to spend a month or a year in the wilderness as any living man, red or white, between the St. Lawrence and the Delaware."

Brule took up his residence among lifelong associates, the Hurons, at a place which seems to have been his favorite resort when with the savages. Here he was barbarously and treacherously murdered by his former friends, the Hurons, to whom he had been of immense service for so many years. The reason for this blood-thirsty deed is not known. Whether he had given some unpardonable offense to his lifelong friends, whether the deed was incited by outside agencies or whether it occurred in some drunken orgie, it is impossible to tell. He was clubbed to death. But his foul assassins did not stop there. In their uncontrollable ferocity to take revenge on their hapless victim they feasted on his lifeless remains. It may fairly be inferred that Brule was neither better nor worse than the hundreds of others, who, like him, have spent their lives among the savages of America, but we deem it unfair to cast any slurs upon his memory." Thus at the age of forty years or less, this Frenchman, this explorer and interpreter ended his earthly career.

That his conduct may not always have comported to our present day ideals, is admitted; he worked and lived

with savage tribes of Indians; he adopted their language, modes of life and necessarily acted much as they did. With all his shortcomings, possibly in character or conduct, we must credit this Frenchman with the physical and mental qualities which enable him to travel over land, by canoe on lake and river, and thus explore and report to Champlain, the first glimpses not only of our present State of Pennsylvania but of the Great Lakes of the North-West, and by these the first report of all this vast and now rich and valuable territory of the United States and of Canada. In recognition of these valuable services rendered, the hardships endured as well as in commemoration of a race who traversed these hills and valleys, free and independent as the very air they breathed, unlettered and untaught, 300 years ago, we commemorate this event at this place,

Let us of the present, civilized, educated and cultured as we are, learn from the past from the sacrifices, hardships and sufferings of those who in our American history did their part in the years gone by, as best they could, to discover, settle and build a great Continent and a great Nation. All honor to those men and women, let us forget their foible and recall their virtues and good works, and each here present today endeavor to meet faithfully, loyally and conscientiously the duties as citizens of a great Republic. \* The address was followed by enlivening music by the Drum Corps.

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\* **AUTHORITIES** :—Authors from which the above statements are taken: Brule's Discoveries and Explorations, by Consul Willshire Butterfield and authorities therein cited Broadhead's History of New York. History of Pennsylvania, Colonial and Federal—Jenkins. Early White Man in Lancaster County—F. R. Diffenderfer. Early Athens—Mrs. Louise Welles Murray. Prof. Parkman's Books.

**Local Indian Tribes and Early Historical Events.**

Capt. Chas. L. Albertson of Waverly, who very generously assisted in many ways in making the occasion a great success and who is a very entertaining and fluent speaker, in the closing address said :

Mr. President, members of Bradford County Historical Society and visiting societies, ladies and gentlemen : Certainly this is an important historical event, in the most beautiful natural setting, possible to conceive. Some wag in describing the beauties of the scenery in and near his home to a friend remarked, "You know the Great Creator builded the earth in six days, and the first five were spent in this immediate vicinity." If his residence had been in the vicinity of Spanish Hill, I should give it some credence.

Spanish Hill, the gem of the valley, must be seen to be appreciated, it cannot be described. That it is a natural formation is self evident to any who desire to investigate, by visiting the extensive excavation on the north front, as it shows that the formation is sedimentary and glacial drift; and that at some former time the whole, or that part of the valley in this immediate vicinity was filled to a level with the top of the hill at the present, and eventually washed away by streams running at its sides and base. The entire valley was at one time an inland sea, the water flowing in from the north, the larger stones being shingled at that point, gradually decreasing in size as you go south; and sand appearing in large quantities around east of Milltown.

At the time Brule visited Spanish or Carantouan Hill,

the Indian name of the village was *Oo-non-teo-gha*. The entire top of the main portion was enclosed with a palisade of logs set on end into the ground close together; the logs being of considerable size. The fort or stockade of this tribe in Southern Pennsylvania was constructed in the same manner. At the bottom of the west side of the hill there is an everflowing spring, which supplies a large amount of water, and present indication show that there had in times past been a covered passage way from the top to the spring. Mr. John W. Storms, the present owner, who has so kindly granted permission to plant this marker here, informs us that when he came here many years ago, that there was a distinct embankment, entirely around the outer edge of the plateau, which has been levelled by the plow. This embankment was undoubtedly due to the dirt having been thrown up against the logs which were placed in the ground endwise, to strengthen their support; this embankment is described by many early writers. The name of the village of *Carantouan* in the Susquehanna language was *Oo-non-teo-gha*, sometimes spelled with a final e instead of a. The problem of the name "Spanish Hill" is a more complex proposition, and as yet, unsolved. I have hoped for years that in my research something might be found that would throw some light on the subject, but fear it will ever remain conjecture.

The earliest known occupants of this region were the mastodons with the unpronounceable name. That they were here in considerable numbers is proven by the fact that many of their skeletons have been unearthed. That noble octogenarian, Miles C. Baldwin, who died about four

years ago, aged nearly one hundred years, informed me that when they were constructing the Chemung Branch Canal from Athens to Elmira, while excavating the channel at a point directly south of the Chemung depot where the Canal entered the river, vast quantities of their bones were discovered, in a fair state of preservation, but when they became exposed to the atmosphere, immediately disintegrated. This was evidently at a point, where they came to the river to drink, and became mired and were unable to extricate themselves.

The next occupants of this valley, perhaps contemporary with the mastodon, was that almost unknown prehistoric race, known as "The Mound Builders," from the fact that they left a vast number of earth formations, which they had constructed over a large part of the present limits of the United States east of the Rocky mountains. That they were a numerous people is evidenced by the vast number of mounds in many localities. They must have been a pastoral or agricultural people or both, as they could not have subsisted by the chase. Wm. E. Stone, Sr. quotes Joseph Brant, the famous Mohawk chief, as stating that their Indian traditions informed them that they had pale faces. The best authorities do not believe they were the ancestors of the Aborigines that were found here by the white man. Who they were, whence they came, and the cause of their disappearance will ever remain a mystery, we fear. Those wishing to know more of the subject will find much to instruct them, as much has been written by able authors about this strange people.

It is extremely difficult to trace Indian history. Before the white man came we only have their legends and traditions, but as a rule they are fairly reliable among primitive peoples. After the arrival of the white man, it is still difficult, as the French, Dutch and English all arrived at about the same time and frequently each gave the same tribe a different name. The tribe on Spanish Hill was known by four different names. Champlain called them the *Carantouans*; the Dutch called them the *Minquas*; the Jesuit Missionary *Andastes* and the English the *Susquehannocks*; therefore, you can readily see how much confusion ensued. Also when a territory became over populated, and game scarce, a portion of the tribe would start out for themselves, under the leadership of a popular chief, like a swarm from the hive, locating in a tier thickly populated territory or conquering another tribe, and frequently adopting what remained; thus a tribe disappears. When the Jesuit Missionaries arrived, much of the previous confusion disappeared, as they kept a record of all important events, and these have been collected and published under the title of *Jesuit Relations*," which is a monumental work and has been of great help to historians. It was from this that Parkman obtained most of the material for his great works.

Tradition informs us that the earliest ancestors of the red men who occupied this territory came from the far distant North West, crossed the Mississippi and eventually reached this point; they were known as the *Leni Lenape*. Many of the ablest writers and students of Indian history believe that the red man found here origi-

nally came from Eastern Asia by the way of Behring Strait. The science of Ethnology teaches that all of the red men in the present United States originated from the same ancestry. We frequently hear of the extinction of the savage, when in fact, there are as many today as ever, largely due to the fact, that they are not permitted to war on each other.

In 1615 nearly all of the territory east of the Rocky Mountains and north of Central Tennessee and Virginia was occupied by two Indian nations, the Algonquin and the Iroquois Confederacy, and the Algonquins occupied all of the above mentioned territory except that part of New York state possessed by the Five Nations. The Susquehannocks, a tribe of the Algonquins, at the time of the arrival of Brule, occupied both sides of the Susquehanna from here to its mouth at the Chesapeake Bay, and for some distance up the river but how far does not seem quite clear; it probably varied from time to time, depending upon the fates of their wars with the Five Nations. It is also very evident that their domain extended as far as the south, now the Delaware river, at times.

Captain John Smith, the early explorer and historian, states in his "General History," Vol. I, page 119, in speaking of the Susquehannocks that he met them near the mouth of the Susquehanna in 1608. "But to proceed, sixty of these Susquehannocks came to visit us, with bows, arrows, targets, beads, swords and tobacco pipes for presents. Such great and well proportioned men are seldom seen; they seemed like giants to the English, yea and to the neighbor, yet seemed of an honest and simple disposition, with much adieu restrained from



adoring us as gods. Those are the strangest peoples of all those countries, both in language and attire; for their language may well beseem their proportion, it sounding from them as a voice in a vault." At another place Smith describes them as being seven feet tall. Their extraordinary height seems to be corroborated by the size of an Indian skeleton now in the Athens Museum; found when excavating for the museum building or near by, if I remember correctly. Smith also states that they had the reputation of being cannibals, eating the flesh of their enemies boiled, also that one of their religious customs required them to sacrifice one of their children every fourth year. He also mentions that the "League of the Iroquois" was reputed to be cannibals, and we know that the Hurons were for they devoured the remains of Brule, boiled.

Tradition informs us that the nucleus of the Five Nations originally lived near the present city of Montreal. That when there, they were conquered by the Hurons and Adirondacks, and came over and settled in the valley now known as the Mohawk. At this time they were few in numbers, and here they remained until they grew in population, and were compelled to spread to the westward to obtain subsistence, and became five separate and distinct tribes, frequently being at war with each other. Here they remained probably for centuries, as very many words of each tribe had changed and were dissimilar from any of the other tribes, and it must have taken ages to bring this about. Eventually they formed a league and their traditions inform us that Da-ga-no-we-da was the founder. He was the Solon of their race. And

the Indian name of the league is Ho-da-no-sau-nee, which, being translated into English signifies, "The people of the Long House." The English names of the five different tribes or nations, as they were sometimes called, were as follows: The Mohawks resided in the valley of the same name. The Oneidas were on Oneida Lake. The Onondagas were the next to the westward, on the river of the same name. The Cayugas on Cayuga Lake, and the Senecas east of the Genesee river, later conquering the Neuter and Erie Tribes and occupying their domain to the Niagara river and Lake Erie. The Onondagas being the central nation, they were placed in charge of the League's Long House, which was their capital and was near the present city of Syracuse.

It is an impossibility to describe the league, even in outline at this time. I can only say it was a democracy, a wise and scientific form of government, well balanced so as to safeguard the liberty of the masses. They were governed by fifty Sachems who were elected by the people. They were divided into clans and could not intermarry into the same clan, therefore understanding somewhat the law of Eugenics. They also had equal suffrage; their women being allowed at times to vote. At one of their treaty councils with the whites, I believe the one at Bath, N. Y., when the chiefs and whites were unable to agree and were about to separate, the women met and voted in council that the chiefs should come to an agreement with the whites, which was done. All students and statesmen should read Lewis H. Morgan's "League of the Iroquois," which is the best work on the subject, but unfortunately a scarce and rare volume, now difficult to obtain.

Champlain committed a grave error soon after coming to this Continent by joining forces with the Hurons against the Iroquois, who ever after hated the French, and eventually entered into a treaty with the English which later resulted in the French losing all of their domain on this side of the water. The League and the Susquehannocks were at war almost continuously from the earliest known time, but the latter seem to have reached the zenith of their power at about the time of the arrival of Brule, at which time some authorities claim, that they could muster as high as 1600 warriors, and possessed forts or stockades of considerable strength in several places. War seems to have been a pleasure with them, for at one time when the Colonists tried to bring about peace between them and a southern tribe, they refused on the ground that their young men would have no pastime. One of the very early customs was to leave a club or some token near the body of those they had slain, so that no innocent person would be wrongfully accused of the crime. They nearly exterminated the Mohawks early in the seventeenth century.

In 1642 the Commonwealth of Maryland declared war against the Susquehannocks, which continued until 1652, when the latter begged for peace and wished to form an alliance with the colony against the league, who were waging an energetic war against them, since the previous year. This war continued in a desultory manner until 1662, when the league came down with a force of 800 men besieged the Susquehannocks in their fort in lower Pennsylvania. When unable to overcome their enemies by force the league resorted to strategy, hoping to obtain

an unfair advantage in this manner. They requested permission for twenty-five of their warriors to enter the fort; alleging as their object, to treat for peace, and obtain sufficient provision to carry them home. The gates were opened, and as they entered, all were made prisoners, and burned on platforms in full view of their friends. The league immediately raised the siege and hastened home.

About this time smallpox, the white man's disease, broke out among the Susquehannocks and made sad havoc. The league continued the war, in 1663, going down 1600 strong to attack the Susquehannock strongholds; the Marylanders voted to assist them with arms, ammunition and men, as they began to fear the power of the league. Their war continued until about 1674 or 1675, when the Susquehannocks were subdued, nearly annihilated, and forced over into Maryland, where they were from time to time unfairly treated. In 1675 Maryland declared war against the remnant of the tribe, killing 70 of them at one time. In 1676 Major Truman of the Maryland forces, besieged some of them in one of their strongholds and when five of their chiefs came out to treat for peace, caused them to be killed. For this act he was severely censured by the Maryland Assembly, and an effort made to punish him upon the charge of murder. After or about this time, the Susquehannocks ceased to exist as a tribe, but few remaining and they scattered about. They do not appear again in this immediate vicinity, except a few passing to and fro, as about 100 of them were adopted by the several tribes of the League.

About 1700 the League reached the zenith of its power, at which time they probably had a population of about 20,000, and had subjugated all of their territory from the Connecticut to the Mississippi river and from central Virginia and Tennessee, north to and including part of Canada. There is no doubt that their sway was a benefit as a whole, as they used all possible effort to prevent the tribes over which they had control from warring with each other, frequently placing a colony of the league among the more turbulent one, and had the whites arrived on the scene, it is safe to say that the wisdom that formed and controlled the league would have obtained grand results among the Aborigines of this land.

The Shawanese came and settled in the Wyoming Valley soon after the expulsion of the Susquehannocks. Some authorities say in 1673, others in 1678. They were certainly here in 1682 as at that date they took an important part in a treaty. Before the time of Columbus they were a strong tribe and lived in the Cumberland River valley, but where they lived just previous to their arrival here is not well established. They were a small tribe; and evidently came from the South, as the word Shawanese means "Southern Indians." They evidently came from above Central Virginia, originally, as they spoke the Algonquin language. They remained about 70 years, then gradually migrated to Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

About the time that the parent stock of the League of the Iroquois was forced away from their home near Montreal, a part of the original tribe migrated westward as

far as the Mississippi, then southeasterly to the headwaters of the Tar and Neuse rivers; here they remained for centuries, eventually becoming a strong tribe, consisting of six large towns. About 1712 they had troubles with their white and Indian neighbors, and battles ensued in which they were depleted, and many of their warriors slain, and many others sold as slaves. They made peace with the colony, and received a grant of land from North Carolina, permitting them to settle in Bertie county and moved there, where they remained until 1715, when troubles having again developed with their neighbors, the most of them came North, and settled first on the Susquehanna river between the Unadilla and Chenango rivers, eventually extending their domain down the river and covering this territory. They came with the consent of the league, and in 1722 became the sixth nation in the confederacy, without the voting privilege. Some of the descendants of this tribe now live on a reservation in the western part of the state of New York, and an industrious and enlightened people, having a well supported church, and a temperance society organized in 1844.

The Indian villages located in this vicinity at the time of the arrival of the white man, so far as known were as follows: At the time of Brule's visit Carantouan on Spanish Hill. The same tribe had a large village at the mouth of Towanda Creek, and another  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Elmira on the Chemung river at what is known as Fort Hill. That they had many smaller villages in this immediate vicinity is very probable, but we have no evidence of them, other than the plow of the early settler, which

turned up the soil blackened by the camp fire in by-gone ages.

When Sullivan arrived with his army in 1779 there was a village at Newtown, midway between the present city of Elmira and the village of Lowman. The village of New Chemung was beyond the upper narrows, just east of the brick house on the State road, known as the Asa Parshball homestead. This village consisted of about sixty log houses and was destroyed by General John Sullivan, August 13th, 1779. The old village of Chemung was on the ridge of ground just east of the Chemung depot, extending up along the ridge beyond the residence of Mr. James Owen. For some unknown reason this village was abandoned in 1776. The old and abandoned dwelling south of and near Mr. Owen's residence is the first frame house built in the town of Chemung. It was the ancestral home of the Buck family, who were among the earliest settlers, Mr. William C. Buck, our genial Erie agent, is a descendant of this family. Chemung was for many years known as "Buckville."

Another Indian village occupied by the Willawannas was located where the village of the same name is now situated. There was a village at or near the present village of Athens, also another on the west side of the Chemung river, where the river flows into the Susquehanna, which was known as Queen Esther's village or castle. It consisted of about sixty houses, and was destroyed by Colonel Hartley when he came up the river in 1778 after the battle of Wyoming. There was also a village on the south side of the Susquehanna river, midway between

the present villages of Barton and Smithboro. Also another on Owego Creek one mile from its mouth. This village had previously been where Owego is now located. On the west side of the Chemung river near Tozer's bridge there was a small village of the Tutelows.

There has been some controversy relative to the three Dutch traders having visited this immediate vicinity previous to the arrival of Brule. I have given the matter much study and have been unable to obtain any evidence of their ever having been here, and it is a well demonstrated fact that they were captured and ransomed in 1616, the year after Brule arrived. John Romeyn Broadhead was one of the ablest and most painstaking historians that has written on early Amsterdam, and the one that had the best facilities for obtaining information, as he was sent by the State of New York to copy all records in Holland, France and England, relative to America, and who devoted three years from 1841 to 1844 to the performance of that task. After he returned and his records were published, he wrote a history of the State of New York which was published in 1853, and on page 78, Vol. I of this history, the following appears under the heading of 1616: "Anxious to explore the unknown regions, of which only a vague idea had been gathered from the imperfect explanations of the Mohawks, three traders in the service of the New Amsterdam Company, seem to have adventurously set out from Fort Nassau on an expedition into the interior and downward along the New river to the Ogehage, or the Minquas, the enemies of the northern tribes. The route of the party is not ac-



curately defined, but they perhaps followed the trail of the Esopus Indians to the source of the Delaware, the waters of which they descended to the Schuylkill. At this point of their progress, they appear to have been taken prisoners by the Minquas, and the news reaching the Dutch on the Mauritius river, arrangements were promptly made to ransom the captives, as well as undertake a more thorough examination of the country where they were detained.

“Accordingly, the yacht *Restless*, which Block on his return to Holland had left in charge of Cornelius Hendrickson, was dispatched from Manhattan southward along the coast of New Jersey to explore the New river from its mouth to its upper waters. The voyage was entirely successful. Sailing into the Bay which Hudson had first discovered seven years before, Hendrickson explored the adjoining coast and discovered three rivers between the 38th and 40th degree of latitude. \* \* \* Proceeding up the channel of the main river, beyond the confluence of the Schuylkill, Hendrickson opened a friendly intercourse with the Minquas, who inhabited its banks and ransomed from these savages his three captive countrymen, giving in exchange for them kettles, beads and other merchandise.

“To Cornelius Hendrickson unquestionably belongs the honor of having been the first to explore the bay and river, which now unjustly bears the name of Lord Delaware. \* \* \* He probably ransomed the Dutch captives near the very spot where Philadelphia was founded just 66 years afterwards, 1682. The river above now received the name of The New or South river, to

distinguish it from the 'Mauritius' which soon became better known as the North river." There is a crude map known as the Block and Hendrickson map, which is believed to have been drawn from information given by Kleynties, one of the three Dutch prisoners after their ransom, and Hendrickson, who sailed around to his rescue, which is a fairly good map of the Delaware river and has no resemblance to the Susquehanna river whatever. The Indian word "Ogehage," spelled in several ways, and translated or corrupted by the early historians into "Tioga," also spelled by them in many ways, was used by the Indians to indicate many different places where rivers joined, or one flowed into the other. The literal translation of the word meaning, "at the meeting of the waters." And the writers who argue, or claim that the three Dutch traders visited here, seem to infer that the word "Ogehage" meant this particular place, thus the error.

I am unable to find any record of white men having visited this locality between 1615 and 1723; but it is very probable that there were many. In 1723 a colony of Palatines under the leadership of Conrad Weiser's father, who had become dissatisfied with the conditions on the Mohawk river where they had settled sometime previous, came across to the headwaters of the Susquehanna river and floated down to Swarta Creek, ascended this stream, crossed over the divide between the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill rivers, and settled in the beautiful and fertile valley of Tulpehocken, where their descendants now reside on much of the ancestral land. Two more parties of their neighbors and friends followed

them within three or four years, and with one of these parties on a visit to his parents, was he, who was to become the great Indian interpreter and diplomat, Conrad Weiser, the man who had greater influence with the League of the Iroquois and all other Indians in the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, than any other man of his time, with perhaps the exception of Sir William Johnson, England's agent with the Iroquois. Weiser commenced to represent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1737, and while in their employ passed up and down this valley many times during the remainder of his eventful life, and it was standing at his grave in 1793, that Washington said, "His service had been rendered in a difficult period, and posterity would not forget him."

About 1744 or 1745, the Moravian missionaries commenced to appear upon the scene. Among them, Count Zinzendorf, Heckewelder, Spangenburg, Zeisberger, Camerhoff and probably others. In 1743 John Bartram, the noted botanist, in company with Lewis Evans and Conrad Weiser passed through here. Soon after this period the whites commenced to come so fast that we have no time to enumerate them.

A history of this part of the valley would not be complete without mention of the Montour family. Madam Montour as she was known was a white French woman—some say her mother was a squaw, who was stolen by the Iroquois Indians from her home in Canada when she was ten years of age, and she passed the remainder of her eventful life among the Indians in this vicinity, on or near the Susquehanna valley. Conrad Weiser visited

her in 1737, when she lived at the mouth of Loyalsock Creek and she gave him food as he was in a starving condition. Count Zinzendorf visited her in 1742, when she stated to him that her father was a Frenchman living in Canada. Zinzendorf described her as a beautiful, intelligent white woman. She married Carandowana, an Oneida Chief and had five children, who retained the name of their mother, which was the Indian custom. Andrew the interpreter; Louis known in history as The French Spy; Henry, also Margaret who married a Mohawk Chief known as Peter Quebeck. They had five children, Nicholas, Catherine, Esther, Mary and probably Rolland, who was in command of the 60 Indians who ambushed General Hand and his forces west of the new village of Chemung, and killed five of his soldiers August 13th, 1779. Catherine married Thomas Hutson, a Seneca Chief, and lived at Catherinestown, near the present city of Montour Falls. Mary married a chief called White Mingo. Esther married a chief known as King Eghohowin, who died in 1772, after which she was known as Queen Esther.

Queen Esther lived on the west side of the Chemung river, directly opposite the point where the Susquehanna and that river join, on what is now known as Queen Esther's Flats. The beautiful glen east of the village of Willawana is still known as Queen Esther's Glen. It was she who figured so conspicuously at Wyoming on the evening of the battle. On page 63 "Life and Adventures of Moses VanCampen," edition of 1843, there is a statement of what occurred at that time. This statement was made by Lebbeus Hammond who escaped

from the rock. While he was sitting on the ground with other prisoners awaiting their fate, the following occurred: "While thus anxiously awaiting its issue, an old squaw came in, bearing a boy about 12 or 13 years of age on her back. He was a young fifer named William Buck, whose father held the office of captain in one of the regiments, and he had gone out as a musician in the company under his father. He was a beautiful and sprightly lad, and is said to have been one of the most promising boys in the settlement. While the squaw was thus carrying him along in evident delight on her back, intending no doubt to adopt him into her own family, another of her own sex came up behind, and planted a hatchet in the boy's head. Young Buck fell off the old squaw's back and sank upon the ground dead. Immediately after there succeeded a contest between these two females. The one fell upon the other with the fury of a maniac and others came up and joined in the struggle.

"The combatants were soon separated, and the warriors returned to their places, but directly after she who had been the first aggressor, and called Queen Esther, came to the ring and placing her two hands on the shoulders of two of the prisoners, causing them to lean one side and she stepped between them into the ring, and advanced toward the center with a deadly weapon in her hand. She came directly towards Mr. Hammond. He supposed she had marked him for her victim. But as she continued to advance, her eyes seemed to turn toward the one a little to his left, and coming up planted the hatchet in his head. He sank back upon the ground without a groan. The squaw moved on a little further

towards his left and kept on going thus about the ring.

“When she had gone about half way around Mr. Hammond resolved to make an effort for his life; as the unseemly executioner kept on her way, Mr. Hammond perceived that when raising the hatchet the eyes of all each time were turned toward her. He drew his feet up little by little until he had them pretty nearly under him, and when the hatchet was raised over the head of the third one to his right, he started with a bound and ran with the utmost speed directly towards the ring of savages pursuing a line straight forward, and to his surprise the Indians opened to the right and left and for a moment seemed bewildered by his unexpected movement. He passed through them without being cut down as he expected, and continued to run at his utmost speed. He had not gone over three or four rods from them before they began to send their hatchets after him.” Eventually Mr. Hammond and one other, Joseph Elliott, escaped. If the above statement be true, and we believe it is, the story of Queen Esther, having killed 14 men on the rock, is fact not fiction, as has at times been alleged.

There could be no excuse for committing this inhuman crime, but this untutored woman believed she had plenty of reason for so doing. The conduct of the whites from the time of their first landing had been of the most cruel and inhuman character. There had been no crime they had not committed. There is much evidence to prove that at her home near here, Queen Esther had ever been kind otherwise. At one time running great risk, in helping prisoners to escape who would have been sacrificed, were it not for her heroic efforts. The day previ-

ous to her cruel revenge her only son had been killed at Exeter near the scene of her crime.

From a historic view point, as well as that of justice, it is more than unfortunate that the Indian's enemies have written his history. That they were cruel in their revenge is a fact, but war makes brutes of men. We need only to look across the water this day to prove that men who were a short time ago cultured gentlemen, are now committing acts to destroy their fellowmen, that the American Indian would not have resorted to.

That the red men who occupied this valley when the white man arrived had many sterling qualities is a well proven fact. One has only to read "Heckewelder's History Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations" to prove my assertion. He lived with them as a Moravian Missionary before the white man's rum and habits had destroyed their habits. He states that they were in their homes kind, loving and indulgent husbands and fathers, good neighbors, hospitable to a fault, and loyal friends. Many of the crimes committed by the white men they had no word in their language to describe, showing conclusively that it was unknown among them. They had no code of laws among them, only customs which produced the best of results. I have yet to find the first record of an Indian having insulted a female prisoner. As a rule the original Indian's word was carried out with fidelity. In my day in the Indian Territory, when an Indian had been tried and convicted of murder and the day set for his execution, when the court would parole him upon his promise to return at a time specified, that he might go and settle up his business and

bid his friends and family farewell, I do not know of any case where they failed to return. I fear that white murderers would not have done as well as the savage. Our courts have never attempted the experiment.

I have found in looking over a vast amount of early records, many petitions from the Indians to the colonial governors and assemblies requesting that the traders be forbidden and prevented from bringing rum amongst their people. They evidently foresaw their danger and impending doom. The Indian ever responded to kind treatment from the white and seldom if ever, the first to violate their treaty. They have been severely censured for taking sides with the English during the Revolution, but they were only carrying out their agreement made many years before. We may blame them for the methods used but not for taking part. As an illustration of their appreciation of fair treatment, the Indians coupled the name of Washington with that of their Manitou or Great Spirit, because of his just treatment of them after the close of the war. This is the only case ever known of their having done this with red or white man.

In conclusion, my friends, I have tried as best I can to present the theme allotted to me. I have endeavored to be fair to the departed occupants of this beautiful valley. We are not here to alone commemorate the arrival of Stephen Brule, the first white man, but to describe the passing of the old and the coming of the new. The passing of barbarism, the coming of civilization. The passing of the Indian, the coming of the white. The passing of the wilderness and wigwam, the coming of the farm, cottage, village and city. The passing of the Indian



trail and the warpath, the coming of the highway, canal, railroad, automobile and aeroplane. The passing of the scrub pine yonder and the coming of that immense machine shop, the largest on earth. It behooves us as a nation to so conduct ourselves, that someone in the far distant future may not be compelled to deliver an address describing our departure.

Capt. Albertson's address was greatly enjoyed, at the conclusion of which, Librarian Heverly in behalf of the Historical Society, thanked all who had aided in making the exercises possible and interesting and especially John W. Storms, for permitting the marker to be placed on his land, "without money and without price," then all joined with the school children in singing "America," followed with inspiring music by the Drum Corps, bringing to a close a most successful celebration of the first event in our state history.

The celebration was arranged and successfully carried out by the following committee: J. Andrew Wilt, C. F. Heverly, John A. Biles, John H. Chaffee and Geo. T. Ingham.



# Bradford County Chronology

1615—1800.

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THE first white man (1615) to visit what is now Bradford county was Stephen Brule, a Frenchman, who was an explorer and interpreter for Samuel Champlain. Champlain had secured the friendship of the *Hurons* who occupied the territory adjoining Lakes Huron and Erie. The *Carantouannais* were the allies of the *Hurons*. The country of this people was the upper waters of the *Susquehanna*. Their principal town, Carantouan, was located at what is known as Spanish Hill, just above the present village of Sayre. It was palisaded and contained 800 warriors. In 1615 Brule was sent with twelve *Hurons* to arrange with the *Carantouannais* for a force of 500 warriors to co-operate with Champlain and the *Hurons* in an attack upon the Onondaga stronghold. They reached Carantouan the latter part of September, where they were "welcomed with great joy, being entertained by banquets and dances for some days." After the expedition, Brule returned to Carantouan and explored the surrounding country. The next year (1616) he went down the *Susquehanna* to the sea, being the first white man ever to perform this journey, and the first white man to set foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania. Brule's life for twenty-four years among the Indians was full of

thrilling interest. Finally, he was treacherously murdered by the Hurons who feasted upon his remains.

1723—*Emigration.*—From the time of Brule, so far as we have any record, it was more than a hundred years before the next white man passed down the Susquehanna Valley. The sufferings of the German Palatinates having been related to Governor Keith, his interest and sympathy were at once aroused. He offered them a home in Pennsylvania, where their titles could be clear and their land free from Indian claims. Accordingly in the Spring of 1723 thirty-three families prepared to make the trip from the Schoharie Valley. With their meager household goods packed on horses and on their own backs, over mountains, valleys and through forests, they reached the headwaters of the Susquehanna. Here they constructed rafts upon which they placed their women and children and under the most thrilling and adventurous experiences, floated down the river about 200 miles to the mouth of Swarta Creek below Harrisburg. Here they met the men who drove the cattle and horses along the river bank, then proceeded to the Tulpehocken Valley in Berks county, where they formed a settlement. During the six years following a large number of other Palatinates from Schoharie came down the Susquehanna and joined their friends at Tulpehocken. While these people did not locate in Bradford county, the route opened by them brought into the county its first settlers.

1737—*Mission Among Indians.*—Governor Gooch of Virginia desired the province of Pennsylvania to mediate between the Six Nations and Southern Indians. Conrad Weiser was selected to perform this mission. He started

on his journey with a German companion, Stoffel Stump, and an Indian guide, reaching the county by the way of the Loyalsock. Crossing the divide they came down Sugar Creek, arriving at the Indian village in North Towanda, March 29, 1737. Here and at Tioga Point they found the Indians on the verge of starvation. Their own provisions were exhausted, but a small supply was secured and they proceeded on their mission. The journey was one of severest hardships through a dense wilderness of 500 miles. It should be stated, however, that this was not Weiser's first visit among the Indians in this section, as he himself says, "I was here twelve years before" (1725).

1743—*Visit by Men of Science.*—In July, 1743, Courad Weiser was sent again to Onondaga with a message from the Governor of Virginia to arrange a place of meeting with the Six Nations to form a treaty in regard to disputed lands. He was accompanied on this expedition by John Bartram, a celebrated English traveler and botanist, Lewis Evans, geographer for the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and Indian guides. The trip was made on horseback from Philadelphia. The party entered the county by the Lycoming route, encountering many difficulties in their passage through the wilderness. A stop was made at the Indian village at Tioga Point. Here, as at other points, observations and examinations were made by Bartram and Evans, who were the first men of science to visit this section, and the journey, the first one, made across the country on horseback.

1745—*On Indian Mission.*—In June, 1745, Spangenburg and Zeisberger passed through the county and the Indian

villages at North Towanda and Tioga Point on their journey to the capital of the *Iroquois* confederacy, a journey for both political and religious purposes. They were accompanied by Weiser, Shikellimy, a *Cayuga* sachem, and the *Iroquois* viceroy at Shamokin, one of his sons, and Andrew Montour. Their object was to induce the Six Nations to conclude a peace with the *Catawbas*, to make satisfaction for murders perpetrated by the *Shawanese* and to obtain permission for the Christian Indians to begin a settlement at Wyoming. At this time but few Indians were observed at Oscalui (North Towanda); but they found many pictured trees about the place, it being on the great war-path. War parties were, in this way, accustomed to record the results of their campaigns. The bark was peeled off one side of the tree and on this painted certain characters by which they understood from what tribe and of how many the war party consisted, against what tribe they had fought, how many scalps and prisoners they had taken and how many men they had lost.

1750—*Missionaries on Journey*.—In the Spring of 1750, Cammerhoff, a bishop in the Moravian church, in company with Zeisberger, passed up the Susquehanna from Wyoming to Tioga en route for Onondaga in order to negotiate with the Great Council for the establishment of a mission among the *Iroquois*. They were accompanied by a *Cayuga* chief and his family. When the party reached the vicinity of Wyalusing, the remains of an old town were still visible, which the *Cayuga* said was called "Go-hon-to-to," inhabited by Andastes upon whom the Five Nations made war and wholly exterminated them

—the greater part being slain, a few only being taken captive and adopted by some of the families of the Cayugas.

1752—March 11, Northampton county (which included Bradford) constituted by Act of the Provincial Council.

1752—*Indian Town Re-established.*—In 1752, Papunhank, a *Monsey* chief of some note from the Minisink country, with a number of families, came to Wyalusing and built a new town a little below the site of the old Gohontoto.

1754—All that part of Bradford county from a line ten miles east of the Susquehanna river was contained in Susquehanna Company's Indian purchase at Albany in 1754; the balance of the county's territory was within the Delaware Company's Indian purchase also of 1754.

1756—*Treaty with Indians.*—Diahoga (Athens) like Easton was favorite treaty ground, and many important councils and treaties were held there with the Indians. In 1756 Governor Morris sent Captain Newcastle (an Indian adopted by Morris) with a message and to treat with a number of Indian chiefs at Athens. The meeting was an important one and a treaty effected. The next year and frequently thereafter representatives of the proprietary government met the Indians at Athens on various missions.

1756—*First Military Expedition.*—The French expedition of 1756 against Fort Augusta (Sunbury) "returned to Canada by way of the Indian trail up Lycoming creek." This evidently was the first military force ever to pass through Bradford county, as the old Indian trail

from the headwaters of Lycoming creek passed down Towanda creek, thence northward to Tioga Point on the line of the great trail to Canada.

1756—The first known white person to have died within Bradford county was Susanna Nitchsman, a Moravian girl of Mahoning, who after being captured by the Indians, was carried captive to Tioga Point. Here she died in May, 1756.

1760—On May 20, Christian Frederick Post, one of the most zealous missionaries, on his way to attend a council of the Western Indians, spent a night in the Indian town at Wyalusing and preached to the Indians in their own language. This is regarded as *the first gospel sermon* ever heard in the Susquehanna valley above Wyoming.

1763—May 23–27, Zeisberger preaches and labors among the Wyalusing Indians; in June, Zeisberger and John Woolman (a Quaker evangelist) preach to them; council selected Zeisberger as teacher; June 20th, *Pap-unhank*, the Indian chief, was baptized by Zeisberger and named John. This was the first time this holy ordinance was ever administered in the county.

1765—*Moravian Mission Established.*—After the interruption caused by Pontiac's war, the Christian Indians returned to Wyalusing in May, 1765. They were accompanied by Zeisberger and Schmick (another missionary) and Schmick's wife, who were to remain with them and be their resident religious instructors. Log cabins, bark covered huts, a commodious meeting house and mission house of unhewn logs were erected. At the close of the year there were connected with the mission 146 souls, of

whom 33 were communicants. In 1767 the town was rebuilt on higher ground under the supervision of the Moravian missionaries and the name changed to *Friedenshutzen*, signifying "huts of peace." It consisted of 29 log houses, 13 huts and 7 stables for horses, besides a new church, 24x32 feet, constructed of squared white pine timber, with shingled roof and glazed windows, surmounted by a cupola containing a bell. The mission Indians had several hundred acres cleared on which they raised corn, oats, other grains, hay and vegetables; also had started a peach and apple orchard and owned horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and fowls. They were industrious, rich, contented and happy, except for the fear they might be obliged to leave their homes at the command of the Six Nations, the Connecticut people or the governor of Pennsylvania. During the continuance of the mission 139 had been baptized and 7 couples married, the first of whom were two converts, named Thomas and Rachel, Dec. 23, 1766, the first Christian marriage celebrated within the county; in June, 1772 all (211 including those from Sheshequin) removed to the Tuscaroras Valley in Ohio.

1765—*The first trading post* in Bradford county was established at Ulster by John Anderson and the Ogdens as early as May, 1765. For the next four or five years he and the Ogdens from Wyoming made two trips each year, visiting the villages on the Susquehanna, buying peltry of the Indians, or exchanging for rifles, ammunition, trinkets and rum.

1766—*Ulster Mission*.—Soon after the close of Pontiac's war, *Echogund* with a few Monsey families, settled at the mouth of Cash creek in the present village of Uls-



ter. This being but a day's journey by water from Wyalusing, the inhabitants of one town were frequent visitors at the other. From the first Echgohund, the chief, manifested deep interest in the success of the mission. On his return from Cayuga town, Zeisberger tarried here over night, May 4, 1766, and at the request of the Indians preached to quite a company of them, who gathered at the lodge whera he stopped; John Ettwein, Zeisberger and Sensemann visit them and hold religious services, May 10-12, 1768. John Roth was appointed to the Sheshequin (Ulster) mission, arrived February 4, 1769 and preached his first discourse the following day. From this time religious services were maintained with great regularity, morning and evening of each day. For the first year the congregation repaired to Friedenshutzen for the sacraments and festivals of the church. Ulster being regarded only as an outlying station of the Wyalusing mission. February 16, 1769, missionary's house erected of squared pine logs. This served also for a church until July of the next year (1770), when a chapel was erected, surmounted by a cupola containing a bell. The mission continued to increase in numbers and usefulness until the migration (1772 with those at Wyalusing) at which time it numbersd 60 souls.

1768—*Treaty of Fort Stanwix*, November 5, 1768, at which time the proprietaries of Pennsylvania effected a purchase from the Six Nations of a tract of land, beginning at Owego, thence following the left bank of the Susquehanna as far as the mouth of Towanda creek, thence up the Towanda, along the Burnett hills, down Pine creek to the West Branch and across to the Ohio. (It

included a large part of Bradford county). "This was called the new purchase and opened a wide field of adventure to the hardy pioneers of Pennsylvania. It was a vast school, too, in which some of the bravest soldiers of the subsequent wars were reared."

1769—Replying to the petition of John Papunhank and Joshua, the Mohican, in behalf of themselves and their friends at Wyalusing, John Penn, acting governor, under date of June 21, 1769, says: "One thing I must tell you, that I expect you will not give encouragement to the New England people who have taken possession of the proprietaries' land at Wiawamack (Wyoming). If you expect to be protected by this government, you must not encourage the New England people, who are endeavoring to take the land from the Proprietaries."

1770—In May, Rudolph Fox, the first permanent settler within Bradford county, pitched his cabin near the mouth of Towanda creek. His daughter, Elizabeth, born September 1, 1770, was the first white child to see the light in the county.

1771—On May 28, the Susquehanna rose to an unprecedented height, inundating both the towns at Sheshequin and Wyalusing. At the latter place great damage was done by the water sweeping off fences and stock. At Sheshequin (Ulster) the inhabitants were compelled to take to their canoes and retire to the wooded heights back of the town.

1772—March 21, Northumberland county (which included Bradford) constituted by Act of the Provincial Council.

1772—Missions abandoned at Wyalusing and Ulster;

two white families in the county, Rudolph Fox at Towanda and Peter Shoefeldt in Asylum.

1773—Stropes and VanValkenburgs locate first (May, 1773) at Indian Meadows in Wyalusing, and permanently, 1776, in Wysox.

1774—This year, Connecticut formally assumed jurisdiction over the *disputed territory* (which included Bradford county), by organizing the town of Westmoreland and attaching it to the county of Litchfield.

1774—Connecticut surveys begun by Samuel Gordon, surveying the first of the Susquehanna Company's townships in Bradford county, being the *Long Township*, extending south from Standing Stone 30 miles down the river.

1774—James Wells and Amos York, the first settlers to locate in Wyalusing, under Connecticut title.

1774—Benjamin Budd locates and makes the first improvement in Terry.

1774—Lemuel Fitch and Anthony Rummerfield, the first settlers in Standing Stone.

1775—Joseph Wharton, the first settler of Tuscarora, under Pennsylvania title.

1775—Samuel Cole and sons make the first permanent settlement in Asylum.

1775—During this year and the next, a considerable number of Connecticut people, Loyalists and Squatters locate along the river.

1776—War retards settlement; a number of inhabitants join the American army.

1777—March, Rudolph Fox of Towanda carried into captivity by the Indians.

1777—December 6, Indians and refugees plunder the house of Robert Fitzgerald in Standing Stone and drive off his stock.

1777—December, Colonel Dorrance's expedition into the county after Tories.

1778—January, Lemuel Fitch of Standing Stone taken to Canada by the Indians.

1778—February 14, Indians and Tories plunder the home of Ainos York at Wyalusing, drive off his stock and take him into captivity.

1778—March, Nathan Kingsley of Wyalusing taken to Canada by the Indians.

1778—May 20, Indians surprise the Stropes and Van Valkenburgs at Wysox, burn their house, drive off stock and take both families into captivity.

1778—September, Col. Thomas Hartley with a force of 200 men fights Indians and destroys Queen Esther's town and all other Indian towns in Bradford county.

1778—September 29, engagement at Indian Hill between Hartley's men and the Indians in which the former had four killed and ten wounded, the Indians leaving ten dead upon the field.

1779—August, General Sullivan crosses the county in his notable campaign against the Six Nations.

1779—In August soon after reaching Tioga, General Sullivan ordered the construction of a stockade fort, which was called "Fort Sullivan"; four blockhouses were built for the defense of the boats and garrisoned by 250 men and invalids, Col. Israel Shreve commanding; here all unnecessary baggage was left, also two 6-pounders.

1779—On August 22, Gen. James Clinton's division, consisting of four regiments and numbering about 1,500 men, coming from the Mohawk by the way of Otsego Lake, arrived at Tioga, where they were welcomed with salvos of artillery and escorted into camp by Proctor's military band. The army now numbered about 5,000 men, one-third of the whole American army. This was the largest and most imposing military force ever gathered on the soil of Bradford county, as the expedition was the most remarkable undertaking during the Revolutionary war.

1779—*The first English sermons* preached in Bradford county were at Tioga Point by Rev. Wm. Rogers, a Baptist chaplain in Sullivan's army. Seven soldiers had been killed in the engagement at "Hogback Hill." Their bodies were brought back to camp and buried (August 14) with military honors together with a "funeral oration and prayer" by Parson Rogers. While waiting at Tioga Point, Dr. Rogers also delivered (August 18) a discourse in Masonic form on the death of Captain Davis and Lieutenant Jones, Freemasons, who had been killed near Wilkes-Barre. "General Sullivan and family, General Maxwell and family, the 11th Penna. Regiment Artillery, members of Lodge No. 19 and many other gentlemen of the army were present."

1779—September 30, on the return of Sullivan and Clinton with their armies at Tioga they were received with military honors. On October 2 General Sullivan made an elegant entertainment and invited all the field officers to dine with him. In the evening to conclude the mirth of the day, an Indian dance was

held. October 3 Fort Sullivan was demolished and the following day the army marched from Tioga to Wysox, encamping on the same ground as on August 8th and 9th. On the morning of October 5th all the troops embarked on boats, except a number to drive the cattle and take down the pack horses.

1779—County became depopulated. Owing to the various hostile movements from 1779 to 1783 there was left neither Whig, Tory nor Indian within the bounds of the county.

1779-'80—Winter memorable for its great severity.

1780—April 3, Moses VanCampen and companions at Wysox turn on their Indian captors, slay them and escape.

1781—March, James Thompson of Buffalo Valley makes thrilling escape at Towanda from Indians.

1782—April 14, desperate engagement at Lime Hill between the Franklin rescuing party and Indians; Mrs. Roswell Franklin killed.

1782—*The Trenton Decree.*—In 1779 the Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an Act, assuming to itself the jurisdiction over the entire country granted to Penn, the Commonwealth thus becoming a party to the controversy with Connecticut. The Supreme Executive Council petitioned Congress in November, 1781 stating the matter in dispute between the two states and praying for a court to be constituted to hear and issue the case. In August, 1782, it was announced that commissioners had been mutually agreed upon by the delegates of the respective states: Each party having been duly notified, the Court commenced its sessions at Trenton, N. J., November 12,

1782. The proofs having been offered and the various points agreed, the Court after passing a resolution to give no reasons for their decision and that the minority should agree to make the judgment unanimous, published December 30, 1782, the following decision: "We are unanimously of the opinion that Connecticut has no right to the lands in controversy. We are unanimously of the opinion that the jurisdiction and pre-emption of all territory lying within the charter of Pennsylvania, and now claimed by Connecticut, do and of right belong to the state of Pennsylvania." This decision became historic as the Trenton Decree. Prior to the decree four townships, Springfield, Standing Stone, Claverack and Ulster, in Bradford county, had been granted by the Susquehanna Company.

1783— May 30, Gen. Simon Spalding and little band of patriots make the first settlement in Sheshequin.

1783—The first store in the county opened at Tioga Point by Matthias Hollenback.

1783—Benjamin Patterson, the first settler in Athens, the first permanent settler being Jacob Snell in 1784.

1783—April, Stoke township (which included Bradford county) of Northumberland county formed.

1784—In the spring of 1784 occurred the notable *Ice Flood*. The damage was particularly severe in the Wyoming Valley. "The breaking up of the Susquehanna river on the 15th of March, greatly distressed the inhabitants who had built their houses on the lowlands near the banks of the river. The uncommon rain and large quantities of snow on the mountains together with the amazing quantity of ice in the river, occasioned by the

uncommon inclemency of the winter season, swelled the streams to an unusual height—ten and in many places twenty feet higher than it had ever been known since the settlement of the country. Horses, cattle and other effects of the settlers were swept down with the torrent and forever lost.”

1784—All that part of Bradford county, north of Towanda creek and west of the Susquehanna river was included in the purchase made October 23, 1784 of the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix by Pennsylvania.

1785—Ezra Ruddy, Abial Foster, Rufus Foster, Jonas Smith and Nathan Smith, the first permanent settlers on Sugar creek in North Towanda.

1785—Benjamin Clark and Adrial Simons, the first permanent settlers in Ulster.

1786—Thomas Keeney, the first permanent settler in Wilmot.

1786—September 25, Luzerne county (which included Bradford) created by Act of Assembly.

1786—The oldest town in the county is Athens. A survey and plan of the town was made by surveyors of the Susquehanna Company in 1786—the one after which the village was built.

1786—Early in October, when the crops of corn and pumpkins were still on the ground, continuous rains produced a freshet which had seldom been equalled. Crops were swept away and the bosom of the river was covered with floating pumpkins. The loss was severely felt and many cattle died the succeeding winter for want of sustenance. For years this freshet was designated by the old inhabitants as the *Pumpkin Flood*.



1786-'87—The first grist-mill in the county was put up on Cayuta creek in Athens township in 1786-'87. It was known long afterwards as Shepard's mill.

1786-87—The parallel of 42° north latitude marks the Northern Boundary of Bradford county and the State. The survey establishing this line was made in 1786 and 1787.

1787—Jonathan Terry, the first permanent settler in Terry township.

1787—March 28, the Pennsylvania Assembly passed what was called the *Confirming Law*, in which it was provided, "that all rights or lots lying within the county of Luzerne, which were occupied or acquired by Connecticut claimants who were actual settlers there at or before the termination of the claims of the State of Connecticut by the Trenton Decree, and which rights or lots were particularly assigned to the said settlers prior to the said decree, agreeably to the regulations then in force among them, be and they are hereby confirmed to them, their heirs and assigns." Provision was also made for compensating the Pennsylvania claimants out of the unappropriated lands of the Commonwealth.

1788—Thomas Park, the first permanent settler in Litchfield.

1788—The first houses of public entertainment in the county were kept by Isaac Hancock, who was licensed a "taverner" for Springfield (Wyalusing) and Thomas McClure for Tioga (Athens) in 1788.

1789—Samuel Cranmer, the first permanent settler of Monroe.

1789—*Public Roads*.—As early as 1788 the settlers

sent petitions to the court of Luzerne county, setting forth that public roads were necessary in various districts and asked that action be taken in relation to the same. The first petition on which action was taken by the court was for a "Road from Wysox to Tioga," presented at June sessions, 1789. Commissioners appointed, report at March sessions, 1790 that "they have viewed and laid out said road." This road had the general course of the Sullivan road (1779).

1790—James Rockwell, the first permanent settler in Pike.

1790—March, Wyalusing township formed from Stoke.

1790—*The most celebrated Indian treaty* within Bradford county was that held at Tioga Point, November 16--23, 1790. The nations present, either collectively or by representation, were the Senecas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Chippewas and Stockbridge Indians. The chiefs who took the most active part in the council were Red Jacket, Farmer's Brother, Little Billy, Captain Hendricks, Aupaumut, Fish Carrier, Good Peter and Big Tree. The United States government was represented by Col. Timothy Pickering, as commissioner. He was a distinguished soldier of the Revolution and afterwards Postmaster-General, Secretary of War, Secretary of State and U. S. Senator. Thomas Morris, son of Robert Morris, "the financier of the Revolution," was present on the occasion and adopted into the Seneca nation as sachem *Oletiani*.

1790—200 families living in Bradford county; population, 1100.

1790—First improvements made in Burlington and

settled, 1791 by Abraham DeWitt, Isaac DeWitt, James McKean and William Dobbins.

1791—June 9, Col. Arthur Erwin shot and killed, while sitting in the house of Daniel McDuffee at Athens by a dastardly villain, supposed to be an ejected squatter.

1791—*The first church organization in Bradford county was the "Church of Christ at Wysox on the Susquehanna river in the State of Pennsylvania."* It was organized October 3, 1791 at the house of Jehial Franklin in Wysox. The original members were Isaac Foster, Jonas Smith, Wm. Coolbaugh, Daniel Guthrey, Huldah Hickok and Rufus Foster, all of whom "entered into a solemn covenant with God and with one another by signing their names to a solemn covenant, as in the presence and fear of God." Rev. Jabez Culver was present and officiated. At the same meeting, Jehial Franklin, E. M. Franklin, John Newell, Jonathan Arnold Franklin, Abigail Franklin, Nathan Smith and James Lewis were "received by vote into full communion with the church."

1792—Rev. John Smith, the first settler in Wells township.

1792—First improvement made in Smithfield by Isaiah Grover, the first permanent settler being Reuben Mitchell in 1794.

1793—June 30, *the first Presbyterian church in the county, organized in a log school house at Wyalusing by Rev. Ira Condit.* The organization consisted of the following thirteen members: Uriah Terry, Lucretia York, Justus Gaylord, Jr., his wife, Lucretia, Zachariah Price, his wife, Ruth, Mary Lewis, Abigail Wells, Sarah Rockwell, Anna Camp, James Lake, Thomas Oviatt and Han-

nah Beckwith. Uriah Terry was at the same time ordained and installed Ruling Elder.

1794—French refugees arrive at their new home in Asylum.

1794—Daniel Wilcox and sons, the first settlers in Franklin.

1794—In March, a *terrific windstorm*, or hurricane, swept through the southwestern part of the county and in the path of a mile in width, left scarcely a tree standing.

1795—February 18, a *large and enthusiastic meeting* of the Susquehanna proprietors (reported at more than 1, 200) was held at Athens, at which, it was resolved to take vigorous measures to prosecute the claims of the company; "to prevent any ill-disposed person, without due authority, unlawfully intruding upon, surveying or attempting to seize and settle any of the aforesaid lands, afford a just protection to the property of the real owners and such settlers as enter on the same land peaceably, in due course of law and under real proprietors thereof, being fully determined, in a constitutional and legal manner only, to maintain and defend the title and claim which the aforesaid company have to the aforesaid lands; and also to recover such parts thereof as are possessed in opposition thereto."

1795—April, Wysox township formed from Tioga.

1795—Nathaniel Allen, the first permanent settler of Troy township.

1795—The first improvements made in Canton by Jonas Gere and Jonathan Prosser, the first permanent settler being Ezra Spalding in 1796.

1795—Hugh and Sterling Holcomb, the first permanent settlers in LeRoy.

1795—Duke Liancourt, a celebrated French traveler, and Talleyrand, the famous French diplomatist, visit the colony at Asylum.

1795—April 11, the *Intrusion Law* passed by the legislature, inflicting heavy fines and imprisonment upon any convicted of taking possession of, entering, intruding or settling "on any lands within the limits of the counties of Northampton, Northumberland or Luzerne, by virtue or under color of any conveyance of half-share right, or any other pretended title not derived from the authority of this Commonwealth, or the late proprietaries of Pennsylvania before the Revolution," making it a crime to combine or conspire to convey, possess or settle any such lands under any half-share right, but excepting the land within the seventeen townships.

1796—Dan Russell and Francis Mesusan, the first settlers in Orwell, the former, permanent.

1796—Louis Philippe, afterwards King of France, spends a week at Asylum.

1796—By the close of this year, nearly every foot of land in Bradford county was held by both Susquehanna Company rights and Pennsylvania warrants.

1796—The oldest secret society in the county is Rural Amity Lodge, No. 70, Free and accepted Masons; chartered July 6, 1796 and instituted May 21, 1798 at the house of George Welles at Tioga Point (Athens).

1796—First public road built up Towanda creek, from Silas Scovell's to Daniel Wilcox's in Franklin; extended to Canton, 1798.

1797—Nathaniel P. Moody, the first settler in Rome township.

1797—William Arnold, James Bowen and William Harding, the first settlers in Warren.

1797—January, Athens township and Ulster township formed by the division of Tioga.

1798-'99—The first public road up Sugar creek, from the river to Thomas Barber's, built 1798-'99.

1799—Jeremiah Taylor, the first settler in Granville.

1799—Nathaniel Morgan, Eli Parsons and Eli Parsons, Jr., the first permanent settlers of Columbia.


1799—By Act of April 4, commonly called the *Compensation Law*, commissioners were appointed to ascertain the quality, quantity and situation of lands in the 17 townships held by Pennsylvania claimants before the Trenton decree, to divide the land into four classes and affix the value of each class. To lands of the first class a sum not exceeding \$5 per acre; the second class, \$3; the third class, \$1.50; the fourth class, 25 cents per acre, for which certificates were given on the release of the title to the State, receivable as specie at the land-office; no certificates were to issue until 40,000 acres were thus released and till Connecticut claimants to that amount under their hands and seals agreed to abide by the decision of the commissioners. All disputes between Pennsylvania claimants were to be decided in the usual way, by the boards of property, from which an appeal could be taken to the courts.

1800—First post-offices established in the county at Wyalusing and Athens. The mail was brought in by carriers on foot from Wilkes-Barre, once in two weeks.

1800—Population of Bradford county 3,500.

## *Twelfth Annual Old People's Meeting.*

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 WITH the dawn of Saturday, June 26, 1915 was ushered in the most beautiful day of summer, seemingly, both fitting and inspiring to the old people of Bradford county, who in a larger number than ever before, made pilgrimage to Towanda to participate in the Twelfth Annual Old People's meeting under the auspices of the Bradford County Historical Society. The old people began to arrive at 9 o'clock and for three hours poured in from all parts of the county. After registering and being provided with badges, the forenoon was taken up in happy reunions with old friends and in viewing the beautiful pictures and collections of the Historical Society. That no comfort or consideration should be overlooked, the ladies of the Village Improvement Society took the venerable people in charge, and in a queenly and gracious manner entertained and served tea and cakes from 11 to 12 o'clock.

After an hour of rest all assembled at Keystone Opera House to enjoy and participate in the annual exercises. As the signal that the historic performance was about to begin, a large company of veterans of the Civil War under command of John H. Chaffee and Wm. H. Nutt, headed by Reed Dunfee and Andrew Delpouch with snare drums, Woodford C. May, bass drum and F. M. Vought with fife, marched down Main street to the step of martial mu-

sic. The scene was grand and pathetic and will never be forgotten by the multitude who witnessed it. Upon the arrival of the grizzled boys in blue, everything was ready for the afternoon performance, which was put in motion by Secretary J. Andrew Wilt, who, in happy and fitting words, heartily welcomed the old people and made them feel at home. Serg. Jay Thomas, the wonderful old veteran, with powerful and pleasing voice sang "Old Folks at Home" to the delight of all. Librarian Heverly then made a short presentation of notable old people who were given conspicuous places upon the stage. In the center of the stage was seated Justus A. Record, the centenarian, and next to him on his right, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Heverly, the society's oldest couple (65 years wedded) and on his left, James Schultz and sister, Mrs. Jane Durie, the oldest twins in the state. The balance of the semi-circle was made up of persons between 80 and 90 years, six nonogenarians occupying the boxes. Veterans of the Civil War occupied seats back of the old people. More than a hundred people over 70 years of age filled seats in front of the stage. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Heverly escorted Mr. Record, the oldest person who had ever appeared upon the platform in Towanda, to the front of the stage, when the centenarian to the surprise of everybody delivered a very eloquent address in favor of woman suffrage. While his voice was not strong, owing to recent illness, his thoughts were clear and logical. He was warmly applauded.

Following a fine piano selection by Miss Alice Smith, Little Dorothy Vogt recited most delightfully "The Good Old Days of Adam and Eve," and was vigorously applaud-



ed. Levi W. Towner, a sweet old time singer, sang beautifully "Tommy, Don't Go" and made a most decided hit. Then came Wm. C. Marsden, who was a boy declaimer 65 years ago, but who before he had finished, it was found, was still an artist in rendition in both the serious and comic. His selections, one pathetic, the other comic, were superbly recited and acted to the full enjoyment of all. Sergeant Thomas sang in a most touching manner, "Mother Kissed Me in My Dream." Little Clement Heverly stepped to the front of the platform and recited to the delight of the old veterans, "My Granddad Was a Soldier." Little Helen Vogt followed and sang with the sweetness of a bird, "The G. A. R." Both the little people were generously applauded. Drawing a little nearer to the appearance of old veterans, Sergeant Thomas thrilled the audience by a splendid rendition of "The Red, White and Blue." To roll-beats and taps of the drum, the company of veterans of the Civil War, commanded by Wm. H. Nutt, formed on the stage for drill and entertainment. Serg. Chaffee called attention to the fact that all had been under fire and some specially distinguished in their country's service. The company was made up as follows: Reed W. Durfee and W. C. May (drums), Elisha Cole (color bearer), Wm. H. Nutt, John H. Chaffee, Daniel S. Boardman, J. Alonzo Bosworth, Sanford Dimon, Delanson Fenner, Juni W. Allen, Henry S. Forbes, H. A. Vail, Joseph H. Taylor and Henry P. Maynard. The commands rang out in military tones, the different drills being executed with remarkable celerity and exactness by "the boys" whose ages averaged nearly four score years. Led by Sergeant Thomas all

joined in singing "Rally Round the Flag," closing with three cheers that fairly made the old walls tremble. The company marched from the stage while Serg. Thomas continued the rendition of popular war melodies. The drum corps closed the military performance by martial music that thrilled and aroused the patriotism of all.

The prize winners were quickly brought and seated on the stage; the oldest lady being Mrs. Catherine Green of Wysox, born September 12, 1825, and the oldest gentleman, Asa M. Kinner of Wysox, born March 25, 1820, being the oldest veteran and native born citizen of Bradford county. President Chaffee, in brief fitting words, presented Mrs. Green a handsome silver loving cup and Mr. Kinner a fine silver mounted cane. The pianist discoursed enlivening music, bringing to a close a most joyous and notable historic occasion. There were about 170 persons over 70 years in attendance. The following is a list of those who registered with date of birth:

Justus A. Record, Dec. 25, 1815, Towanda.

Asa M. Kinner, March 25, 1820, Wysox.

Josiah Rinebold, May 2, 1823, Monroe.

H. S. Clark, Sept. 14, 1823, Towanda.

J. Washington Ingham, Oct. 21, 1823, Towanda.

Thomas Pollock, Sept. 5, 1824, Ulster.

Mrs. Catherine Green, Sept. 12, 1825, Wysox.

David Horton, Jany. 25, 1826, Sheshequin.

Mrs. Eveline Bennett, Aug. 22, 1827, Athens.

James Schultz, Dec. 25, 1827, Wysox.

Jane Durie, Dec. 25, 1827, Wysox.

Julia A. Dunn, Jany. 15, 1828, Towanda.

L. L. Post, Feby. 4, 1828, Sheshequin.

- Daniel Heverly, Oct. 25, 1828, Overton.  
Mrs. Nancy Stoneman, Oct. 31, 1828, Towanda.  
Mary Varguson, July 18, 1829, Towanda.  
Geo. J. Burd, Nov. 12, 1831, Towanda.  
J. R. Post, March 30, 1832, Wysox.  
A. B. Culver, April 15, 1832, Tuscarora.  
William Frazer, Nov. 5, 1832, Monroeton.  
C. F. Pendleton, July 5, 1833, Warren.  
W. W. Miller, Aug. 11, 1833, Rome.  
Martin H. Rockefeller, Dec. 27, 1833, Orwell.  
Mary A. Huff, Jany. 1, 1834, Wysox.  
Jay Thomas, Feby. 5, 1834, Williamsport.  
Mrs. Judia W. Marcy, March 27, 1834, Monroe.  
Mary Ross, April 20, 1834, Orwell.  
Elizabeth Brink, Sept. 10, 1834, Towanda.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Heverly, Sept. 19, 1834, Overton.  
Elsie Woodin, January, 1835, Towanda.  
Myron W. Coolbaugh, April 2, 1835, Towanda.  
L. A. Bosworth, May 30, 1835, LeRaysville.  
Samuel D. Russell, July 1, 1835, Windham.  
Ruel W. Brink, July 27, 1835, Rome.  
Mrs. Miles Bennett, Nov. 14, 1835, Stevensville.  
Solomon A. Chaffee, Dec. 5, 1835, Orwell.  
Martin Fee, Jany. 9, 1836, Camptown.  
Seneca Arnold, Feby. 10, 1836, Towanda.  
Jonas S. Gray, Feby. 21, 1836, LeRaysville.  
Mrs. D. I. Powers, March 15, 1836, DuBois, Pa.  
Mrs. Rachel A. Decker, May 27, 1836, Towanda.  
I. L. Young, July 4, 1836, Sheshequin.  
G. W. Bosworth, Sept. 17, 1836, LeRaysville.  
H. A. Vail, Sept. 20, 1836, Towanda.

J. A. Bosworth, Nov. 13, 1836, Wysox.  
Rebecca Herrman, Dec. 7, 1836, Towanda.  
Harvey H. Cranmer, Feby. 13, 1837, Powell.  
Edwin A. Knapp, April 7, 1837, Towanda.  
Armenia Robinson, April 16, 1837, Rome.  
Hannah Swackhammer, May 2, 1837, Towanda.  
Mary A. Shoemaker, May 2, 1837, Towanda.  
Daniel S. Boardman, May 26, 1837, Athens.  
Henry Dixon, June 27, 1837, Ulster.  
David T. Fleming, June, 1837, Rummerfield.  
Erastus Wilson, Sept. 12, 1837, New Albany.  
P. F. Brennan, Oct. 20, 1837, Monroe.  
Mary C. Decker, Feby. 18, 1838, Wysox.  
Sanford Dimon, March 29, 1838, LeRaysville.  
Levi W. Towner, May 12, 1838, Rome.  
Callie Kellum, May 16, 1838, Towanda.  
Margaret Camp, May 27, 1838, Towanda.  
Mrs. A. M. Egleton, June 6, 1838, Monroeton.  
Albert T. Lilley, June 9, 1838, LeRoy.  
Mrs. P. Pratt, June 11, 1838, Herrickville.  
J. W. Allen, June 22, 1838, Towanda.  
Nancy E. Dyer, July 5, 1838, Wysox.  
William W. Warburton, Aug. 24, 1838, Forks.  
Mrs. Robert Neiley, Aug. 27, 1838, Asylum.  
Harrison P. Mead, Sept. 14, 1838, Towanda.  
Wm. T. Horton, April 9, 1839, Towanda.  
David Lattin, April 9, 1839, Monroeton.  
C. H. Allen, April 25, 1839, Towanda.  
Mrs. Mary Huff, July 6, 1839, Standing Stone.  
John H. McMillen, Sept. 5, 1839, Monroeton.  
Sarah Allyn, Nov. 1, 1839, Towanda.

- Mrs. A. Maynard, Nov. 26, 1839, Towanda.  
 Mrs. A. J. Eastabrooks, 1839, Towanda.  
 Chas. L. Stewart, Jany. 10, 1840, Towanda.  
 A. H. Furman, April 15, 1840, Towanda.  
 Diton Phelps, March 5, 1840, Smithfield.  
 Daniel Vanderpool, March 10, 1840, Terry.  
 S. G. Barner, May 5, 1840, Sheshequin.  
 C. T. Arnold, May 16, 1840, Windham.  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Homet, July 22, 1840, Homets Ferry.  
 Mrs. A. H. Furman, Aug. 11, 1840, Towanda.  
 William F. Merrick, Aug. 15, 1840, Monroeton.  
 Frances M. Smith, Sept. 8, 1840, Towanda.  
 J. H. Taylor, Sept. 25, 1840, Wyalusing.  
 James T. Mapes, Sept. 28, 1840, Wilmot.  
 Martin V. Cranmer, Oct. 9, 1840, Towanda.  
 Eleanor Frutchey, Oct. 30, 1840, Homets Ferry.  
 William Kintner, Nov. 10, 1840, Towanda.  
 Timothy Brennan, Dec. 23, 1840, Liberty Corners.  
 William C. Marsden, Feby. 28, 1841, Towanda.  
 J. Wesley Harvey, March 3, 1841, Columbia county.  
 Rosalinda Brink, March 8, 1841, Rome.  
 Mrs. Sarah Preston, March 10, 1841, Towanda.  
 Franklin Jones, May 10, 1841, Camptown.  
 Mrs. Anne Trumbull, June 11, 1841.  
 Mrs. William Frazer, June 29, 1841, Monroeton.  
 M. D. Baldwin, July 9, 1841, LeRaysville.  
 Thomas J. Hannon, Aug. 4, 1841, Towanda.  
 John R. Allen, Nov. 7, 1841, Evergreen.  
 Mrs. A. T. Lilley, Nov. 14, 1841, LeRoy.  
 James Acla, 1841, Towanda.  
 George W. Horton, Feby. 8, 1842, Sheshequin.

Eliza M. Wilson, March 3, 1842, New Albany.  
Elisha Cole, March 4, 1842, Towanda.  
Henry P. Maynard, March 13, 1842, Rome.  
Victoria Layton, March 22, 1842, Towanda.  
Ellen Quigley, May 22, 1842, Towanda.  
Andrew Morrison, June 10, 1842, Saco.  
Aaron J. Edsall, June 11, 1842, New Albany.  
Mrs. H. B. Lent, June 13, 1842, Hornbrook.  
Lucina Kitchen, Nov. 3, 1842, LeRoy.  
Mrs. Franklin Jones, Nov. 17, 1842, Camptown.  
Matthew V. Greening, Dec. 19, 1842, Ulster.  
Thomas J. Davis, Jany. 2, 1843, Ulster.  
Amanda McIntyre, Jany. 4, 1843, Towanda.  
E. H. Brigham, Jany. 10, 1843, Ulster.  
Mrs. E. A. Knapp, April 1, 1843, Towanda.  
George E. Cowell, April 27, 1843, South Branch.  
Jesse Morris, April 29, 1843, Rome.  
Jacob A. Kniffin, May 23, 1843, Milan.  
J. H. Chaffee, July 13, 1843, Hornbrook.  
Thomas Lynch, Aug. 23, 1843, Towanda.  
Judson G. Howell, Sept. 16, 1843, LeRaysville.  
B. J. Hausknecht, Oct. 4, 1843, Overton.  
Samuel C. Kitchen, Nov. 7, 1843, LeRoy.  
Henry Bentley, Nov. 15, 1843, Towanda.  
Reed Dunfee, Jany. 7, 1844, Monroeton.  
H. S. VanOrman, Jany. 9, 1844, Warren.  
Henry R. Babcock, March 26, 1844, Rome.  
Violetta Boyle, April 16, 1844, North Towanda.  
Mrs. Elsie M. Means, April 11, 1844, Towanda.  
Rufus W. Child, April 12, 1844, Smithfield.  
George B. Armstrong, May 12, 1844, Herrick.

Frank Granger, June 11, 1844, North Towanda.  
 Mrs. Tabby Williams, June 23, 1844, Towanda.  
 H. C. Spencer, Aug. 4, 1844, Burlington.  
 Mrs. Lucy Merrick, Aug. 8, 1844, Monroeton.  
 Hannah Camp, Oct. 8, 1844, Monroeton.  
 Melvin Morris, Oct. 10, 1844, Rome.  
 Louise Strunk, Nov. 24, 1844, Lime Hill.  
 Mrs. C. A. McIntyre, Nov. 29, 1844, North Towanda.  
 C. H. Kellogg, Dec. 30, 1844, Monroeton.  
 Mrs. Sarah J. Fenner, Dec. 31, 1844, Towanda.  
 Delanson Fenner, Feby. 7, 1845, Towanda.  
 Warren Fitzwater, May 26, 1845, Canton.  
 John A. Schultz, June 1, 1845, Wysox.  
 John C. Forbes, Rome.  
 Henry S. Forbes, Sheshequin.  
 E. A. Pearsoll, Saco.  
 Woodford C. May, Towanda.  
 George Corson, Standing Stone.  
 Mrs. George Corson, Standing Stone.  
 C. B. Tyrrel, Athens.  
 Wm. H. Nutt, Athens.

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### *The Prize Winners.*

The oldest lady and oldest gentleman (and age at date of winning prize) who have carried off the honors at the several meetings, were as follows :

1904—MRS. ALMIRA GLEASON, 98 years, Towanda ;  
died at 99 years.

WILLIAM GRIFFIS, 90th year, Towanda; died at  
93 years.

- 1905—**MRS. ELIZA MCKEAN**, 98½ years, Towanda; died at 101 yrs. and 8 mos.  
**FRANCIS COLE**, 96th year, Athens; died at 96 yrs. and 9 mos.
- 1906—**SAMUEL OVERPECK**, 97th year, Herrick; died at 100½ years.  
**MRS. EMMA IRVINE**, 89th year, Homets Ferry; died at 89 yrs. and 2 mos.
- 1907—**JOHN BLACK**, 93½ years, LeRaysville; died at 94 yrs. and 10 mos.  
**MRS. MARTHA BULLOCK**, 92nd year, Troy; died at 96 yrs. and 10 mos.
- 1908—**ORRIN BROWN**, 97th year, Canton; died at 99 yrs. and 8 mos.  
**MRS. JULIA SMITH**, 92nd year, Ulster; died at 94 yrs. and 11 mos.
- 1909—\***JUSTUS A. RECORD**, 93½ years, Towanda.  
**MRS. HARRIET A. NICHOLS**, 88th year, Monroeton; died at 88 years.
- 1910—**MRS. ANNE WRIGHT**, 96 yrs. and 8 mos., Ulster; died at 102 yrs. and 7 days.  
**SAMUEL BILLINGS**, 94½ years, Towanda; died at 98 yrs. and 10 mos.
- 1911—**MRS. NAOMI C. IRVINE**, 90 years, New Albany; died at 94 years.  
**JOHN ENNIS**, 90 years, Standing Stone; died at 93 yrs. and 3 mos.
- 1912—**CORNELIUS BUMP**, 90 yrs. and 4 mos., Wyalusing; died at 92 yrs. and 5 mos.  
**MRS. DORCAS DAYTON**, 88½ years, Towanda; died at 90 years.



1913—GEORGE I. NORTON, 94 years, Rome; died at 94 yrs. and 9 mos.

\*CAROLINE LENT, 87½ years, Rome.

1914—\*JOSIAH RINEBOLD, 91 years, Sayre.

\*MRS. EVELINE BENNETT, 87 years, Athens.

1915—\*ASA M. KINNER, 95½ years, Wysox.

\*MRS. CATHERINE GREEN, 89¾ years, Wysox.

Those marked with a (\*) are still living (1915).

—*The Bradford Star.*



## Memorative.

We note with sorrow the death of the following beloved member of the Society during the past year :

MRS. ANNA SCOTT, born May 8, 1828 in Towanda, a daughter of William B. and Delight Spalding, died May 29, 1915 in Towanda after a protracted illness incident to age. She was married May 19, 1846 to William Scott of Towanda with whom she lived in sweetest harmony for more than 64 years, until February 11, 1911 when Mr. Scott died, aged nearly 91 years. For many years they were the oldest native born couple living in Towanda. Mrs. Scott was a woman of beautiful life and character and the oldest member of the Towanda Presbyterian church. She was deeply interested in the work of the Historical Society and a faithful attendant at its meetings. We all miss her, but there will ever remain, a cherished memory of this winsome and noble woman.



# *Library and Museum.*

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C. F. HEVERLY, LIBRARIAN,

The year marks great improvement throughout the building. The lower rooms have been handsomely repapered and painted, shelves added, all pictures properly inscribed and arranged and the books in the library classified. On the second floor, the natural history room has been tastefully repapered and decorated, painted and reorganized generally, making it a nook of unusual interest and attraction. The display in the large room of relics and curios has been greatly enhanced. The following are the acquisitions to the Library and Museum for the year :

## *Portraits and Pictures.*

- Frances Slocum and Captivity—Society.
- Stephen C. Foster—Society.
- Philip P. Bliss—Society.
- Cornplanter, Brant and Red Jacket—Society.
- Elijah Montanye—Helen Powell.
- Stephen Powell—Helen Powell.
- Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Heverly—Presented by them.
- Henry Strobe—Society.
- Dolly (Stevens) Strobe—Society.
- Civil War Soldier Group (20)—Society.
- Rev. John D. Bloodgood—Lillian N. Barnum.

Carantouan and 300th Anniversary Celebration, advent of Brule'—Society.

Scene of first permanent settlement, 1770, in county—Society.

Animals of Pioneer Days—Society.

**Books—Historical.**

Bradford Settler, 1823--'26—Mrs. O. A. Baldwin.

Bradford Settler, 1827--'29—Mrs. O. A. Baldwin.

Northern Banner, 1833--'35—Mrs. O. A. Baldwin.

Northern Banner, 1839--'40—Mrs. O. A. Baldwin.

Bradford Porter, 1840--'41—Mrs. O. A. Baldwin.

Bradford Porter, 1841--'42—Mrs. O. A. Baldwin.

Bradford Reporter, 1844--'45—Mrs. O. A. Baldwin.

9 Catalogues S. C. I.—Rodney A. Mercur.

Contributions Students S. C. I.—Rodney A. Mercur.

Semi-Centennial Towanda Presbyterian Church—Rodney A. Mercur.

Historical Discourse Wyalusing Presbyterian Church—Rodney A. Mercur.

Black Forest Souvenirs—By author, Henry W. Shoemaker.

Pennsylvania Mountain Stories—Henry W. Shoemaker.

Pennsylvania Bison Hunt—Henry W. Shoemaker.

Pennsylvania at Culpepper C. H.—State Library.

50th Anniversary, Battle of Gettysburg—State Library.

3 vols. Pennsylvania at Gettysburg—State Library.

Proceedings 48 Encampment D. of P.—State Library.

School Reports—H. S. Putnam.

School Reports—C. F. Heverly.

Proceedings and Addresses Snyder County Historical Society.

42 vols. American Historical Reviews—J. Andrew Wilt.

15 vols. Annual Reports American Hist. Assc.—J. Andrew Wilt.

43 Quarterlies Oregon Historical Society—C. F. Heverly.

Semi-Centennial N. B. Assc. Universalists—Mrs. M. E. Rosenfield.

### ***Books and Exchanges.***

State Library.

Library of Congress.

Kansas State Historical Society.

Oregon State Historical Society.

Pennsylvania Federation Historical Societies.

Tioga County Historical Society.

Snyder County Historical Society.

Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Kittochitunny Historical Society (Franklin Co.)

Chester County Historical Society.

Berks County Historical Society.

Lebanon County Historical Society.

Washington County Historical Society.

### ***Books—Miscellaneous.***

Collection Reports, Documents, etc.—George Moscrip estate.

2 vols. Statutes of Pennsylvania—State Library.

Smull's Legislative Hand Book—State Library.

Message of Governor to Assembly—State Library.

Inaugural Address Gov. Brumbaugh—State Library.  
 Laws Pennsylvania, 1915—State Library.  
 Appropriation Acts, 1915—State Library.  
 Vetoes by Governor, 1915—State Library.

***Manuscripts.***

Confederate Bond with Coupons—Col. Jos. H. Horton.  
 Masonic Certificate of Membership—D. T. Lyon.

***Maps.***

Claverack Township, made in 1800—Mrs. M. P. Murray.

***Relics and Curios.***

2 Historic Pin Cushions—Mrs. E. A. Segraves.  
 Dress Indian Warrior—D. V. Campbell.  
 Mallet from Ft. Augusta—Mrs. I. M. Goss.  
 Enumerator's Badge—J. Andrew Wilt.



## **Secretary's Report.**

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*J. H. Chaffee, President, Officers and Members of the  
Historical Society of Bradford County:*

Your Secretary respectfully submits the following report for the year, ending September 25, 1915:

Ten regular meetings were held at which business was transacted, papers read or talks had during the year just past; at one meeting the President, Secretary and Librarian were present, but the additional number to make the requisite quorum did not appear. (October, 1914).

### SPECIAL TOPICS.

At the November meeting the organization of the original Asylum township was considered, which brought out a good attendance.

On March 27, 1915, Francis Slocum and the Kingsley family were considered and a picture of the capture of Francis Slocum was unveiled; this meeting was a very interesting as well as an instructive one.

The May meeting was devoted to the topic of "The Women," the program being arranged by Clymer Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. This meeting was largely attended, and the papers read were excellent.

The "Annual Old People's Day" was held as for many years at the June meeting; the attendance of people over 70 years old was as large, or larger than on previous

years, but the attendance of the public at the Opera House was not quite so large as formerly.

The meeting for the Old Folks was however very much of a success. The Society has been to considerable expense in repapering and painting the rooms of the Society, as well as supplying additional cases for books, all of which were very much needed.

The appropriation for the years 1914 and 1915 have been paid by the County recently, which will enable the Society to make additional improvements and procure additional books and cases.

The matter of vital historical importance, which the Society has had under consideration for several years, which it is hoped to partially consummate on October 15, is the observance of the 300th anniversary of the coming of Stephen Brule' to the Indian town, Carantouan, at Spanish Hill in this county.

Brule' being the first white man definitely known to have come within the present limits of the State of Pennsylvania, we believe the event is of such importance to Pennsylvanians, that the committee having this matter in charge and the officers of this Society have provided a small granite marker to be placed on said hill, to mark the place where this Indian town was located when this French explorer first visited them on a mission in 1615; this marker will be unveiled as a part of the exercises on October 15, 1915.

It is hoped that the Historical Commission of Pennsylvania, which has for its purpose to mark and preserve historical places in this Commonwealth, will in due time provide and erect a suitable monument to commemorate this event.



This Society has also a committee to consider the French Settlement of Asylum, which was made within our county, and this Society will do credit to itself by permanently marking the place where these French Refugees planned and planted a town for their future homes.

By marking such historic spots, even with a small marker, this Society can and will preserve for the future these sites of such historic events, as will in due time interest not only the present, but the generations yet unborn.

Your Secretary would again impress on all, the importance of arranging to have the Society's rooms and Museum open to the public on certain days of a week or month, for at least during the summer months. Your Librarian, Secretary and the janitor during the summer months are constantly called upon by people of our county, as well as strangers interested in such things, to visit our rooms and our exhibit. Were it known by all that the Museum and rooms would be open at certain times, and some one in charge of same at such times, we will be doing a kindness and benefit to those visiting same, as well as to save the annoyance to the officers of the Society, when each feels that their business needs their time and attention.

The interest in the work of this Society sometimes seems to lag, but when special subjects or topics are to be considered, there is no lack of interest by its members or the public.

Your Secretary is therefore forced to the conclusion, that the more special topics are considered, on given days, the greatest interest there will be for its members, as well as by the public generally.

The "Annual" for 1914, containing papers read before the Society and much other historical information, was published, but its value and worth not fully appreciated, even by some of the members.

We suggest that a fuller and greater exchange list with the other Historical Societies of the State be established, and thus our "Annual" in exchange will enable this Society to procure the publications of these other societies, and giving our members the means to know and learn what and how other societies are doing things to preserve the history of our great Commonwealth.

We may all look backward over the year just past with some pleasure as well as profit; our labors have not always been productive of the results aimed at. We have made mistakes; we will make some again; all of us do make them, but we have endeavored to do the best we could.

Another year is before us; we hope the officers and members will do better work than heretofore; the average attendance at meetings in the past year has been good; the working officers have been faithful in attendance and in their duties, yet we do hope the membership will remember that the fourth Saturday afternoon is the time for the regular monthly meeting, and arrange to attend and participate in its proceedings, and add interest and enthusiasm to the combined work of preserving the doings of our people, and the history that has been made and we are each day making as individuals and a nation.

The Secretary extends thanks for past favors.

J. ANDREW WILT, Secretary.

Towanda, Sept. 25, 1915.

# Treasurer's Report.

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G. T. INGHAM, TREASURER, DR.

Sept. 1914—To balance as per Auditors' report.....	\$508 30
To amount Dues, etc. received since.....	32 35
To Appro'n Bradford Co. Commissioners, 1914...	200 00
To Appro'n Bradford Co. Commissioners, 1915...	200 00

Total to be accounted for..... \$940 65

CR.

By Orders drawn, Nos. 394 to 329, inclusive, including No. 293 not in last audit.....	\$329 77
By cash in Bank (see Bank book).....	410 88
By Certificate of Deposit, First National Bank, Towanda.....	200 00

\$940 65

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Assets in Treasurer's Hands, Sept. 25, 1915.

Certificate of Deposit.....	\$200 00
Cash in Bank.....	410 88
Accrued interest.....	5 50

\$616 38

Submitted and approved.

Sept. 25, 1915.



## **Officers 1915-'16**

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### *President*

WM. T. HORTON

### *Vice Presidents*

JOHN A. BILES

HON. A. C. FANNING

### *Secretary*

J. ANDREW WILT

### *Librarian*

CLEMENT F. HEVERLY

### *Treasurer*

GEORGE T. INGHAM

### *Financial Secretary*

JOHN H. CHAFFEE

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### MEETINGS

The fourth Saturday of each month : 1916, January 22; February 26; March 25; April 22; May 27; June 24; July 22; August 26; September 23; October 28; November 25; December 23.



NUMBER

TEN

# ANNUAL

*Bradford County*

*Historical Society*

1915-1916

CONTAINING

*Papers on Local History, Reports of Officers  
and Contributions for the Year*

PRICE

50 CENTS



**NUMBER**

**TEN**

# **ANNUAL**

***Bradford County***

**HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

**1915-1916**

**CONTAINING**

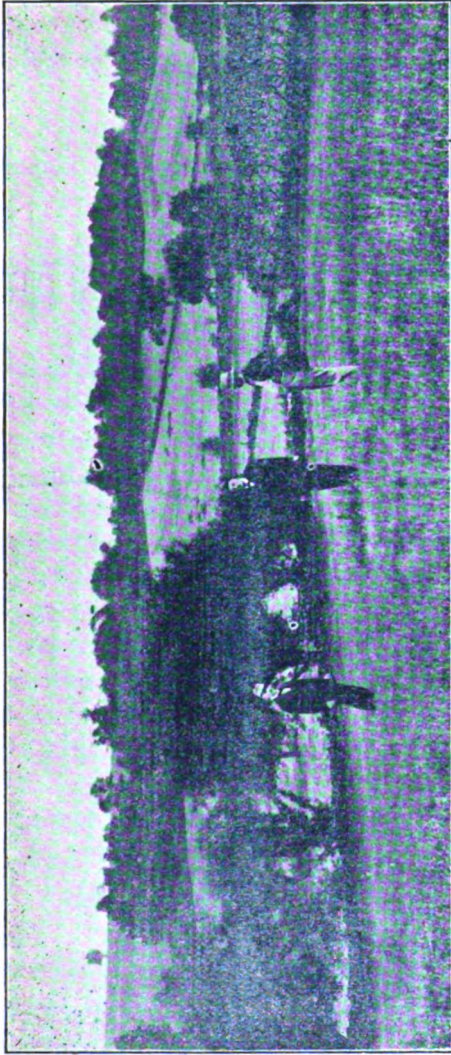
***Papers on Local History, Reports of Officers  
and Contributions for the Year***

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**TOWANDA, PA.  
BRADFORD STAR PRINT  
1917**







Site of battle-ground, *Indian Hill*, Tuscarora township, where Colonel Hartley's force defeated the Indians, September 29, 1778. Hill, occupied by Hartley, in distance, showing slope over which the Indians advanced. View Oct. 6, 1916.



# *The Hartley Expedition, 1778*

## *The Battle of Indian Hill*

**T**HE most daring and effectual movement against the Indians within Bradford county was the expedition of Col. Thomas Hartley in September, 1778. In fine, the campaign planned by Colonel Hartley and so admirably executed was one of the most brilliant exploits of the Revolutionary War. So thorough was its accomplishment that hostile Indians were never again able to establish homes in Bradford county; it broke up and ended savage supremacy. It, moreover, so encouraged Congress that the greater Sullivan expedition was organized and sent against the Six Nations in 1779. Locally, the Hartley expedition was the most resultful incursion into this section during the Revolution, and on the 29th of September, 1778, Hartley won a decisive victory over the Indians, in the most desperate battle between Indians and white men ever fought within the confines of Bradford county. The story of the expedition is best told by Colonel Hartley himself in his report to Congress. It follows :

“Sunbury, Oct. 8, 1778.

*The Honorable Congress of the  
United States of America :*

“With a frontier from Wyoming to Allegany, we were

sensible the few regular troops we had could not defend the necessary posts. We thought, if it were practicable, it would be best to draw the principal part of our force together, as the inhabitants would be in no great danger during our absence. I to make a stroke at some of the nearest Indian towns especially as we learnt a handsome detachment had been sent into the enemy's country by the way of Cherry Valley. We were in hopes we should drive the savages to a greater distance. With volunteers and others we reckoned on 400 rank and file for the expedition, besides 17 horse, which I mounted from my own regiment under the command of Mr. Carbery.

"Our rendezvous was Fort Muncy on the West Branch, intending to penetrate by the Sheshbecunnunk path to Tioga at the junction of the Cayuga with the Northeast branch of the Susquehanna, from thence as circumstances might require. The troops met at Muncy the 18th September, when we came to count and array our forces for the expedition, they amounted to about 200 rank and file. We thought the number small, but as we presumed the enemy had no notice of our designs, we hoped at least to make a good diversion if no more, whilst the inhabitants were saving their grain on the frontier.

"On the morning of the 21st at four o'clock, we marched from Muncy with the force. I have mentioned, we carried two boxes of spare ammunition and twelve days' provisions. In our rout we met with great rains and prodigious swamps; mountains, defiles and rocks impeded our march; we had to open and clear the way as we passed. We waded or swam the river Lycoming upwards of 20 times. I will not trouble your honorable body with a tedious detail, but I cannot help observing that, I imag-

ine, the difficulties in crossing the Alps or passing up the Kennebec could not have been greater than those our men experienced for the time. I have the pleasure to say they surmounted them with great resolution and fortitude. In lonely woods and groves we found the haunts and lurking places of the savage murderers who had desolated our frontier. We saw the huts where they had dressed and dried the scalps of the helpless women and children who had fell into their hands.

*“On the morning of the 26th,* our advance party of 19 met with an equal number of Indians on the war path, approaching each other, our people had the first fire, a very important Indian chief was killed and scalped, the rest fled. *A few miles further* we discovered where upwards of 70 warriors had lay the night before on their march towards our frontiers, the panic communicated they fled with their brethren. No time was lost, we advanced toward Sheshecunnunk, in the neighborhood of which, we took 15 prisoners from them; we learnt that a man had deserted from Captain Spalding’s Company at Wyoming, after the troops had marched from thence and had given the enemy notice of our intended expedition against them. We moved with the greatest dispatch towards Tioga, advancing our horse and some foot in front, who did their duty very well; a number of the enemy fled before us with precipitation, it was now dark when we came to that town, our troops were much fatigued; it was impossible to proceed further that night (26th).

“We took another prisoner, upon the whole information we were clear the savages had intelligence of us some days—that the Indians had been towards the German Flats—

had taken 8 scalps and brought off 70 oxen intended for the garrison at Fort Stanwix—that on their return they were to have attacked Wyoming and the settlements on the West Branch again—that Colonel Morgan nor no other person had attempted to penetrate into the enemy's country, as we had been given to understand, and that the collected force at Chemung would be upwards of 500 and that they were building a fort there. We also were told that young Butler had been at Tioga a few hours before we came—that he had 300 men with him, the most of them Tories, dressed in green—that they were returned towards Chemung, 12 miles off, and that they determined to give us battle in some of the defiles near it.

“It was soon resolved we should proceed no further, but if possible, make our way good to Wyoming. We burnt Tioga, Queen Esther's palace or town and all the settlements on this (west) side; several canoes were taken and some plunder, part of which was destroyed. Mr. Carbery with his horse only, was close on Butler, who was in possession of the town of Shawnee, 3 miles up the Cayuga branch, but as we did not advance, he returned. The consternation of the enemy was great, we pushed our good fortune as far as we dare, nay, it is probable the good countenance we put on saved us from destruction, as we were advanced so far into the enemy's country and no return but what we could make with the sword. We came to Sheshecunnunk that night (27th).

“Had we had 500 regular troops and 150 light troops with one or two pieces of artillery, we probably might have destroyed Chemung, which is now the receptacle of all villainous Indians and Tories from the different tribes

and states. From this they make their excursions against the frontiers of New York, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Wyoming and commit those horrid murders and devastations we have heard of. Niagara and Chemung are the asylums of those Tories who cannot get to New York.

“On the morning of the 28th we crossed the river and marched towards Wyalusing, where we arrived that night at eleven o'clock; our men much worn down—our whiskey and flour was gone.

“On the morning of the 29th we were obliged to stay till eleven o'clock to kill and cook beef. This necessary stop gave the enemy leasure to approach. Seventy of our men, from real or pretended lameness, went into the canoes, others rode on the empty pack horses; we had not more than 120 rank and file to fall in the line of march.

“Lieut. Sweeny, a valuable officer, had the rear guard, consisting of 30 men, besides five active runners under Mr. Camplen. The advance guard was to consist of an officer and 15. There were a few flankers but from the difficulty of the ground and fatigue, they were seldom of use. The rest of our little army was formed into three divisions, those of my regiment composed the 1st, Captain Spalding's the 2nd, Captain Murrow's the 3rd. The light horse was equally divided between front and rear. The pack horses and the cattle we had collected were to follow the advance guard. In this order we moved from Wyalusing at 12 o'clock, a slight attack was made on our front from a hill, half an hour afterwards a warmer one was made on the same quarter, after ordering the 2nd and 3rd divisions to out-flank the enemy, we soon drove them,



but this, as I expected, was only amusement, we lost as little time as possible with them.

"At 2 o'clock a very heavy attack was made on our rear, which obliged the most of the rear guard to give way, whilst several Indians appeared on our left flank. By the weight of the firing we were soon convinced we had to oppose a large body. Captain Stoddard commanded in front; I was in the centre; I observed some high ground which overlooked the enemy, orders were immediately given for the 1st and 3rd division to take possession of it, whilst Captain Spalding was dispatched to support the rear guard. We gained the heights almost unnoticed by the barbarians; Captain Stoddard sent a small party towards the enemy's rear: at this critical moment Captains Boone and Brady and Lieut. King with a few brave fellows, landed from the canoes, joined Mr. Sweeney and renewed the action there. The war whoop was given by our people below and communicated round, we advanced on the enemy on all sides, with great shouting and noise; the Indians after a brave resistance of some minutes, conceived themselves nearly surrounded, fled with the utmost haste by the only passes that remained, and left 10 dead on the ground.

"Our troops wished to do their duty, but they were much overcome with fatigue, otherwise, as the Indians imagined themselves surrounded, we should have driven the enemy into the river. From every account these were a select body of warriors, sent after us, consisting of near 200 men. Their confidence and impetuosity probably gave the victory to us. After they had driven our rear some distance their Chief was heard to say in the Indian

language, that which is interpreted thus: 'My brave warriors, we drive them, be bold and strong, the day is ours,' upon this they advanced very quick without sufficiently regarding their rear. We had no alternative but conquest or death, they would have murdered us all had they succeeded, but the great God of Battles protected us in the day of danger. We had 4 killed and 10 wounded. The enemy must have had threble the number killed and wounded. They received such a beating as prevented them from giving us any further trouble during our march to Wyoming, which is more than 50 miles from the place of action.

"The officers of my regiment behaved well to a man. All the party will acknowledge the greatest merit and bravery of Capt. Stoddard, I cannot say enough in his favor, he deserves the esteem of his country. Mr. Carbery with his horse was very active and rendered important services till his horses were fatigued. Nearly all the other officers acquitted themselves with reputation. Captain Spalding exerted himself as much as possible. Captain Murrow, from his knowledge of Indian affairs and their mode of fighting, was serviceable. His men were marksmen and were useful. The men of my regiment were armed with muskets and bayonets, they were no great marksmen and were awkward at wood fighting. The bullet and three-swan shot in each piece made up in some measure for want of skill.

"Tho we were happy enough to succeed in this action, yet I am convinced that a number of lighter troops under good officers are necessary for this service. On the 3rd the savages killed and scalped three men who had imprudently left the garrison at Wyoming to go in search

of potatoes. From our observations, we imagine that the same party who had fought us, after taking care of their dead and wounded had come on towards Wyoming and are now in that neighborhood. I left half of my detachment there with five of my own officers, should they attempt to invest the place when their number is increased, I make no doubt but they will be disappointed. Our garrisons have plenty of beef and salt, tho flour is scarce at Wyoming. I arrived here with the remainder of the detachment on the 5th; we have performed a circuit of near 300 miles in about two weeks. We brought off near 50 head of cattle, 28 canoes, besides many other articles.

“I would respectfully propose that the Congress would be pleased to send a Connecticut regiment to garrison Wyoming as soon as possible, it is but 120 miles from Fish Kills. I have done all I can for the good of the whole. I have given all the support in my power to that post, but if troops are not immediately sent, these settlements will be destroyed in detail. In a week or less a regiment could march from Fish Kills to Wyoming. My little regiment with two classes of Lancaster and Berks county Militia will be scarcely sufficient to preserve the posts from Nescopake Falls to Muncy, and from thence to the head of Penn’s Valley.

I am with great respect,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

Thos. Hartley, Col.

Commandant on the Northern Frontiers of Penna.”

### **Features of Expedition**

In his march from Muncy, Hartley followed the Indian trail to the headwaters of Lycoming Creek, crossed the divide to the headwaters of Towanda Creek and followed the main trail down said creek to the vicinity of LeRoy then took a cross-trail to Sugar Creek, thence the hill trail to Ulster and from thence the main trail up the river to Tioga. In his return he crossed the river at Ulster and followed the main trail on the east side down the river and out of the county.

Hartley reached the south-western corner of the county on the morning of September 26th and had his first encounter with the Indians about half way between the present villages of Grover and Canton where an important Indian Chief was killed and scalped. A few miles further on (in the neighborhood of LeRoy) he came upon the ground "where upwards of 70 warriors had encamped the night before on their march towards our frontier."

In the neighborhood of "Sheshhecunnunk" fifteen prisoners were taken from the enemy. This was at or near the present village of Ulster. Hartley advanced to Tioga (Athens) that night, having marched across the county, a distance of nearly 40 miles, in a day.

The 27th on his return Hartley burnt Tioga, Queen Esther's town (above Milan) and the Indian village at Ulster. Several canoes and a quantity of plunder were taken. On the morning of the 28th Hartley crossed the river at Ulster and reached Wyalusing at 11 o'clock at night, after a march of 30 miles.

The sharp and decisive engagement of September 29, described by Colonel Hartley, took place in the southern part of Tuscarora township at a point ever since known as "Indian Hill." Hartley's loss was 4 men killed and 10 wounded; the enemy left 10 dead upon the field, only

a portion of their loss, which Hartley thinks was three times his own.

It will be observed that Hartley reached Bradford county on the 26th, crossed it in a north-easterly direction to the New York state line, driving the Indians before him; in his return he crossed the county in a south-easterly direction, leaving it on the 29th. He covered fully 80 miles of march within Bradford county. His entrance into the county was signalized by an engagement with the enemy and his departure by a more pronounced one. All Hartley's operations against the Indians in this campaign were within Bradford county.'

The Captain Spalding mentioned by Colonel Hartley was later known as Gen. Simon Spalding, who led a little band of patriots from Wyoming and settled Sheshequin in 1783. Capt. John Franklin, distinguished in the history of Wyoming and Bradford county, commanded a small company of Wyoming Militia in this expedition. Besides Spalding and Franklin several others in this campaign afterwards made Bradford county their home.

### ***Col. Thomas Hartley.***

who commanded this notable expedition into Bradford county was born September 7, 1748 in Berks county. After receiving the rudiments of a classical education at Reading, he went to York and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the Bar and commenced the practice of his chosen profession in 1769. Young Hartley was early a distinguished and warm friend of his country, and signalized himself both in the cabinet and field. In 1774 he was elected by the citizens of York a member of the Provincial Meeting of Deputies, held at Philadelphia in July of the same year. The following year he became a member of the Provincial Convention, held in the same city. The clangor of arms now began to resound in the

East. Hartley espoused the cause of liberty and soon distinguished himself as a soldier. The Committee of Safety recommended a number of persons to Congress for field officers of the Sixth Battalion ordered to be raised. Congress on the 10th of January, 1776 elected William Irwin as colonel and Thomas Hartley, lieutenant-colonel and as such he served in the Canadian campaign. Hartley was soon afterwards promoted to the full degree of colonel. After three years' service he wrote to Congress, asking permission to resign his commission and his resignation was accepted February 13, 1779. In 1778 he was elected a member of the Legislature from York county; in 1783 he was chosen a member of the Council of Censors, and in 1787 he was a member of the State Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States. He was elected to Congress in 1788 and was continued a member of that body for twelve years. In 1800, Governor McKean commissioned him a major-general of the Fifth Division of the Pennsylvania Militia. Soon after receiving this appointment, he died at York on the 21st of December, 1800, in his 53rd year.



## Bradford County Chronology

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(Continued from Annual No. 9)

CONTRIBUTED BY C. F. HEVERLY, LIBRARIAN



**VISITATION of Pests.**—At different periods great destruction has been caused by pests which have visited this section. In 1800 locusts appeared and devoured every green thing before them. At first a worm that worked itself out of the earth in vast numbers appeared. The ground was alive with them. A shell next formed, which after a little time, opened on the back and the locust came out with wings and legs, resembling the grasshopper, but much larger. They soon flew to the trees and bushes in multitudes and devoured the foliage, but passed away the same season. They also swarmed throughout the wilderness in 1795, 1814, 1829 and 1846. In 1856 the wheat crop was almost entirely ruined by the weevil. In many sections the grain harvested was not sufficient for the next year's seeding. In consequence, for a year at least, the people had to subsist almost wholly on corn and rye bread. Grasshoppers and potato bugs seem to have been more of a modern creation but close rivals of the locust and weevil in their destructive propensities.

1800—Thomas Fox, Daniel Doane, Jonah Fox and Russell Fox, the first settlers in Windham.

**Pioneer Mail Service**—A post-route from the East

was established and maintained by private subscription. The post-rider made his trips every two weeks, bringing the mail to Wyoming thence up the river. Prince Bryant, an early settler at Sugar Run, was one of the first post-riders. During the occupation of Asylum by the French, they established a weekly post to Philadelphia, the postman making his trips on horseback. The Act of Congress, April 23, 1800, established the first post-roads in the country, being from Wilkes-Barre by Wyalusing to Athens and from Athens to Newtown, Painted Post and Bath to Canandaigua. Post-offices were established at Wyalusing and Athens and commissions issued Jan. 1, 1801 to Peter Stevens and Wm. Prentice as postmasters respectively. In 1803 Charles Mowery and Cyril Peck carried the mail from Wilkes-Barre to Tioga, on foot, once in two weeks.

***The Pedobaptist Congregational Church of East Smithfield*** was organized February 11, 1801 at Poultney, Vt. by Rev. Elijah Norton and Rev. Lemuel Haynes, the celebrated colored preacher. The members were Solomon Morse, Samuel Kellogg and Nathan Fellows. They chose Samuel Kellogg their moderator and were commended to the grace of God. Their articles of faith were penned by Rev. Haynes. With their families these three gentlemen started for the "far west," arriving the same month in what is now East Smithfield. The first record of the church, May 16, 1801, is the baptism of Jemima Almira, daughter of Solomon Morse, Rev. James Thomas officiating. The first business was August 16, 1801, when Sarah Kellogg and Jemima Morse were received into the church on profession of faith.



**Perished in the Wilderness**—February 15th, 1801, Henry Lent of Rome made a trip to Athens and on his return through a blinding snow storm, following a foot-path from Sheshequin, when reaching what is now Towner Hill, he became bewildered and exhausted by the darkness and intensity of the cold and was frozen to death. He was found a few days afterwards near a tree, around which he had run in vain attempt to prevent freezing, So many times had he gone around the tree that a crease was cut in the bark by the rim of his hat.

1801—Mt. Zion township organized from Athens and Ulster, changed to Orwell, 1802.

1801—Ephraim Ladd and sons, the first settlers in Albany township.

**July 4th, 1801**—The first general celebration of American Independence at Wyalusing was an occasion of great interest. People assembled from all parts of the country. Such a gathering had never been witnessed there before. John Hollenback presided at the meeting. Jonas Ingham made an address on "Disputed Land Titles," in which he defended the claims of the Connecticut settlers and denounced with great severity the adverse legislation of Pennsylvania. Uriah Terry composed an ode on the death of Washington which was sung by Polly Sill. The whole celebration ended with a barbecue. A huge bear killed that morning and roasted whole provided meat for the entertainment. Towanda, then Wysox, also celebrated. "Wm. Means provided an entertainment, the style and elegance of which reflected great

credit on his taste and industry. An oration was delivered by Reed Brockaway. After dinner a number of appropriate toasts were drank."

**Rev. Thomas Smiley and Wild Yankees**—In 1801 Col. Abraham Horn was appointed agent for the Pennsylvania land holders to put the "Intrusion Law" in force. In June he came into Bradford county, but apprehending danger from the violent opposition of the people, stopped at Asylum. Rev. Thomas Smalley had been appointed a deputy agent and furnished with the necessary papers. By July 7th he had obtained the signatures of nearly forty settlers to their relinquishments (Connecticut title) and submissions, and started for Asylum. A meeting was held and the "Wild Yankees" determined that the business must be stopped. About twenty men from Sugar Creek, Ulster and Sheshequin, armed and disguised, started in pursuit. Mr. Smiley, hearing the arrangements of the conspirators, went down to Joshua Wythe's near Monroeton, where he remained until dark, and then stopped for the night at Jacob Granteer's, near the mouth of Towanda Creek. The party, learning of his lodging place, followed him, broke into his room, compelled him to burn his papers, took him near the creek, poured a bottle of tar over his head and beard, then adding feathers, after giving him a kick told him he might go, but must leave the country. Several were arrested for participation in this ignominious affair, but the proof being insufficient, "not a true bill" was returned by the grand jury. It was asserted,

also, that the man who carried the bottle of tar was one of the jurors who acted in the case. In 1819 the legislature granted Mr. Smiley \$250 in compensation for his sufferings.

1802—April, Burlington township organized from Wysox.

**Connecting Line Opened, 1802**—The first outlet from the county, leading to the West Branch, seems to have been along the old Indian path, down Lycoming Creek from Canton. Wallis and Harris in 1777 made an extensive survey on the headwaters of Little Loyal-Sock Creek and the South Branch of Towanda Creek, covering a good part what is now Colley, Cherry and Forks in Sullivan and Albany in Bradford county. It was necessary for these surveyors in doing so large a job to have a supply road from the nearest settlement to some point convenient to their work, and it is probable that the Wallis Road, running from the West Branch near Muncy to the Forks of the Loyal-Sock, was first opened as a pack-horse route for this purpose. Subsequently the French Refugees who had settled at Asylum, wishing a more direct communication with the Muncy Valley marked out and opened from the termination of the Wallis Road, near the Forks of the Loyal-Sock, to their settlement what was afterwards known as the French-town pack-horse road. This completed *the first through route* for pedestrians or equestrians from the West to the North Branch, but was never opened for general travel. In 1802 the *Genesee Road* which afforded the first thoroughfare was opened. This road started from Millstone Run in Mouroe, thence in a southwesterly course passed

through the central part of Overton to Eldredsville thence to Muncy. This road was of use only to travelers. For a decade it was the main and in fact the only thoroughfare between the North and West Branch of the Susquehanna. It was called the Genesee Road because it afforded the first thoroughfare to emigrants from Southern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia to the rich valley of the Genesee river, then the popular rage.

**Pioneer Perishes by Cold**—In the winter of 1802-'3, Wm. Harding and Wm. Arnold of Warren made a trip to Sheshequin for provisions. These secured, each with a pack of 50 pounds thrown over his back, started for home. A heavy snow fell and closed their track. Near where Pottersville now is, Mr. Harding gave out and could proceed no further. Mr. Arnold went for help but when he returned found his companion a stiffened corpse.

1803—Capt. John Harkness, the first settler in Springfield township.

**Great Fever Epidemic**—In the early summer of 1803 a fever, which baffled the skill of the best physicians, swept through Wysox, Sheshequin, Ulster and Athens. The disease proved fatal to many young people of both sexes; it abated during the fall but broke out with virulence the following winter.

**First Murder Trial**—In June, 1803 Amos Hurlbut of Wyalusing had some words with John Dalton, who struck him across the head with a sharp instrument causing his death. Dalton was tried for his life, the following being the record of proceedings, courts of Luzerne county :

"*Republica vs John Dalton*: Indictment for the murder of Amos Hurlbut with count for voluntary manslaughter; true bill, August 16, 1803. The defendant being charged at the bar, pleads not guilty and thereof puts himself on the county for trial; attorney-general likewise, and now, August 17, 1803, a jury being called came to wit: James Atherton, Noah Taylor, Solomon Johnson, Oliver Pettibone, Zebulon Marcy, Daniel Ayres, Caleb Wright, Joseph Sweatland, Joseph Reynolds, Abraham Shurtz, Roger Searle and Case Cortlandt, who being duly sworn and affirmed to try the issue aforesaid on their oaths and affirmations, respectively, do say that they find the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree. Whereupon, the court, to wit, on the 19th day of August, 1803, sentence the defendant to undergo an imprisonment at hard labor for the period of 18 years; and that he be fed and clothed and that in all respects treated, according to the direction of the 'Act to reform the penal laws of the State; and that he be placed and kept three years out of the 18 in the solitary cells in the penitentiary house in the city of Philadelphia and fed on low and coarse diet; and that he pay the costs of prosecution and stand committed until this whole sentence be complied with." Dalton was pardoned by Governor McKean in 1808. He died soon after in a Philadelphia hospital.

1804—August, Canton township organized from Burlington.

1804—Post-offices established in Wysox and Sheshequin with Burr Ridgway at the former place and Avery Gore at the latter.

1804—Jesse Moore, the first permanent settler of South Creek township.

**A Convention of Churches** of Smithfield, Wysox, Orwell, Wyalusing and Braintrim was held at Wysox, February 16, 1804 at which a resolution was passed against Sabbath-breaking, profanity and gambling, and offenders were threatened with the rigors of the law if they did not desist.

**Colonel Franklin and Division of County**—Colonel

John Franklin, the earnest and persistent advocate of the Connecticut claim was very popular with the New England men of Luzerne county by whom he was elected every fall to represent them in the legislature, where every opportunity was seized by him to vindicate the justness of the Connecticut title and protest, in most bitter language, against the greed of the Pennsylvania landholders and the unusual severity of the measures taken to secure their titles. He was a continual thorn in the side of the Pennsylvania land-jobbers, who at that time possessed controlling influence in the legislature and they determined to get rid of him—legislate him out of the House. To effect this, the northwestern part of Luzerne, including the residence of Colonel Franklin, was attached to Lycoming county. An Act, approved April 3, 1804, provided that that part of Luzerne county beginning where the northeast branch of the Susquehanna crosses the State line, thence southerly to the northeast corner of Claverack, thence by the northerly side of Claverack to its westerly corner, thence in a direct westerly direction to the line of the county, be attached to the county of Lycoming. In 1805, however, Colonel Franklin was elected by the people of Lycoming, and to the chagrin and mortification of his enemies he appeared again at Lancaster and took his seat.

1804—Jonas Ingham of Wyalusing elected to the Legislature from Luzerne county. Through his efforts the "Intrusion Laws" and "Territorial Act," which were obnoxious to the people, were repealed.

1805—Isaac Fuller and Joel Campbell and their sons, the first settlers in Ridgebery township.

**The Great Hunt**—There were two “big hunts” in this county in 1818, but the GREAT HUNT, an event unequalled in this or any other country, took place in 1805. At that time there were less than 5,000 inhabitants in what is now Bradford county. There were a few small villages, but the settlers were generally scattered about on farms. With the exception of these clearings, the country was still an unbroken area of dense forest. Wolves, panthers and bears had hardly thought of retiring before the encroachments of the settlers. Deer roamed the woods in herds and the elk still browsed in the mountain fastnesses. The backwoods clearings were constant foraging grounds for wild beasts. The few sheep, swine and cattle the pioneers possessed were never safe from these marauders and it frequently happened that these raids left the settlers’ stock inclosures entirely empty. Although hundreds of wild animals annually fell victims to the traps, snares and guns of the pioneers, their depredations still remained a serious obstacle to the welfare of the settlers. In 1805, at the suggestion of a long-suffering farmer named Buck, it was resolved to organize a systematic and combined raid on the haunts of the animals, whose destructiveness, individual efforts had but slightly checked. Buck’s idea was to enlist every one in the afflicted settlements who was old enough to carry a gun and with this small army form a circle around as large an area of country invested by the animals, they desired to assail, as the number of men warranted. The party

was to be divided into companies of 10, under the lead and command of an experienced woodsman and hunter. When the hunting ground was surrounded, each party was to move forward simultaneously toward a common centre, the march to be conditioned on such obstacles as streams, swamps or hills that might intervene. As the raid was to be merely of extermination, deer, elk and other unoffending animals were not to be ruthlessly nor indiscriminately killed. Every hunter, however, should be bound to lay low every panther, catamount, bear, wolf or fox, young or old, that crossed his path.

The pioneer's suggestion was unanimously adopted at the meetings of settlers held at convenient localities, and it was resolved to make two raids during the year. One was to be in June, when the animals they sought would generally be found with their litters and family of young brought forth in the spring, thus affording opportunity to put much future trouble out of the way with ease, and the other raid was fixed for November, during the nutting season. Every arrangement for the successful and smooth working of the novel campaign was perfected during the winter and spring and when the day came for the grand raid to commence, 600 men, each armed with his flintlock, a hatchet and a hunting knife and provided with two days' rations, were ready for the march.

The number of men who were to participate in the raid was known for days before the appointed time and warranted the selection of a wide area of country to hunt over. A wild region, which was known to furnish all the requirements of the animals to be proceeded against,



extending from the headwaters of Wyalusing Creek and taking in portions of Lycoming and Luzerne counties, it was thought could be profitably and thoroughly scoured by a large party, and a circle of hunters, five to a mile, was formed in that region. This gave an area of 40 miles across, or 120 miles around, to close in upon.

The day before the day appointed, each command of 10 men had received orders to be at a place designated at 6 o'clock in the morning and to be in position to start forward half an hour later. The arrangements were all successfully carried out. The circle was to be reduced 10 miles the first day. Each hunter had strict orders not to shoot, except when he saw some animal plainly and within easy range, to avoid the danger of shooting a fellow-hunter in mistake for game moving, but not seen, in the brush. During the first day's march through the woods and swamps, all round the great circle of hunters, the result of the raid, according to the returns of the hunters, whose shots had been successful, was as follows, old and young: Panthers, 40; wolves, 58; bears, 92; foxes, 20; catamounts, 13. The second day's march brought the hunters close together at the center of the area and also drove into close quarters a large number of wolves, bears and panthers, besides many deer and a few elk. The hunters stood in ranks five deep about them.

The panthers yelled furiously from the tree-tops as they leaped from branch to branch to escape, but rifle balls met and followed them in all directions. Bears huddled together, covering their cubs with their bodies,

growling fiercely and showing fight even against such fearful odds. Wolves sneaked and snarled about, showing their great white teeth and looking a fierceness they did not possess. The frightened deer and elk ran wildly to and fro within the circle and frequently made desperate rushes and cleared the wall of hunters at a bound. Short work was made of the corralled beasts of prey and when the slaughter was over the record for the two days' hunt stood: Panthers, 72; wolves, 90; bears, 145; foxes, 37; catamounts, 28. A number of deer and elk were also killed by hunters who could not resist the temptation. Scores of both could have been slain with ease. Foxes and catamounts, being less belligerent than bear and panther and more wily, escaped with less slaughter, although very numerous in the woods. The bounty on the animals killed amounted to \$550. The skins had an aggregate value in these days of not less than \$2,500. Then the bears killed yielded at least 35 pounds of highly prized food to each hunter. But the benefit that resulted to the farmers from the raid in protecting their pastures and farm-yards overbalanced ten-fold all other profit there was in the hunt. The November raid proved also very successful and the destructive prowlers of the woods never regained the foothold in the region they had so long enjoyed.

**Move Towards New County**—At a meeting of delegates from Wysox, Wyalusing and Brainttrim "it was thought necessary to give inhabitants of the north part of Luzerne and the east part of Lycoming notice to appoint one delegate from each district to meet at the house

of William Means on Tuesday, the 11th day of November next, to consult and agree where the line shall run for the purpose of having a new county, set off." Signed by John Taylor, John Horton, Jacob Strickland, Jonathan Terry, William Means, Asa Stevens, Thomas Wheeler, B. Laporte, Amasa Wells, Justus Gaylord, Jr., Josiah Grant, Reuben Hale, Eleazer Gaylord and Job Irish. March 24, 1806, "an Act to erect parts of Luzerne and Lycoming counties into a separate county district" was read the first time, and "ordered that it be recommended to the attention of the next Legislature."

**The Dark Day** or total eclipse of June 6, 1806, filled the people with awe. Birds sang their evening songs, disappeared and became silent; fowls went to roost; cattle sought the barn-yard and candles were lighted in the house. Many persons believing that the end of all things had come, betook themselves to religious devotions. There was an earlier historic *dark day*, May 19, 1780, extending all over New England.

**Visit of Celebrated Preacher**—"A queer specimen came to the Burlington settlement in June, 1806, dressed in Quaker drab and broad-rimmed hat, and took up his abode at Mrs. Jane McKean's. He announced preaching in the church that evening and a general notice was sent throughout the settlement, accompanied with a faithful, if not an exaggerated, description of the preacher. A large congregation assembled to hear and see the unknown oddity. He had not given his name, nor the locality whence he came and until he ascended the pulpit every one was ignorant of all things concerning him.

He then announced: "My name is Lorenzo Dow; my business is to save souls from hell, and for this purpose I have brought my credentials, which are these—'*Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned.*' A strong and lasting impression was made by his sermon, and the eccentric went from house to house exhorting the people and in the evening preached from the text—'*Beware of wolves in sheep's clothing,*' intimating rather strongly that they had better inquire into his antecedents and ascertain if it was not a wolf, who had robbed a Quaker sheep of his garb, who was warning them from the wrath to come."

**Great Snow Storm**—Beginning March 31, 1807, snow fell continuously three days and was between four and five feet deep. For several days it was cold, blowing weather, then the sun shone out and the snow melted rapidly, causing a *great flood*, one of the most notable in the Susquehanna river.

1807—April 3, *Union Lodge, No. 108, F. & A. M.*, the second oldest secret society in the county, instituted at the house of Amos Mix in Wysox with the following charter members: James Grant, David Scott, Wm. B. Whitney, Ebenezer B. Gregory, Abner C. Rockwell, James Swartwout, Eliphalet Mason, Amos V. Matthews, Cyp Grant, Orente Grant, Oratio Grant, Josiah Grant, Asahel Johnson, Amos Mix, Ebenezer Tuttle, George Scott, William B. Foster and William Myer.

**State Road, East and West**—In 1807-'8, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature a road was surveyed, "be-

ginning at a point where the Coshecton and Great Bend turnpike passes through the Moosic mountains, thence in a westerly direction to the western bound of the State." This road, which was several years in building, passed through the towns of Pike, Herrick and Wysox, crossed the river at Towanda, thence up by Gregg's, through East Troy and Covington in Tioga county.

1808—Ephraim and Nathaniel Platt, brothers, the first settlers in Herrick township.

1808—January, Towanda township organized from Wysox and Wyalusing.

1808—November 16, *Burlington Baptist Church organized*, the original members being Elisha Rich, Sr., Elisha Rich, Jr., Russell Rose, Moses Calkins, James Mattison, Phœbe Rich, Peggy Rich and Lydia Rose. March 25, 1809, Aaron Case, Elisha Rich, Jr., John Barber and Eli Parsons appointed a building committee. May 6, 1809, the church entered a very commodious house of worship for the time, built of hewn logs with galleries on three sides, on lands given by Elder Rich, east of Troy village, now the site of Glenwood cemetery.

1809—Great *July flood* in the Susquehanna river; extensive damage to growing crops.

1809—December, Smithfield township organized from Ulster.

1810—Daniel Heverly and sons, the first settlers in Overton township.

*An Association of Magistrates*—A meeting of the justices of the peace in the northern part of Luzerne county was held February 8, 1810 at the house of Jona-

than Stevens in Wyalusing, "for the purpose of forming a society and fixing certain precedents to govern said society." Henry V. Champion was chosen president and George Scott secretary. Among the resolutions passed was one in which they declare "that we will use our best endeavors to suppress all pettifogging whereby it appears they do it with an intention to stir up and encourage litigation." The second meeting was held in Wyalusing, June 12, 1810. A constitution was adopted which provided that the name of the society should be the "Associated Magistrates resident in the north part of Luzerne county." Among the requirements in this article of its members were "to use every precaution to suppress law suits and to bring about a reconciliation between the parties: to reprove persons of immoral character of every description and by all proper means to suppress every species of vice and immorality." Those signing the constitution were Henry V. Champion, Josiah Fassett, Isaac Brownson, Guy Wells, Salmon Bosworth, Parley Coburn, William Myer, George Scott and Eliphalet Mason. After 1811 there were no records of the society and it is believed that the association ceased to exist with the changes that grew out of the organization of the new county.

**Ontario and Susquehanna**—On January 17, 1810, Mr. Dorrance brought in from a special committee, previously appointed and directed so to do, the Act which finally set off the two new counties (Bradford and Susquehanna), but as county districts only. It subsequently passed both houses, was approved by the governor and

became a law as the Act of February 21, 1810. The bill as first reported from the committee gave the name "Morris" to Bradford county, but before passing "Ontario" was substituted for it. Among the other things the Act provided that Ontario "should remain attached to Luzerne and Lycoming counties for all judicial and other county purposes the same as it had been, until it shall be otherwise directed by law." In 1812 Bradford became a separate judicial district or county.

**Mail Service 1810**—Conrad Teeter (1810) contracted with the government to carry the mail once a week in stages from Sunbury to Painted Post, by the way of Wilkes-Barre, Wyalusing and Athens. However, he did not always drive his "coach and four," as he was accustomed to call his stage and team, going on horse-back or with a one-horse wagon when the mail was small or the passengers few. August 8, 1810 the Towanda post-office was established with Reuben Hale postmaster. The office was kept by E. B. Gregory whom Mr. Hale had appointed his deputy. When the stage arrived on the east side of the river the mail-carrier would blow his horn when some one would be sent across the ferry for the mail which would be left in a hollow stump. This was usually carried over in one's pocket or a pillow-case.

**New Baltimore**—In anticipation that the county-seat of the new county would be at Wysox, in 1811 a town plat was surveyed, streets marked and named and the place called *New Baltimore*. The people of Wysox were very much disappointed when in 1812 the trustees selected Towanda as the site for the court house.

**Counterfeiting Gang**—In 1811 a gang of counterfeiters were operating in what is now Bradford county. They had a retreat under an overhanging rock up Millstone Run in Monroe township, known as "the cave," used to conceal their spurious coin and bills, as also

themselves in times of danger. In the same locality they had their "money-mill" where spelter coins were cut and dyed from German silver plates which were brought into the country by the gang. The counterfeit paper money was made and obtained in the city. The mode of swindle follows: "A smooth tongued sharper approaches an inhabitant, exhibiting to him a full hand of genuine silver dollars and half-dollars and with great assurance informs the Puritan where such new and shining coins can be obtained for half price. The unsuspecting man invests \$5 in the hands of the sharper and at the stipulated time receives the \$10, all bright with apparent new coinage (but counterfeit). Unsuspicious next invests all he has, can find or borrow and induces his neighbors to deposit in this unseen bank for themselves, exhibiting the gains that he has made so easily. In this way the unsuspecting are induced to contribute largely to this new money-making institution, and nearly all the available funds of the whole population are gathered into the hands of the sharpers in a private way. The rascals made a pile in a final strike and their dupes empty pockets and some of them empty homes." After the organization of the county Sheriff Rockwell broke up the combination and scattered them in all directions. In the "great scare," one man fled to Canada and others to New York and Ohio. The arrests and prosecutions were chiefly for meddling with counterfeit paper money.

**Springfield's First Celebration, 1811**—The first and a grand 4th of July celebration in Springfield township was held at the home of Luke Pitts; the speaker was Theodore Leonard and Isaac Cooley marshal of the day. Exactly 50 years afterwards Mr. Cooley officiated in the same capacity at a celebration in Springfield.

**Young Ladies' School**—The first school exclusively for females in this section of country was opened in Towaunda, 1811, by Mrs. E. B. Gregory at her own house as



a boarding school for young ladies and girls. Mrs. Gregory was very strict but an accomplished lady and excellent teacher. She gave instructions only in the rudimentary branches. One of her pupils says: "We did our studying on the second floor, which to reach, we had to mount a ladder." The school was continued two or three years. Among the pupils were Hannah Ridgway, Eliza Warner, Eliza and Nancy Hale, Zilpha and Roxy Mason, Vesta, Augusta and Miranda York.

1812—Coal discovered in Bradford county on Coal Run in Barclay township by Absalom Carr while hunting. It was first used by Jared Leavenworth, a blacksmith

**Bradford County Organized**—The bill to organize the county for judicial purposes was reported favorably, January 11, 1812, passed by the House, March 10 and the Senate, March 24 and the same day approved by the governor. The Act fixed the second Tuesday of October, following, as the time when its complete organization should take effect and directed on that date its county officers should be elected; it provided that its first court should be held at the house of William Means in Towanda township and changed the name of the county from Ontario to Bradford in honor of Col. William Bradford. *William Bradford* for whom the county is named was a descendant of William Bradford,



a printer, who came from England to Philadelphia, 1685, as a printer of books for the Society of Friends in

the colonies. Both Colonel Bradford and his father were distinguished patriots of the Revolution. He was the first attorney-general of Pennsylvania, a judge of the Supreme Court of the State and attorney-general of the United States, being appointed by President Washington, 1794. While filling the last office he was stricken with fever and died, 1795 at the age of 39 years. He left no children.

**First Political Parties**—With the organization of the county came the lining up of the political forces to capture the offices. The parties locally, as in the state and nation, were Federalists and Democratic-Republicans. Representatives from different parts of the county of each of these parties at a meeting or convention, decided upon a county ticket which was recommended to the voters. In 1812 the Federalists presented the following ticket: For sheriff, Abner C. Rockwell of Towanda township and John Spalding 2nd of Athens township; for county commissioners, William Myer of Wysox township, Justus Gaylord, Jr. of Wyalusing township and Joseph Kinney of Ulster township; for coroner, Harry Spalding of Towanda township and John Taylor of Wyalusing township. The following was the opposing Democratic-Republican ticket: For sheriff, Samuel McKean of Burlington township and William Means of Towanda township; for county commissioners, Samuel Gore of Ulster township, John Saltmarsh of Athens township and George Scott of Wysox township; for coroner, John Horton of Wyalusing township and John Minier of Ulster township.

**The First Election** in and for the county of Bradford

was held Tuesday, October 13, 1812 for the election of sheriff, county commissioners and coroner. At said election candidates for congress, state senator and assembly were also voted for. The districts participating in the first election and their own election boards follow:

*Athens and Ulster:* Judges—Zephon Flower, Ebenezer Shaw and Charles F. Welles.

*Burlington:* Judges—John McKean, Isaac Swain and Ebenezer Kendall; Inspector—Nathan Ballard; Clerks—Howard Spalding, Churchill Barnes and David Ross.

*Canton:* Judges—Luther Hinman, Samuel Griffin and Samuel Ruddy; Inspector—Daniel Ingraham; Clerks—Horace Spalding, Isaac Chaapel and Orr Scovell.

*Orwell:* Judges—Chester Gridley, Edward Russell and Josiah Bosworth; Inspector—Cyp Grant; Clerks—Oratio Grant, Benj. J. Woodruff and Josiah W. Grant.

*Rush (Rindaw district):* Judges—Benajah Bostwick, John Hancock and Jesse Ross; Inspector—Asa Olmstead; Clerks—Jesse Hancock and Samuel Edsall.

*Smithfield (Cliftsburg):* Judges—Samuel Campbell, Austin Leonard and Ichabod Smith; Inspector—Wm. Furman; Clerks—Samuel Satterlee, Jr. and Moses Wheeler.

*Towanda:* Judges—John Felton, Jacob Bowman and Charles Brown; Inspector—Eliphalet Mason; Clerks—Ethan Baldwin and Ebenezer B. Gregory.

*Wyalusing:* Judges—Jonathan Terry, Humphrey Brown and Wm. Camp; Inspector—Amasa Wells; Clerks—Joseph Ingham, Justus Lewis and Uriah Terry.

*Wysox:* Judges—Jesse Allen, Wilber Bennett and

Wm. Myer ; Inspector—Ralph Martin ; Clerks—Harry Morgan, Jacob Bell and Hiram Mix.

One of the judges from each district met the other judges at the house of William Means in Towanda township, October 16th, canvassed the returns and certified as to the result. At the election there was much independent voting. Local candidates were generally given the preference. The result was very close, neither party being entirely successful. The Federalists elected sheriff and commissioners and the Democratic-Republicans, coroner. The vote stood as follows; *Sheriff*—Rockwell, 337; Spalding, 272; McKean, 260; Means, 225; John Taylor, 149; John Mints, 108. In addition to the foregoing complimentary votes were cast for 33 other persons. John Doe receiving 9 votes and Richard Roe, 15. Each elector voted for two candidates and the names of two receiving the greatest number of votes were forwarded to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, one of whom the governor commissioned to be sheriff. The same rule applied to coroner. *County Commissioners*—Myer, 454; Gaylord, 388; Kinney, 351; Gore, 349; Saltmarsh, 315; Scott, 303; Clement Paine, 84; David Scott, 17; Eliphallet Mason, 14. Complimentary votes were cast for 6 other persons. Myer having the largest vote was declared elected for 3 years; Gaylord, the next largest, for 2 years and Kinney, the smallest, for 1 year. *Coroner*—Horton, 353; Minier, 345; Spalding, 292; Taylor, 235; Reuben Hale, 87. Complimentary votes were cast for 17 other persons. The total number of votes cast in the county was 791. Owing to the fact that there were but

nine polling places in the county, roads few and in bad condition, it is surprising that even so large a number of persons should have voted, many being required to go a distance of 15 miles through the wilderness.

**Other First Officers**—Under the Constitution of 1790, only a part of the county officers were elective. The State administration in 1812 was Democratic-Republican. Governor Snyder accordingly selected for the appointive offices in the new county persons in harmony with his administration. John B. Gibson had been given the appointment of president judge of the district, and as his associates for Bradford county, Governor Snyder commissioned George Scott of Wysox and John McKean of Burlington. Charles F. Welles of Athens was appointed clerk of the several courts, prothonotary, register of wills and recorder of deeds. The county commissioners (Federalists) had two appointments, that of county treasurer and commissioners' clerk. These officers were given respectively to Harry Spalding of Towanda and Joseph Kingsbury of Sheshequin. The Federalists were in possession of the sheriff's office while the coroner was a Democratic-Republican. It will thus be seen that when the machinery of the county went into operation, the first administration was about equally divided between the two parties.

**First Official Acts**—Under date of July 13, 1812, Charles F. Welles was commissioned recorder of deeds, register of wills, prothonotary and clerk of the several courts. He took the oath of office, October 14th and on that date filed the first papers. The first instrument

placed upon the records, under date of January 20, 1813 is the commission, issued October 14, 1812 by Governor Simon Snyder to John B. Gibson, as "President of the Courts of Common Pleas of the 11th judicial district or circuit, consisting of the counties of Bradford, Tioga, Wayne and Susquehanna." The first deed recorded, October 25, 1812 was that from Stephen Pierce of Smithfield to Helmont Kellogg of Goshen, Conn. for 206 acres of land in Smithfield. The first letters of administration were issued November 19, 1812 to John D. Saunders upon the estate of John Cranmer, late of Towanda township. The first will recorded December 23, 1812 was that of Ezra Ruddy of the township of Claverack (Towanda). The first proceedings in the Orphans' Court, January 19, 1813, petition of Elsy Ridgway asking for the appointment of a guardian for her son, William Moger, a minor.

The second officers to qualify were the County Commissioners. The original entry in their journal reads: "November 10, 1812. Commissioners met for the first time in the county of Bradford; present, Joseph Kinney, Justus Gaylord and William Myer together with the Trustees of said county; convened on account of the donations made relative to the seat of justice, at the house of Ebenezer B. Gregory." Several succeeding meetings were held to consider the same subject. January 10, 1813 Harry Spalding appointed treasurer for one year. January 19, 1813 Joseph Kingsbury appointed Commissioners' clerk for one year at the rate of \$1.33 per day.

Abner C. Rockwell was commissioned Sheriff for three

years "from and after the second Tuesday of October, 1812." He furnished bond in the sum of \$5,000 with Jacob Bowman, Silas Scovell and Charles Brown as sureties; recognizance taken and bond filed December 1, 1812; took oath of office, December 22, 1812 and entered upon his duties.

**The County Plat**—Upon locating the site of the court house in 1812, the proprietors laid out the town into lots and streets, which on the original plat was called *Overton* and is so called in the deed conveying the public or court house square and a lot on State street, below Main, for county offices, to Joseph Kinney, Justus Gaylord and William Myer, commissioners of the county and their successors in office, in trust for the use of the county, described as being a part of a large tract called "Canewood" and patented to William Kepple, May 17, 1785, who conveys the same to Adam Kuhn, August 24, 1795, and he to Thomas Overton, October 24, 1810, being the tract of land where the stake was stuck for the county town of Bradford county, now called "Overton," containing two acres, more or less.

**Pioneer Libraries**—A century ago a large proportion of the settlers of Bradford county were from New England. Many were well educated for the times and had become acquainted with the periodicals and books extant. Their thirst for knowledge did not slacken after coming into the wilderness. Books were few and expensive, but the ingenuity of the Yankee always found a way for everything and thus was created the "Wysox and Orwell Library Company." Prior to 1812 a few

books had been gathered for public use, the collection being styled the "Orwell Library." This was the nucleus for the new and greater library, and the origin of public libraries in the county. Under date of December 26, 1812, 154 persons residing in Wysox, Orwell, Rome and Standing Stone, being the subscribers, set forth as follows: "Having taken into consideration the advantages resulting from public libraries, do hereby resolve to make the attempt for a library institution to be called the *Wysox and Orwell Library Company*, and as a first step towards said establishment do agree that said library shall consist of 200 shares at \$2.50 per share, payable in merchantable lumber or grain at the market prices within three months after the books shall have been purchased, etc." The 200 shares having been fully subscribed, a meeting was held February 6, 1813, at which by-laws and regulations were adopted, Dr. S. T. Barstow elected librarian and J. M. Piollet, Jacob Bell, William Myer, William F. Dininger and Asabel Johnson as standing committee. March 13th following standing committee met and selected books, "other than such as are selected by the subscribers." This institution answered a useful purpose for 20 years. Meetings were held and officers chosen annually until 1834 when we find the last record of proceedings under date of March 3. The association being unincorporated could not enforce its by-laws and the subscribers becoming careless about returning books gradually brought the library to an end.

Soon after the establishment of the Wysox and Orwell library, another on a similar basis was organized at To-



wanda as will be seen from the following notice, under date of May 1, 1814, appearing in the *Bradford Gazette*: "LIBRARY NOTICE: All persons owning shares in the Towanda Library, known by the name of the 'Orient Library,' are requested to meet at the house of Elisha Cole in Towanda on the third Monday inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. All persons holding books are desired to return them on or before the said day. Eliphalet Mason, Samuel Cranmer." The next was the Athens Library started about 1815 by David Paine.

**The First Court** in Bradford county was held at the house ("Red Tavern") of William Means in Towanda. The original entry of proceedings follows:

"January Sessions, 1813.

Bradford County, ss:

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at Towanda in and for the county of Bradford on the 18th day of January anno domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen: The commission of Honorable John B. Gibson, Esquire, appointing him to be President of the several Courts of the 11th Judicial District in Pennsylvania, was read with a certificate of his having taken and subscribed the requisite oaths of office; and also the commissions of John McKean and George Scott, Esquires, his associates; the commission of Abner C. Rockwell, sheriff; the deputation of Henry Wilson as prosecutor for the Commonwealth; and the commission of Charles F. Welles, appointing him to be Prothonotary, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Clerk of Orphans' Court and Register and Recorder in and for the said county of Bradford, and their several official oaths were respectively read; whereupon came the said Abner C. Rockwell, High Sheriff, as aforesaid and before the said President and Judges made return of several writs and process to him directed, here this day returnable. Among which he produced a certain *venire facias jurators* with a panel thereto annexed which being called over, the following persons appeared, to wit:

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. James Ward, Foreman | 12. Ezra Spalding |
| 2. Jonathan Stevens    | 13. Jesse Allen   |
| 3. John Spalding       | 14. Moses Calkins |
| 4. Isaac Chapel        | 15. Parley Coburn |
| 5. Adonijah Warner     | 16. John Harkness |
| 6. Isaac Foster        |                   |

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 7. David Rundle    | 17. Reuben Hale     |
| 8. Samuel Cranmer  | 18. Humphrey Brown  |
| 9. Jonathan Fowler | 19. Robert Kidgway  |
| 10. Austin Leonard | 20. Jonathan Frisby |
| 11. Zephon Flower  | 21. Elisha Rich     |

who were duly sworn and affirmed for the Commonwealth and the body of the county of Bradford.

"On motion of Mr. Wilson, Ebenezer Bowman, Esq. admitted as attorney in the Courts of Bradford county and sworn. Whereupon Mr. Bowman moved for the admission of Messrs. Palmer, Graham, Scott, Mallory and Stuart as attorneys to practice in said courts, which was granted accordingly and the usual oaths administered. The oath of office was then administered to Mr. Wilson; and on motion of Mr. Wilson, Ethan Baldwin was admitted as a practicing attorney in the courts above mentioned and qualified according to law."

The first case listed in the Court of Quarter Sessions was that of the Commonwealth vs Wm. B. Spalding. The first case tried was that of the Commonwealth vs John Head; indicted for assault and battery upon the body of John D. Saunders; true bill presented January 19, 1813; January 20 jury called—find the defendant not guilty and that the prosecutor, John D. Saunders pay the costs. The first case listed in the Court of Common Pleas was that of Ethan Baldwin vs Andrew Gregg; *capias*, case issued January 12, 1813. The first judgment entered, Enoch and David Paine vs Ebenz. B. Gregory, transcript from the docket of John Shepard, Esq. where-in judgment was rendered February 3, 1813 in favor of plaintiff for \$101.40.

**New Townships**—In April, 1813 the union of townships in Bradford county was made 13 by the addition or formation of *Pike* from Rush and Orwell; *Warren* from Rush and Orwell; *Windham* from Orwell, and *Wells* from Athens. The territory embraced in these four new townships comprised nearly one-fifth the entire area of the

county. In August, 1813 there was an addition of two other townships, *Columbia* with an area of 43 square miles and *Springfield* with an area of 44 square miles, both taken from Smithfield.

**The First Newspaper** in the county, the *Bradford Gazette*, was established August 10, 1813 by Thomas Simpson and published every Tuesday at Towanda at \$2 per annum. It was four pages, 16 inches long, five columns to the page. In his announcement, the publisher says:

"The necessity of a weekly publication in this county being sufficiently obvious, it is presumed there will be no impediment to the general patronage of this paper, when the public are fully assured that its object is not disunion and domestic animosity, but the acceleration of local business, diffusion of national intelligence and in all these matters, which are generally comprehended within the limited view of a newspaper—the amusement and benefit of our subscribers. Situated as the United States are it is impossible for any man who interests himself in the affairs of the country, should be impartial between its two great political sects. He who pretends to be impartial is no more than a pretendor. The editor is a Republican and his paper will bear that character in the editorial department, but its pages will be at all times free to well written communications of whatever political nature, provided they be not calculated to wound private feelings, or estrange the free and general intercourse of neighborhood. The editor's intention is to serve the whole and to please all without violating his duty or abandoning the above professions."

On account of the difficulties attending the publication and distribution of his paper, Mr. Simpson issued his last number, August 23, 1814 and sold the plant to Burr Ridgway. Mr. Ridgway resumed publication of the *Gazette*, April 13, 1815 and continued same until 1818 when he sold the press and material to Lemuel Streater and Edwin Benjamin, who changed the name of the paper to *The Settler*. The second paper in the county was *The Washingtonian*, established September, 1816 at Towanda

by Lewis P. Franks. It was ably edited as an advocate of the Federal party but appeared only for a little more than a year.

1813—Considerable excitement and interest over the war with England. Many from the county enter the United States service.

**The Second Election** for county officers was held October 12, 1813. The candidates put forward by the Democratic-Republicans and Federalists received votes as follows: *County Commissioner*—Burr Ridgway (D. R.) 365; Joseph Kingsbury (F.) 257. *County Auditors*—Clement Paine (D. R.) 372; Moses Coolbaugh (D. R.) 363; Jonathan Stevens (D. R.) 363; Parley Coburn (F.) 253; Aden Stevens (F.) 258; Russell Fowler (F.) 250. The Democratic-Republican candidates for the Assembly received a majority in both the Lycoming and Luzerne sections of the county. The result was a complete Democratic-Republican victory. Referring to the election, the *Bradford Gazette* says: "The Democratic ticket has carried in Bradford, Tioga, Susquehanna and Luzerne counties; not a single Federal elected in either of these counties, some of which formerly gave a large Federal majority."

**The First Jail** in the county was a *log addition*, built to his house by Sheriff Rockwell at Monroeton. Here the prisoners were kept, 1813 to '16.

1814—April 25, Athens Academy opened with Prof. Sylvenus Guernsey of Harrisburg, first teacher.

**Grand Celebration at Smithfield**—"The inhabitants of Smithfield and vicinity convened on July 4, 1814 at

the house of James Gerould to commemorate this eventful era. At 11 o'clock the procession was formed and escorted by Lieut. Hayes, the officer of the day, to an adjacent grove, where the ceremonies of the day were performed in the following manner: Introductory prayer by Elder Ripley; reading Declaration of Independence by Col. Samuel Satterlee; Charles Woodworth delivered an oration, appropriate to the occasion. Rev. Mr. Stone closed the ceremony by prayer. The procession then moved back to the house and partook of an excellent repast, the American flag waving 70 feet over their heads. After the cloth was removed 22 toasts were drunk, attended by music and the firing of musketry; the company then retired with cheerful hearts without an instance of irregularity."—*Bradford Gazette*.

**"The Cold Plague"**—"In the fall of 1814 a disease called the 'cold plague' made its appearance among the people of the Sugar Creek valley, the premonitory symptoms being an intense ague, the shaking continuing 10 or 12 hours. This was succeeded by an exudence of a yellowish slime from the loins and the abdomen, and the patient would fall into a collapse, become unconscious and generally die in about 40 hours from the first attack. Scarcely one-twentieth of those attacked recovered, men seeming to be more liable to the attack than women, and all persons under 15 years, being wholly exempt. The disease subsided and disappeared as the weather grew colder."

1814—November, original Asylum township organized from Wyalusing.

1814—During this year, company of volunteers recruited by Capt. Julius Tozer of Athens, go to the front. Militia of the county called out by the governor placed under the command of Lieut. Eliphalet Mason of Monroe and proceed to Danville, Pa.

**Political Matters, 1814**—There was but little excitement over politics in the county this year. The Democrats put forward Clement Paine for county commissioner and Samuel McKean, Eliphalet Mason and John Hollenback for county auditors. The Federalists nominated John Taylor of Wyalusing for county commissioner and David Paine, Athens, W. F. Dininger, Wysox and Salmon Bosworth of Pike for county auditors. At the October election following the Democrats won on State officers, county commissioner and one auditor, while the Federalists elected two auditors. The vote follows: *Governor*—Snyder (D.) 331; Wayne (F.) 277. *Congress*—David Scott (D.) 308; Wm. Wilson (D.) 306; Jared Irvin (F.) 303; John Boyd (F.) 281. *Commissioner*—Paine (D.) 321; Taylor (F.) 269. *Auditors*—Hollenback (D.) 283; Mason (D.) 318; McKean (D.) 306; Paine (F.) 294; Dininger (F.) 308; Bosworth (F.) 308. Candidates for state senator and assembly were also voted for. The Luzerne section of the county was in one senatorial and assembly district and the Lycoming section in another. The only local candidate was Julius Tozer of Athens who stood as a Democratic candidate for assembly. He was defeated.

**Severe Winter 1814-'15**—“This year there was heavy snow and a hard winter. The wolves were driven

down from the mountains in search of food and many sheep were devoured by them. They could be heard howling at all times of night. The inhabitants were much in fear of them and were afraid to pass from Milltown to Athens, even in the daytime. There was no traveling after dark, so great was the fear and danger. The sheep were often called into the door-yard and lights were kept burning for their protection. Bears and panthers were sometimes seen between the rivers. Bounties were offered for killing these animals and those that were not killed retired to the mountains.—*From Journal of John Shepard.*

**Towanda and Wysox Celebrate**—"On Tuesday, July 4, 1815, in pursuance of previous arrangement, a respectable concourse of citizens assembled at Mr. Hallett's inn in Towanda village for the purpose of celebrating the 39th anniversary of our national independence, in a manner consonant with the joy and gratitude they felt on that occasion. At one o'clock p. m. a procession being formed they marched to an adjoining grove where an oration was delivered by Ethan Baldwin, Esq. The utmost order and harmony prevailed. The procession then returned and partook of a repast prepared for the occasion. After the cloth was removed a number of toasts were drank. The day was spent in that joy and conviviality which friendship and unanimity alone can inspire; the wine, which flowed plenteously, could scarcely by its exhilarating powers add to the hilarity and merriment, when such was the cordiality of hearts, and such was the occasion. No disturbance or scene of in-

toxication occurred to interrupt or mar the pleasures of the day. \* \* \* The citizens of Wysox and vicinity without any distinctions of party met at the house of J. M. Piollet to celebrate the 39th anniversary of Independence. William Myer was appointed president of the day and Abel Eastabrooks vice president. An oration was delivered by Rev. Mr. York, the company then sat down to an excellent dinner provided by Mr. Piollet. When the fare was over 23 toasts were drank, accompanied by the discharge of guns and the hilarity of the festive board." —*Bradford Gazette*.

**Terrific Windstorm**—In July 1815, the most fearful windstorm ever known in the eastern part of the county, swept eastward across Orwell, tearing up trees and leaving a wake of destruction nearly half a mile wide. Timber on thousands of acres was blown down. The house of Luther Chaffee was carried from its foundation, thrown completely over and left standing on the roof. The school house at North Orwell, built of hewed logs, was blown to pieces and some of the roof found nearly four miles away. An eye witness to the storm says: "The scene was one of awful grandeur. The air for a great distance was full of limbs and tree tops, whirling in every direction, something like the flakes of snow in a March snow squall."

**The First Court House** was a frame structure about 30x40 feet, occupying the site of the rooms of the Bradford County Historical Society and extending some feet farther north; it was two stories high with basement, standing lengthwise with the river; in the center of the



crown of the gable roof was a small cupola containing a bell. The entrance to the building was by the door in the center on the west side, facing the public square. The basement was *the jail* and a couple of rooms on the first floor were also used for keeping prisoners, the balance of the floor being occupied by the jailor. The court room was on the second floor. Peter Egner of Northumberland was the contractor and builder who erected and completed the superstructure in 1815; the masonry had previously been done under the supervision of the Commissioners. The total cost including contributions was about \$7,000. The court house was first occupied January 9, 1816 and was used continuously until March 12, 1847, when it was destroyed by the great fire of that date.

*The Wysox Fishery* was one of the most celebrated on the river and was a source of considerable profit to its promoters for many years. According to the deed, 1815, from William and Joel Tuttle to M. Miner York, Moses Warford, Jacob and William Myer, Ralph Martin, Wm. Coolbaugh, Elisha Cole and George Scott the land embraced in the fishery on the Wysox side was contiguous to what was called the "Narrows fishing."

1815—September 5, the *Church of Orwell and Warren*, organized as a Congregational church by Rev. John Bascom and Rev. Salmon King with eight members; changed to Presbyterian, 1824.

1815—December, Troy township, organized from Burlington.

**Merchandising**—In 1815 the most extensive merchant dealer east of the river was Wm. Keeler, located at what is now Myersburg. Following was his advertisement in the Bradford Gazette:

**NEW AND CHEAP GOODS!**

*Gentlemen and Ladies please to call at my Store in Wysox, a few doors below Fencaler Castle, and on the south side of Pond Lane and west side of Squabble Hill street, where I have on hand, (Just received by the fast sailing boat Rose-in-Bloom, Capt. Griffin, in a short passage of seven days from Wilkes-Barre.)*

*A New and General Assortment of Goods, suitable to the season, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens & Glass Ware, Hardware and Cutlery, Stationery,*

*Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles and Bridles,*

*Portmanteaus, Hats, etc.,*

*all of which will be disposed of cheap for*

*Cash, Lumber or Produce.*

*Cash paid for clean Cotton and Linen Rags.*

*My customers have my sincere thanks for their past favors, and I again solicit their patronage.*

**WM. KEELER.**

*Wysox, Sept. 23, 1815.*

**Political Contest, 1815**—The delegate system was inaugurated this year and especial effort made by both Democrats and Federalists to strengthen their organization by binding resolutions and an appeal, or "address" to the voters. This, however, did not prevent a third or independent ticket being put in the field. These were the nominations: *Democrats*—For state senator, Henry Welles, Athens; assembly, Samuel McKean, Burlington; sheriff, Julius Tozer, Athens; commissioners, John Hollenback, Wyalusing and Samuel Satterlee, Smithfield; coroner, Reuben Wilber, Troy; auditor, Ethan Baldwin, Towanda. *Federalists*—For state senator, John Franklin, Athens; assembly, Joseph Kingsbury, Sheshequin; sheriff, John Spalding 2nd, Athens; commissioners, Sal-

mon Bosworth, Pike and Nathaniel Allen, Troy; corner, E. B. Gregory, Towanda; auditor, Theron Darling, Orwell. *Independent or "Merino"*—Assembly, Samuel McKean, Burlington, sheriff, William Allen, Wysox and John Mints, Towanda; commissioners, Charles Brown, Towanda and Jonathan Stevens, Standing Stone; coroner, Reuben Hale, Towanda; auditor, John Hancock, Pike. Candidates at the October election received votes as follows; *State Senator*—Henry Welles (D.) 572; Samuel Stewart (F.) 266; Welles was chosen in the district which included the counties of Bradford, Clearfield, Center, Lycoming, Potter, McKean and Tioga. *Assembly*—Samuel McKean (D.) 444; Joseph Kingsbury (F.) 447; McKean was elected in the district including Bradford and Tioga county. *Sheriff*—John Spalding 2nd (F.) 433; Julius Tozer (D.) 411; John Mints (M.) 80. *Commissioners*—Salmon Bosworth (F.) 404; Nathaniel Allen (F.) 395; Samuel Satterlee (D.) 374; John Hollenback (D.) 389; Jonathan Stevens (M.) 60; Charles Brown (M.) 70. *Coroner*—Reuben Wilber (D.) 421; E. B. Gregory (F.) 308. *Auditor*—Ethan Baldwin (D.) 415; Theron Darling (F.) 382. In speaking of the outcome the Bradford Gazette says: "It appears from the above had it not been for the reduction which they suffered by the Merino ticket the Democrats would have carried every candidate by considerable majority."

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## Whence Counties Get Names.

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*Adams* in honor of President John Adams.

*Allegheny* same as river; *Allegheny* from the Delaware and *O-hee-o* in the Seneca language, both meaning *fair water*.

*Armstrong* in honor of General John Armstrong who marched against the Indians of Kitanning in 1756.

*Beaver* from Beaver river in which beavers formerly abounded.

*Bedford* in honor of the Duke of Bedford of England.

*Berks* from Berkshire in England where the Penn family held large landed estates.

*Blair* in honor of John Blair, a pioneer and man of mark and enterprise.

*Bradford* in honor of Col. Wm. Bradford, a Revolutionary officer and Attorney-General of the United States under President Washington.

*Bucks* so named by Penn from Bucks or Buckingham in England, whence came a number of the passengers by the *Welcome*.

*Butler* in honor of Gen. Richard Butler who was killed in the defeat of St. Clair.

*Cambria* from Cambria in Wales whence many of the early settlers came.

*Cameron* in honor of Gen. Simon Cameron.

*Carbon* from its carboniferous deposits.

*Centre* from its location in the State.

*Chester* in remembrance of Chester in England.

*Clarion* from Clarion river, a beautiful clear stream.

*Clearfield* from a large clear space or field in the forest when first known.

*Clinton* for Governor Dewitt Clinton of Erie Canal fame.

*Columbia* probably in memory of Christopher Columbus.

*Crawford* named in honor of Col. Wm. Crawford, one of the heroes of the frontier, who was burned at the stake by the Indians at Sandusky.

*Cumberland* from the English Kimbriland, county of Cumberland, once inhabited by the Kimbrie or Keltic races.

*Dauphin* in honor of the eldest son of the King of France who bore the title Dauphin.

*Delaware* from the Delaware river in honor of Lord Delaware.

*Elk* from the elk and deer which formerly roamed in that region.

*Erie* in memory of the Erie Indians, primitive inhabitants.

*Fayette* in honor of General Lafayette.

*Forest* from the "old forest."

*Franklin* in honor of Benjamin Franklin.

*Fulton* in honor of Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat.

*Greene* in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, a trusted counselor of Washington.

*Huntingdon* after Selina, the godly countess of Hunt-

ingdon, who did so much for the advancement of Christianity.

*Indiana* in memory of the Indians.

*Jefferson* in honor of President Thomas Jefferson.

*Juniata* takes its name from the Juniata river within its boundaries.

*Lackawanna* from the Delaware tongue *Lechau-Hanneck*, signifying the forks of a river or stream; name of county same as river.

*Lancaster* from Lancashire, England, the former home of John Wright, a noted pioneer of the county.

*Lawrence* from Perry's flagship in the battle of Lake Erie, which was named in honor of Captain James Lawrence U. S. N.

*Lebanon*, a scriptural name signifying "White Mountain."

*Lehigh*, river and county from the Delaware tongue *Le-chau-wiech-ink*, signifying "at the place of the forks of the road," and shortened by the German settlers to *Lecha*.

*Luzerne* in honor of Chevalier De la Luzerne, minister of France to the United States.

*Lycoming*, county same as creek, which is from the Delaware word *Legani-hanne*, signifying "sandy stream."

*McKean* in honor of Governor Thomas McKean.

*Mercer* in honor of Gen. Hugh Mercer who was mortally wounded at Trenton, 1777.

*Mifflin* in honor of Governor Thomas Mifflin.

*Monroe* in honor of President James Monroe.

*Montgomery* in honor of Gen. Richard Montgomery, killed in the attack on Quebec, 1775.

*Montour* in memory of the Montour family (French-Indian), habitant of the locality.

*Northampton* from Northampton in England.

*Northumberland* from Northumberland in England.

*Perry* in honor of Captain Oliver Hazard Perry, hero of the battle of Lake Erie, 1813.

*Philadelphia*, county and city, signifying "brotherly love."

*Pike* in memory of Gen. Zebulon Pike, explorer, who lost his life at York, War of 1812.

*Potter* in honor of Gen. James Potter, an officer of the Revolution and a distinguished Pennsylvanian.

*Schuylkill* from river of same name.

*Snyder* in honor of Governor Simon Snyder.

*Somerset*, perhaps from Somerset, England.

*Sullivan* in honor of Gen. John Sullivan of Revolutionary fame.

*Susquehanna* from river of same name, signifying "winding or crooked river."

*Tioga*, county and river, from the Indian word *Teahoge*, meaning "at the forks."

*Union*, conferred as a fitting name.

*Venango*, a corruption from the Indian word *In-nan-gah*.

*Warren* in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren, killed at the battle of Bunker Hill.

*Washington* in honor of President Geo. Washington.

*Wayne* in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne.

*Westmoreland*, probably so called from its location in the State.

*Wyoming*, being a part of and in memory of the Wyoming Valley, famous in song and story.

*York*, evidently for the Duke of York.

## Events Celebrated.

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### *Centenary Justus A. Record.*

**T**OWANDIANS have had many joyous Christ-mases but the one most memorable was that of 1915 when the populace, full of gladsome spirit, surrounded Justus A. Record, the village patriarch, to honor and bestow their blessings in appreciation of his attainment of 100 years of useful life. For months a wish was expressed by all that "the grand old man" (ever with abiding faith that he would be a centenarian) might be with us on Christmas, his 100th anniversary. Universal anxiety gave way to rejoicing, when the glad tidings were heralded over the town, Saturday morning, that Mr. Record arose at his usual hour, 5:30 o'clock, dressed himself, ate a hearty breakfast and would join in the festivities of the day.

Mr. Record who resides with his daughter, Mrs. Almeda A. Terry on State street spent the morning in receiving relatives and friends and sitting for pictures, alone and in combination with five generations of the family. By one o'clock he was ready for the splendid dinner which had been so perfectly prepared and arranged by his gracious daughter. Sitting at the head of the table, surrounded by four generations, other relatives and old time friends, he was pleased and animated, ate with a hearty relish and bade us all "to take hold" with the same earnestness. The feast over, his thoughts turned to the reception which was to follow at the rooms of the Historical Society and he was ready at the minute.





*Picture on 100th Anniversary*

## PUBLIC RECEPTION

At the Historical rooms, the post of honor, the big easy chair, entwined and topped with the national colors, had been reserved for the venerable member. As the hour approached young and old soon filled the rooms. When Sheriff Albert McCraney, who kindly conveyed Mr. Record and his daughter in his car, blew his horn, announcing his arrival, there was a quick lining up for the salutation within. As the centenarian entered the door sweet and impressive music fell upon his ear, Miss Eleanor Mitten singing and Miss Frederica Schmauch with violin rendering most beautifully, "A Hundred Years To Come." The audience arose and remained standing until the music was concluded and the centenarian had taken his seat, where he was supported by his daughter, aged 77 years, on his right and veteran C. L. Stewart on his left. It was the great pleasure of President Wm. T. Horton to introduce the remarkable patriarch. Following, Librarian C. F. Heverly advanced and grasping hands with the centenarian, said: "My good friend and brother in extending congratulations a very pleasant task has been assigned me in remembering you our beloved member who has attained the remarkable age of 100 years. We can scarcely realize what has transpired within the period of your long life. Your span of years marks the most marvelous epoch in our history and the history of the world. You were born at the close of the second war for Independence under the fourth President of the United States. Our country was then in its infancy and the United States literally a great wilderness

with a population of 8½ millions now multiplied to 100 millions, but five states had been added to the original union and no state had been formed west of the Mississippi. When you first saw the light almost everything was in a primitive state. Only two of the great inventions, the cotton-gin and steamboat, had been made. Since then the inventive genius, the master minds and wizards of science have literally transformed and amazed the world by their wonderful discoveries and inventions, in which the very elements of nature have been harnessed and utilized for the profit of man. In no other age has there been so many and such wonderful changes, nor such spilling of human blood, raging as is today across the waters, the most terrible war the world has ever known. You are one in 800,000 who has lived through this wonder, history-making period and enjoys the signal honor of attaining 100 years. You are also the 25th person who has ever lived in Bradford county to reach this distinction. And now as a climax to your glorious attainment, allow me to bedeck you with a badge of honor and distinction, expressive of the love and esteem of the Bradford County Historical Society, with the further wish that many more happy years are before you and that you will distance Noah Roby who died at 129 years." The beautiful gold mounted badge placed upon Mr. Record's breast bears this inscription :

*Justus A. Record,  
Centenarian,  
December 25, 1915  
B. C. H. S.*

Then, as one of the speakers facetiously put it, followed an old fashioned Methodist love feast. D. C. DeWitt, Esq., who is very fond of his venerable neighbor, was very happy in his remarks, contributing to the joy of the centenarian. John C. Ingham, Esq., Judge Wm. Maxwell, Hon. A. C. Fanning and the venerable J. Washington Ingham all paid beautiful tribute to the patriarch, reciting incidents of his life and the wondrous changes within his memory. Mr. Record heard almost every word and his heart overflowed with gladness and appreciation in the consideration shown him. At the conclusion of the addresses, the audience formed in line and every person in turn shook hands with the centenarian, expressing his personal regards and extending Christmas greetings. The aged gentleman was very apt in recognizing friends, in acknowledging honors shown and had a kind word for every one. After 200 people had bestowed their blessings, the beautiful exercises which had been arranged by Mrs. E. L. Smith, C. L. Stewart and C. F. Heverly were brought to a close and the centenarian conveyed to his home. Mr. Record was but little wearied by the strain of the afternoon. He ate a good supper, retired at 6 o'clock and slept without interruption during the night. Commenting upon what transpired Christmas, he says, "life is worth while and his crowning joy was extended him on his 100th anniversary."

**The Centenarian**—Justus Allen Record, the son of James and Huldah (Allen) Record, was born December 25, 1815 at Nine Partners, Dutchess county, N. Y. His

ancestors on both sides were of English descent and among the early settlers of New England. In his boyhood, Justus obtained a good common school education and learned the cooper's trade with his father. This vocation he followed until he became of age. In the fall of 1835, he saddled a horse and started out from Grafton, where the family had moved, on a prospecting tour. Drifting into Bradford county he found in Terry township a desirable timber tract and a sawmill which he purchased. Returning to Grafton on the 27th of April, 1836 he was united in marriage with Miss Susan M. Jones. Soon after, he loaded his effects and young wife in a two-horse lumber wagon and left for their home in the new country, being nearly a week on the road. In getting a start they passed through the struggles incident to pioneer life, but with true courage overcome every obstacle and succeeded. Mr. Record gave his attention to lumbering, clearing and improving land until 1845 when he sold his interests in Terry and came to Towanda. He engaged in farming on Towanda flats four years, then sold and purchased another farm in Wysox where he remained until 1854 when he came to Towanda and for 16 years engaged in the mercantile business. Since 1870 Mr. Record has given attention to his farm on the flats and looking after his other properties in Towanda. In all his his business transactions he has been very prudent and successful. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He cast his first vote for Martin VanBuren in 1836 and has voted at every Presidential election since. He espoused the Baptist faith and was baptized in the Susquehanna river in 1849. In 1861 he

became a member of Bradford Lodge No. 167, I. O. O. F., has filled all the chairs and is still an active member. Mr. Record is a student. He has read the Bible through many times and can quote the Scriptures readily. He watches political movements very closely and for years has been a strong advocate of equal suffrage. Of late Mr. Record's physical powers have been giving way but his mentality and reasoning are as accurate as ever. He is indeed a remarkable man.

Is there any key to unlock the secret of his long life? He has not been a teetotaler, using liquor, however, only judiciously or for medicinal purposes. He both smoked and chewed tobacco until he was 80 years old when he quit the habit. He has observed no special hygienic rule or food preparation. In his active years he got up early and quit only when the task was done, sometimes early and sometimes very late at night. He has been a good liver, always insisting on three meals a day of wholesome food, well cooked, without any fancy trimmings. Mr. Record has never been a fretter. He has taken things as they have come and been content. He does not pretend to know what special thing has contributed to his long life. His father died at the age of 79 years, his mother at 52. Of his brothers and sisters, only one reached the age of 65 years.

Mr. Record is the father of four children, Almeda A. (Mrs. Terry), Almon (since deceased), Dr. Henry A. and Rosetta L. The last named died at the age of 14, the others are living. Mrs. Terry, the eldest, being in her 78th year. Mr. Record has besides 6 grandchildren, 21 great-grandchildren and 2 great great-grandchildren. He has been a widower since 1885 when his wife died at the age of 69 years.—*Bradford Star*.

## *Another Centenarian.*

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May 31, 1916 marked a most important event in the life of Walter Scott Newman, Canton's oldest citizen as he celebrated the passing of the 100th milestone in his life's journey, enjoying good health and with faculties unimpaired he was able to receive a delegation Daughters American Revolution and visit with many of his old time friends, who called to congratulate him on the important event. His mind is keen and he still retains a remarkable memory, still able to shave himself and to keep track of current events by reading the newspapers.

Mr. Newman was born May 31, 1816 at Eaton, Wyoming county, the son of Elisha Newman\*, who died at the age of 101 years, 4 months and 26 days. His grandfather, Ezekiel Newman, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, fought under General Washington and died at the age of about 100 years.

In 1846 Mr. Newman removed from Smithboro, N. Y. to Canton, where in company with his brother, Samuel Newman, he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1849 when the discovery of gold in California set the country on fire, he got the gold fever and made the journey across the country by wagon train in 1850. He did not personally engage in mining but run supply stores in

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\* Elisha Newman was born September 27, 1791. He married, October 31, 1813, Martha Harding and was the father of eleven children. He spent his last years in Herrick township, Bradford county, where he died February 23, 1893, aged 101 years, 4 months and 26 days.

mining camps and "grub-staked" miners for an interest in their findings. In this business he was very successful and returned to Canton in 1852 with about \$100,000.

Upon his return to Canton he became associated with his brother Ezekiel and constructed the Newman block, corner of Main and Lycoming streets, which is still standing with little change and still bears his name, and at this spot he and his brother engaged in the mercantile business. He retired from active participation in business about 1870 and since then has taken life easy.

In 1866 he married Artemisa Hicks, who died in 1910. They had two sons who died in childhood. Edward Newman of Canton, a brother, is very active at 93. The only infirmity that bothers the centenarian is his hearing, being almost totally deaf. He eats heartily of anything that he wants and takes great comfort with his pipe.





## ***French Refugees Commemorated.***

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On the afternoon of June 14, 1916 several hundred people visited the picturesque Frenchtown valley along the Susquehanna to witness and participate in the interesting exercises of unveiling a monument to the memory of the French Royalists who found a refuge in the wilderness of Asylum from 1794 to 1801. The monument is a handsome boulder, standing five feet high, with a bronze tablet containing this inscription :

*This Monument is Erected  
To Commemorate and Perpetuate  
The Memory and Deeds of  
The French Royalist Refugees  
Who Escaping From France  
And the Horrors of Its Revolution  
And From the Revolution in San Domingo  
Settled Here in 1793  
And Located and Laid Out the Town of  
ASYLUM*

*Under the Auspices of the Viscount de  
Noailles and Marquis Antoine Omer Talon  
In 1796 Louis Phillippe, Duke of Orleans  
Afterwards King of France. Visited Here  
The Prince de Talleyrand  
The Duke de Montpensier, Count Beaujolais  
The Duke de la Rochefoucauld de Liancourt  
And Many Other Distinguished Frenchmen  
Were Visitors or Residents For a Short Time  
At Asylum*

*Erected in 1916 by John W. Mix  
And Charles d' Autremont, Jr.  
Descendants of French Refugee Settlers  
Land Donated by George Laporte Heirs.*

The unveiling was under the auspices of the Bradford County Historical Society, assisted by George Clymer Chapter D A. R. The exercises in charge of President Wm. T. Horton, commenced at 2 o'clock and were splendidly carried out in the following order :

- Bugle Call—Assembly.....Edward Walker
- America
- Invocation.....Rev. C. S. Stevens
- Unveiling.....By Angelique and Jane Spalding
- La Marsellaise.....Young Ladies' Chorus
- Presentation to Bradford County Historical Society.....  
John C. Ingham
- Acceptance.....Geo. T. Ingham
- Address.....Hon. A. C. Fanning
- Flag Salute
- Benediction.....Rev. C. L. Stevens

Following the address of Judge Fanning, the ground occupied by the various French families was pointed out by John A. Biles, adding interest to the history recited. Rev. G. P. Donohue, secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, spoke most interestingly on the wealth and importance of Pennsylvania history. Photographer F. H. Ott of Towanda pictured the monument and unveilers. Altogether the afternoon was one of grand achievement, filled with pleasures that will not soon be forgotten.

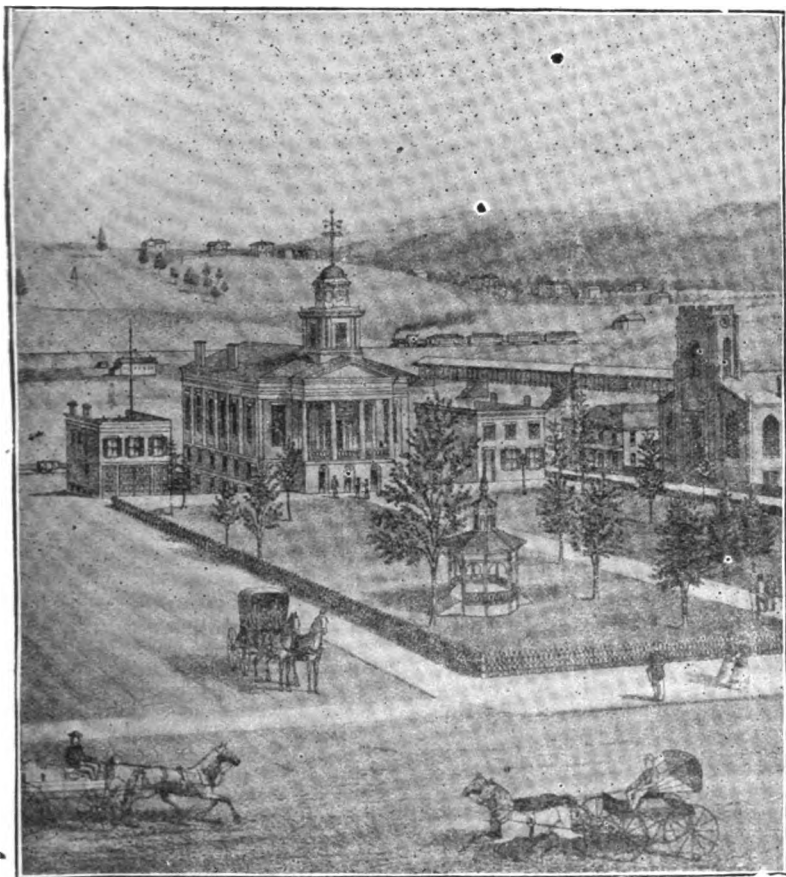


## *Thirteenth Annual Old People's Meeting.*

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Many happy days have come and gone, but the one of sunshine and gladness that will long be remembered as the most history-making, was Saturday, June 24, 1916, the 13th annual reunion of the old people of Bradford county under the auspices of the Historical Society. The dark rain clouds that had been hovering over us for weeks gave way and let Old Sol beam forth in all his majesty as if to inspire and encourage the old people in making their annual pilgrimage to the county seat to again partake of the joys in meeting friends of bygone days. The venerable people including 100 veterans of the Civil War began to arrive early, coming from all parts of the county, a number from adjoining counties and long distances. The point of rendezvous was the rooms of the Bradford County Historical Society and the Court House grounds, which for a hundred years have been the rallying point for great demonstrations in our civil and political history. It would take a volume to recite the history that has been enacted here, but no day or assemblage was so memorable or will be so long remembered as the venerable people and what they did here Saturday.

After registering and being provided with badges the forenoon was taken up in happy reunions with old friends and in viewing the beautiful pictures and collections of the Historical Society. Entertainment and amusement was furnished by the fife and drum corps,



*Old Court House and Public Square*

and the "old boys" on the green. That no comfort or consideration should be overlooked, the ladies of the Village Improvement Society took the venerable people in charge, and in a queenly and gracious manner entertained and served tea and cakes from 11 to 12 o'clock. The basement of the court house was utilized by the veterans for assembly. At 1:30 o'clock, the grand patriarchal column of 100 veterans of the Civil War under command of Maj. W. H. Nutt assisted by Sergt. John H. Chaffee formed in the rear of the court house, headed by Daniel Walborn with the colors and the drum corps, consisting of Reed W. Dunfee and Andrew Delpuch with snare drums, Woodford C. May, bass drum and Frank M. Vought with fife. To the taps and the command, "Forward march," a military air pervading, the old boys felt young again and took step with an alacrity that was amazing. The other old people, led by A. H. Kingsbury, aged 85, carrying the flag, followed the soldiers in the march around the square. A great crowd of people lined the streets to witness the beautiful pageant of patriarchs, which in its movements won loud and admiring applause. Having made the circuit, the veterans were formed in double column, next the court house with their most aged and the other old people seated in front of them, when the group of 200 was pictured by Ott & Hay, photographers.

Following the taking of the picture, a company of 15 veterans, armed with Springfield rifles proceeded to the green and went through military maneuvers and the manual of arms as they had in Civil War days to the delight of children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren

and the multitude assembled to witness the performance. At this juncture, Librarian C. F. Heverly in charge of the exercises in his hurry down the grassy slope, slipped and fell, injuring his ankle and received such a shock that he was unable to proceed further, and passed the program over to Secretary J. Andrew Wilt and President Wm. T. Horton. President Horton welcomed all in a happy vein and prepared the way for the enjoyment of an expectant audience. Sergt. Jay Thomas touched the crowd by his splendid rendition of "Old Folks at Home" and was heartily applauded. Mrs. Viletta Boyle, widow of John Boyle, a hero of the Kearsarge, followed, reciting a description of "When Our Country Was New." The picture presented was most pleasing and given in a graceful manner, the audience responding in generous applause. A pretty violin number was very skillfully executed by Mrs. Samuel Marks and greatly enjoyed. Appreciation was expressed by rounds of applause. Levi W. Towner, the old singing master, who still possesses a very sweet voice, sang touchingly, "Why Don't They Sing of Father." This beautiful tribute so effectively rendered brought tears to the eyes of many. D. C. DeWitt, the venerable attorney of commanding presence and speaker of national fame, took the platform and for 15 minutes held the audience in rapt attention in a timely patriotic address, ending in a beautiful peroration and tribute to the veterans and old people. Mr. Towner was again called and delighted the audience with a popular old time song. The prize winners were brought upon the stage and after remarks by

President Horton, he introduced Mrs. Betsey Ford of Rome, born October 5, 1827 and presented her a silver loving cup, and Harry S. Clark of Towanda, born September 14, 1823 a silver mounted cane. Secretary Wilt gave historic phases of the meeting and thanked veterans and all who had contributed to its success and enjoyment. He concluded by introducing Justus A. Record over 100 years old. Mr. Record told of the days of Andrew Jackson and sang in a low sweet voice. Seated next to Mr. Record were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Heverly, the oldest couple, who have been married 66 years. Sergeant Thomas sang a popular melody and the audience joined in "America," when the most memorable and joyous meeting of patriachs ever assembled in Bradford county came to a close. Expressing words of appreciation and fond "good byes" to one another, the venerable people departed for their several homes, feeling that there is still a bright side to life and that there are no friends quite so dear as the old friends.

The following comprises the roll of Civil War veterans and other old old people, participating in the exercises:

George R. Allis, D, 17 P. Cav. Rome  
 John R. Allen, B, 58 P. Albany  
 Juni W. Allen, G, 57 P. Towanda  
 Wm. W. Allen, G, 57 P. Towanda  
 John Acla, H, 57 P. Towanda  
 Jacob Alles, K, 194 P. Towanda  
 Almeron E. Arnold, B, 141 P. Rome  
 Ira C. Aldrich, E, 51 Mass. Wysox  
 J. Frank Ammerman, D, 106 P. Ulster

Spencer S. Brainard, D, 77 N. Y. Warren  
Cyreno E. Barroweliff, G, 36 P. M. Tuscarora  
George A. Benjamin, C, 12 N. Y. Cav. Asylum  
Henry H. Bentley, K, 58 P. & D, 4 U. S. Art. Towanda  
Darius Bennett, B, 207 P. New Albany  
Bethuel W. Bradley, C, 141 P. Litchfield  
Stephen G. Barner, D, 1 N. Y. Cav. Sheshequin  
J. Alonzo Bosworth, B, 141 P. Wysox  
Geo. J. Burd, B, 7 P. Cav. Towanda  
Fred F. Cole, C, 141 P. Asylum  
John H. Chaffee, B, 141 P. Sheshequin  
George Corson, G, 107 P. Monroeton  
Albert Chilson, C, 141 P. Towanda  
Harvey H. Cranmer, K, 50 P. Powell  
Solomon A. Chaffee, E, 179 N. Y. Orwell  
Myron W. Coolbaugh, B, 210 P. Towanda  
Reed W. Dunfee, K, 50 P. Monroeton  
Thomas J. Davis, E, 97 N. Y. Ulster  
Henry Dixon, D, 17 P. Cav. Ulster  
Daniel Ely, I, 6 P. R. Wilmot  
Aaron J. Edsall, C, 141 P. Albany  
Delanson Fenner, C, 141 P. Towanda  
Alonzo H. Furman, F, 92 Ill. Towanda  
Geo. L. Forbes, I, 141 P. Rome  
Ira S. Fanning, C, 7 P. Cav. Springfield  
Jeremiah J. French, F, 6 P. R. Sheshequin  
John C. Forbes, H, 57 P. Rome  
Fred M. Hicks, L, 5 N. Y. Cav. Rome  
Daniel Herbst, 1 P. L. Art. Wysox.  
Jacob S. Hankinson, G, 1 N. Y. Cav. Standing Stone



J. Wesley Harvey, F, P. R. Wilkes-Barre  
Green Henley, B, 58 P. New Albany  
John Henley, B, 58 P. Towanda  
Daniel Heverly, F, 61 P. Overton  
Geo. W. Horton, A, 35 P. M. Sheshequin  
Thos. J. Hannon, A, 202 P. Towanda  
Chas. S. Harmon, C, 53 P. Towanda  
Bishop Horton, C, 141 P. Towanda  
Wm. T. Horton, A, 141 P. Towanda  
Wm. H. Jones, G, 176 N. Y. Sheshequin  
Thos. B. Johnson, H. S., U. S. Army, Towanda  
Francis Johnson, A, 57 P. Asylum  
Samuel C. Kitchen, A, 82 P. LeRoy  
Delanson Kellogg, K, 50 P. Monroe  
Wm. M. Kintner, I, 11 P. V. Cav. Towanda  
Edwin A. Knapp, I, 89 Ill. Towanda  
Elmer F. Lewis, A, 141 P. Terry  
Edward Lynch, A, 45 P. New Albany  
David Lattin, E, 86 N. Y. Monroeton  
John Meredith, F, 78 P. Towanda  
Francis McNeal, B, 210 P. South Creek  
Andrew Morrison, B, 7 P. Cav. Ulster  
S. E. Maynard, B, 88 P. Towanda  
Henry Maynard, K, 1 N. J. Rome  
Wilson Murphy, D, 17 P. Cav. Rome  
Woodford C. May, E, 52 P. Towanda  
Melvin Morris, C, 10 N. Y. Cav. Rome  
Richard McCabe, I, 141 P. Rotae  
Wm. W. Miller, I, 141 P. Rome  
Orlando S. Northrup, I, 6 P. R. Oklahoma

Wm. H. Nutt, F, 141 P. Athens  
Smith L. Nichols, B, 50 N. Y. Eng. Burlington  
Embery A. Pearsall, I, 6 P. R. Ulster  
Geo. W. Page, F, 6 P. R. C. Waverly  
Charles Robinson, B, 1 P. Cav. New Albany  
Wm. P. Rockwell, I, 3 N. Y. Cav. Rome  
Charles Rutty, A, 141 N. Y. Towanda  
H. A. Ross, 149 P. Waverly  
Lewis T. Smith, I, 141 P. Albany  
Frederick A. Smith, K, 161 N. Y. Ulster  
Nathaniel Strobe, II, 57 P. Burlington  
John H. Schoonover, A, 35 P. M. Terry  
Chas. H. Stephens, I, 6 P. R. Athens  
John H. Simmins, B, 93 P. Towanda  
Geo. W. Smith, I, 141 P. Rome  
A. P. Sexton, H, 76 P. Waverly  
Sevellon Travis, C, 188 N. Y. Towanda  
Joseph H. Taylor, G, 50 P. Wyalusing  
James Terry, D, 8 U. S. I & C, 2 P. H. Art. Albany  
Charles Terry, K, 50 P. Terry  
John R. Thomas, F, 2 N. Y. H. Art. Williamsport  
Daniel Vanderpool, D, 16 N. Y. Art. Terry  
Jesse D. Vargason, D, 141 P., Towanda  
Horace A. Vail, C, 1 D. C. Towanda  
Frank M. Vought, musician, Sheshequin  
J. Andrew Wilt, L, 18 P. Cav. Towanda  
Gardner Welch, F, 107 P. Towanda  
James M. Wilcox, K, 50 P. New Albany  
Henry W. Whitehead, A, 97 P. Burlington  
Daniel Walborn, A, 97 P. North Towanda

Erastus Wilson, I, 45 P. New Albany

Isaac L. Young, A, 35 P. M. Sheshequin

The ages of the foregoing veterans, who participated in the march, ranged from 68 to 88 years, the oldest being Daniel Heverly of Overton.

The following are the other old people who registered with date of birth :

Justus A. Record, Dec. 25, 1815, Towanda

Harry S. Clark, Sept. 14, 1823, Towanda

J. Washington Ingham, Oct. 21, 1823, Towanda

Thomas Pollock, Sept. 5, 1824, Ulster

Eveline Bennett, Aug. 22, 1827, Athens

Mrs. Betsey Ford, Oct. 5, 1827, Rome

Jane Durie, Dec. 25, 1827, Wysox

Elizabeth Wood, March 13, 1831, LeRaysville

A. H. Kingsbury, Oct. 23, 1831, Towanda

Jeremiah Kilmer, April 26, 1832, Sheshequin

Mary Ross, April 20, 1833, Potterville

Elizabeth Brink, Sept. 10, 1834, Towanda

Elizabeth Heverly, Sept. 19, 1834, Overton

J. L. Woodburn, Jany. 8, 1835, Rome

S. L. Anthony, April 1, 1835, Milan

Isaac Ruger, April 22, 1835, Tuscarora

Mary E. Bennett, Nov. 14, 1835, Pike

Mrs. D. I. Powers, March 15, 1836, Monroeton

Mrs. R. A. Decker, May 27, 1836, Towanda

Mary A. Shoemaker, May 2, 1837, Towanda

Hannah Swackhammer, May 2, 1837, Towanda

P. F. Brennan, Oct. 20, 1837, Liberty Corners

Mrs. Sterling Dixon, Nov. 3, 1837, Wysox  
Charles Kisner, Nov. 19, 1837, Towanda  
Levi W. Towner, May 12, 1838, Rome  
Callie Kellum, May 16, 1838, Towanda  
A. T. Lilley, June 9, 1838, LeRoy  
Paulina M. Gates, June 20, 1838, Staten Island, N. Y.  
Nancy E. Dyer, July 5, 1838, Wysox  
Julia A. Neiley, Aug. 27, 1838, Asylum  
H. A. Smith, Feby. 2, 1839, New Albany  
John W. Kline, Feby. 4, 1839, Towanda  
Mrs. A. Maynard, Nov. 26, 1839, Towanda  
J. W. Young, July 14, 1840, Springfield  
Eleanor Frutchey, Oct. 30, 1840, Homets Ferry  
Anna B. Whitehead, Dec. 15, 1840, Burlington  
Timothy Brennan, Dec. 26, 1840, Liberty Corners  
Mrs. L. L. Moody, Jany. 29, 1841, Smithfield  
Mrs. Erastus Wilson, March 3, 1841, New Albany  
Clarissa Baker, June 21, 1841, North Towanda  
Ava P. Lane, Oct. 15, 1841, Towanda  
Helen Northrup, Feby. 3, 1842, Powell  
Victoria Layton, March 22, 1842, Towanda  
Caltha T. Lent, June 13, 1842, Hornbrook  
Henry F. Terry, Aug. 31, 1842, Terrytown  
Abigail Bennett, Oct. 30, 1842, New Albany  
Lucina Kitchen, Nov. 3, 1842, LeRoy  
Mary Ann Huff, Jany. 1, 1843, Wysox  
Frances A. Knapp, April 1, 1843, Towanda  
J. L. Morris, April 29, 1843, Rome  
Wm. S. H. Heermans, May 12, 1843, Towanda  
Jacob A. Kniffin, May 23, 1843, Smithfield

Thomas Lynch, Aug. 23, 1843, Towanda  
 Mrs. J. J. French, Dec. 21, 1843, Sheshequin  
 Esther Vancise, Aug. 12, 1844, Rome  
 Viletta M. Boyle, April 16, 1844, North Towanda  
 Rachel Russell, Nov. 13, 1844, Burlington  
 Chloe A. McIntire, Nov. 29, 1844, North Towanda  
 Sarah J. Fenner, Dec. 31, 1844, Towanda  
 Mrs. Francis Johnson, June 17, 1845, Asylum  
 Mrs. S. S. Ormsby, Jany. 20, 1845, New Albany  
 Mrs. J. H. Schoonover, Oct. 13, 1845, Terry  
 A. C. Haverly, Nov. 9, 1845, Overton  
 Mrs. H. Roof, Dec. 10, 1845, Standing Stone  
 Allen Hover, March 2, 1846, Homets Ferry  
 Mrs. G. W. Smith, March 19, 1846, Rome  
 Sally S. Coolbaugh, March 19, 1846, Towanda  
 Mrs. H. H. Cranmer, March 28, 1846, Powell  
 Margaret Blend, May 2, 1846, Monroeton  
 Dennis O'Neill, Aug. 27, 1846, Sayre  
 J. A. Kilmer, Sayre  
 Mrs. G. C. Fellbush, Towanda  
 John F. Hatch, Albany  
 A. L. McKean, Towanda

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### *The Prize Winners*

The oldest lady and oldest gentleman (and age at date of winning prize) who have carried off the honors at the several meetings, were as follows :

1904—MRS. ALMIRA GLEASON, 98 years, Towanda ;  
 died at 99 years.

WILLIAM GRIFFIS, 90th year, Towanda; died at  
 93 years.

- 1905—**MRS. ELIZA MCKEAN**, 98½ years, Towanda; died at 101 yrs. and 8 mos.  
**FRANCIS COLE**, 96th year, Athens; died at 96 yrs. and 9 mos.
- 1906—**SAMUEL OVERPECK**, 97th year, Herrick; died at 100½ years.  
**MRS. EMMA IRVINE**, 89th year, Homets Ferry; died at 89 yrs. and 2 mos.
- 1907—**JOHN BLACK**, 93½ years, LeRaysville; died at 94 yrs. and 10 mos.  
**MRS. MARTHA BULLOCK**, 92nd year, Troy; died at 96 yrs. and 10 mos.
- 1908—**ORRIN BROWN**, 97th year, Canton; died at 99 yrs. and 8 mos.  
**MRS. JULIA SMITH**, 92nd year, Ulster; died at 94 yrs. and 11 mos.
- 1909—\***JUSTUS A. RECORD**, 93½ years, Towanda.  
**MRS. HARRIET A. NICHOLS**, 88th year, Monroeton; died at 88 years.
- 1910—**MRS. ANNE WRIGHT**, 96 yrs. and 8 mos., Ulster; died at 102 yrs. and 7 days.  
**SAMUEL BILLINGS**, 94½ years, Towanda; died at 98 yrs. and 10 mos.
- 1911—**MRS. NAOMI C. IRVINE**, 90 years, New Albany; died at 94 years.  
**JOHN ENNIS**, 90 years, Standing Stone; died at 93 yrs. and 3 mos.
- 1912—**CORNELIUS BUMP**, 90 yrs. and 4 mos., Wyalusing; died at 92 yrs. and 5 mos.  
**MRS. DORCAS DAYTON**, 88½ years, Towanda; died at 90 years.

1913—GEORGE I. NORTON, 94 years, Rome; died at 94 yrs. and 9 mos.

CAROLINE LENT, 87½ years, Rome; died at 90½ years.

1914—JOSIAH RINEBOLD, 91 years, Sayre; died at 93 years.

\*MRS. EVELINE BENNETT, 87 years, Athens.

1915—\*ASA M. KINNER, 95½ years, Wysox.

MRS. CATHARINE GREEN, 89½ years, Wysox; died at 90 1-5 years.

1916—HARRY S. CLARK, 92½ years, Towanda; died at 93 yrs. and 38 days.

MRS. BETSEY FORD, 88½ years, Rome.

Those marked with a (\*) are still living (1916).

—*The Bradford Star.*



## Memorative.

We note with sorrow the death of the following members of the Society during the past year :

**Emery J. Kerrick** at St. Petersburg, Florida, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, February 29, 1916, aged 54 years. He was a son of Wilson and Eliza (Emery) Kerrick and was born in Asylum, Bradford county. He was educated at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute and Lafayette College and for some time engaged successfully in school teaching. Twenty-five years ago he located in Philadelphia and engaged as a civil engineer and general contractor in which he was very successful. His wife, one son and a daughter survive. The remains were entombed at Homets Ferry.

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**Dr. Edward D. Payne** died March 24, 1916 at his home in Towanda, after a protracted illness, aged 81 years. He was the second son of Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth (Wilson) Payne and was born at Reading, Conn. He spent his youth with his parents in Connecticut, New Jersey and New York, and the principal part of his education was gained at Wilson Collegiate Institute. As a young man, in 1850, he came to Northern Pennsylvania, and at Towanda found employment in the drug store of Dr. H. C. Porter, remaining there four years, studying



medicine in his leisure. In the winter of 1855-56 he attended Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. On his return to Towanda at the close of the college year, he engaged in the drug business with Hon. J. G. Patton, the firm being Patton & Payne. He returned, however, in the autumn of that year to Jefferson College and graduated in 1857. He continued his business with Mr. Patton until 1860, when severe illness compelled him to retire.

When the war clouds had at last gathered among those who were stirred by patriotic impulses and desired to go in defense of their country was Edward D. Payne. During the summer of 1861, he received an unsolicited permit to appear before the army medical board and was urged by Dr. H. H. Smith, surgeon-general of the State, to apply to the Navy Department. Accordingly on the 20th of September he was appointed assistant surgeon in the navy and assigned to duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia. On December 17th following, he was ordered to the U. S. frigate *Congress*, Hampton Roads, and was in the battle, March 8, 1862, when the *Congress* and *Cumberland* were destroyed by the rebel *Merrimac*. On his vessel out of a crew of 250, 100 were killed and 30 wounded. The commanding officer was killed, the surgeon disabled, the vessel on fire beneath the magazine and the duty of caring for the wounded, getting them on shore and into a hospital, devolved upon Dr. Payne. He was detailed to bring the wounded to Hygiea hospital, Old Point Comfort, which was accomplished on the 10th, the steamer *Adelaide* being placed at his disposition

for that purpose. For gallant services on that occasion, he received high recommendations from Surgeon Shipman.

On Sunday, March 9th, he witnessed the contest between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, the first battle ever fought by iron-clad ships. In the following June he was ordered to the Powhatan and joined the blockading squadron off Charleston and witnessed the first iron-clad attack on Fort Sumter. In May, 1863 he was invalided and sent North, but in a few days reported for duty and was appointed to the Naval Rendezvous, Chicago. On August 15th he applied for surgical duty and ordered as surgeon of the U. S. S. *Metacomet* and in her joined the West Gulf blockading squadron, under Farragut. At the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864, the *Hartford*, Farragut's flagship and *Metacomet* led the line of battle, lashed side by side. When opposite the fort the *Metacomet* received orders to cast loose and engaged the rebel vessels. She pierced the *Gaines* with shot, which sent her disabled under the walls of Fort Morgan, chased the *Morgan* behind the defenses, below the city and captured the *Selma*. Here again Dr. Payne was highly commended for his conduct by the commander of his vessel to the admiral, as appears in the reports to the Secretary of the Navy. In January, 1865 he was ordered North and March 6th to the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia. While there he was examined for surgeon and on the 28th of that month was promoted to passed assistant surgeon. In July he was ordered to the Pacific station, Panama, where he joined the ship *Farallones* and went to the Straits of Ma-

gellan to meet the squadron under Commodore Rogers; returned to Panama in April '66 and in May was sent to the *St. Mary's* and in this ship to San Francisco, thence was ordered home via Panama. Dr. Payne remained in the naval service, performing many important duties until April 1876, when he was placed on the retired list.

Upon returning to Towanda he opened an office and until recent years, engaged actively in the practice of his profession. Dr. Payne was a student, a gentleman of literary tastes and refinement. He was a prominent member of the Bradford County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the G. A. R., the Bradford County Historical Society and other aidful and beneficent institutions. Of kindly nature he possessed many endearing qualities and had long been a member of the Presbyterian church. One daughter, Miss Mary Payne, survives. Interment was in Oak Hill cemetery, Towanda.

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**Herbert S. Putnam** who had been ill since October, died suddenly April 10, 1916 at his home in Towanda in his 54th year. He was a son of Alfred and Matilda (Saxton) Putnam and was born September 8, 1862 in Granville township, being descendant of pioneer and patriot families who were among the most prominent of Western Bradford. As a boy he showed great aptitude in acquiring knowledge and with only the advantages afforded by the district school, at the age of 16 he had so far advanced himself as to be able to successfully pass a teacher's examination and began teaching school. He completed the college course at the Susquehanna Colleg-



Herbert S. Putnam

iate Institute then resumed teaching. From teacher in the district schools in Granville, East Troy and Sheshequin he was called to the principalship of the Wyalusing and LeRaysville schools. He was for four years assistant principal of the Towanda High School and then principal from 1892 to 1896.

In 1896 he was elected County Superintendent, a position he had filled to the time of his death by successive re-elections. For 38 years he was identified with the educational interests of Bradford county as teacher and superintendent. During his administration the public school system had been almost revolutionized, new conditions met and his work greatly enlarged. He was equal to the test and exercised great genius and remarkable constructive ability in his work, bringing the schools of Bradford county up to a high standard. Superintendent Putnam stood high in the estimation of the leading educators of the State and was frequently called outside the county on special missions. Lafayette College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Withal he was a ready and entertaining speaker, always aiding in educational meetings, farmers' institutes and social gatherings. He was prominently identified with the Bradford County Historical Society, the Masonic order, Odd Fellows, Sons of Veterans, P. O. S. of A. and Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. Putnam married Miss Emma Stewart, who with two sons and two daughters survive. The remains were inhumed in Oak Hill cemetery.

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**Col. Joseph H. Horton**, distinguished and beloved soldier and citizen, died August 13, 1916 at his home in

Buffalo, N. Y., aged 74 years. He was a son of Major John and and Lydia (Kimball) Horton and was born June 2, 1842 at Terrytown, Bradford county. After availing himself of the schools of his native town, in his 16th year he entered upon the English and the commercial courses of study in the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute in Towanda, remaining in that school during the terms of 1858 and 1859. He then worked as a clerk in his father's store until August, 1862.



The Civil War burst upon the nation and Joseph Horton's heart was ablaze with enthusiasm for the Constitution and the Union. On August 7, 1862 he enlisted at Wyalusing under Capt. Geo. W. Jackson in Company A, 141st P. V. A week later he was elected 1st Lieutenant of the Company. The regiment was assigned

to the First Brigade of Birney's Division in the Third Army Corps. It was almost immediately put into service. Five days after his first battle, that of Fredericksburg, Lieutenant Horton was made captain of his company.

On May 4, 1863 his regiment engaged in the battle of

Chancellorsville, Va. Captain Horton led his company in this engagement which resulted in the death and wounding of 234 members of the regiment, which went into the engagement with only 419 men. General Birney and General Graham both warmly complimented Captain Horton for his bravery and constancy during this battle.

Of his services at Gettysburg, Colonel Madill says: Captain Horton though severely stunned by concussion of shell remained on the field, and I am greatly indebted to him for his services as he was the only Captain left with the regiment." On the 31st of January, 1864 Captain Horton was commissioned major and February 28 following lieutenant-colonel, commanding his regiment until Lee's surrender. At Spottsylvania, May 12, '64 he was wounded by a gunshot through his left forearm and his left hip. While convalescing he was appointed on several courts-martial and also had charge of several convoys of new men, conducting them to new posts along the southern seaboard. With his regiment he was honorably mustered out of service at the close of the war.

Honorably freed from his military service, Colonel Horton hastened home to be the business stay of his aged father and was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits up to 1871. From 1871 to 1874 he was superintendent of the Sullivan Anthracite Coal Co. In 1875 he went to Ithaca, N. Y. to take charge of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company's business. He was appointed general northern sales agent in 1884 for the same company with headquarters at Buffalo, a position he occupied for 20

years, since which time he had conducted an extensive private business as a shipper of coal. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Union Veteran Legion, the G. A. R. and was a 32nd degree Mason. The very valuable collection of Civil War relics and curios in the museum of the Bradford County Historical Society was contributed by him.

Colonel Horton was a courtly gentleman and had hosts of friends among his old comrades and acquaintances in his native county. He married in 1866 Miss Abbie H. Newcomb of Worcester, Mass. He left one daughter, Mrs. G. R. Trowbridge of Buffalo. Interment was at Worcester, Mass.





# *Library and Museum*

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C. F. HEVERLY, LIBRARIAN

The following are the acquisitions and donors to the Library and Museum for the year 1916 :

## *Portraits and Pictures*

6 groups, Native Birds—Society.

1 group, Animals—Society.

1 group, Fishes—Society.

Haying Scene on Farm—Society.

Our Flag and Its History—C. F. Heverly.

Drawing of Wood Duck—M. Elliott, Jr.

Pictures of Justus A. Record and Walter S. Newman, Centenarians—Society.

View Battle-Ground Indian Hill—Society.

View Asylum, Memorial Dedication and Celebrated Frenchmen—Society.

View Friedenshutzen, Plan, and Moravian Monument—Society.

"Spirit of '76" and List of 300 Bradford County Soldiers and Patriots of the Revolution—Society.

Paintings by John F. Bender, being Landscape, Collection of Fruit and Bunch of Flowers—C. F. Heverly.

## *Books—Historical*

Collections Kansas State Historical Society, 1913-'14.

Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Government—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Balch.

- 2 Vols. Frontier Forts of Penna.—State Library.  
 9 Vols. American Historical Review—J. Andrew Wilt.  
 142 Vols. Congressional Records and Globes—Rodney  
 A. Mercur.  
 5 Indices to Vol. VI Penna. Archives—State Library.  
 Ancient Law Book, 9 School Reports, 2 12 State Col-  
 lege Reports, State Official Documents, Catalogue S. C. I.,  
 1854-'55, Catalogue Teachers' Institute, Canton, 1858—  
 C. F. Heverly.  
 4 Penna. School Reports, 3 Honor Rolls, Soldiers Civil  
 War—J. Andrew Wilt.  
 14 Penna. School Reports, 50's, 60's and 70's—State  
 Library.  
 Souvenir and Descriptive Pamphlet Scranton, Pa.

### *Books—Miscellaneous*

- National Parks Portfolio—Dept. of Interior.  
 Report State Librarian, 1915.  
 Report Library Congress, 1914, '15 and '16.  
 2 Governmental Statistical Reports.  
 16 Miscellaneous Books.  
 122 Official and Semi-Official Documents Bearing Upon  
 the European War.  
 Armenian Bible—Mrs. W. H. Simpson.  
 Smull's Legislative Hand Book—State Library.  
 5 Miscellaneous Reports—J. Andrew Wilt.  
 Cobb's Speller, 1836; Walker's Dictionary, 1821;  
 "Meditations and Contemplations," 1798; History of De-  
 monetization—J. H. Orcutt.  
 13 Geological Reports, 4 Mines, 1 Mineral Resources,  
 2 Internal Affairs, 15 Agricultural, 1 Forestry, 1 Fish-  
 eries—C. F. Heverly.

### *Newspapers*

Copy 1st Issue New York Tribune—Mrs. Jeanette Saxton.

29 Copies Institute Record—C. F. Heverly.

Copy Bradford Argus, 1845—Mrs. Geo. W. Blackman.

2 Vols. Bradford Star, 1914–1916—C. F. Heverly.

### *Manuscripts*

Parchment Deed, 1795—J. H. Orcutt.

Deeds, Letters and Papers Connected with Early Wysox—Mrs. Louis Piollet.

Ledger Col. Jos. Kingsbury, 1799–1802; His Journal in Account with Mr. Leray and Leray Letters to Him; Letter of Col. Kingsbury to Wm. H. Harrison—A. H. Kingsbury.

### *Maps*

Plot of New Baltimore (Wysox), 1811—Mrs. Louis Piollet.

### *Relics and Curios*

Mounted Peacock—Mrs. N. C. Conklin.

Nest of Humming Bird—M. Elliott, Jr.

Old Cow Bell and Ancient Prayer—A. H. Kingsbury.

Confederate Bill—Chas. Sinsabaugh.

Stone Curio—J. A. Bosworth.

“Shinplasters,” 1862—Mrs. A. J. Fisher.

Old Fashioned Hats and Carpet Bag—Mrs. W. H. Simpson.

Passes to U. S. Senate, Impeachment Trial President Johnson—Fred Smith.

***Mineralogy***

Barclay Coal—James Frazier.

Gray Limestone—D. V. Campbell.

***Additions***

Three Cases have been added for Books, which now with Pamphlets, number 3500 volumes.

Old Maps and other articles mounted for exhibition.



## Secretary's Report

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*W. T. Horton, President, Officers and Members of the  
Bradford County Historical Society:*

Another mile-stone in the history of the Bradford County Historical Society has been reached. Has this Society during the past year properly filled its purposes and objects? Has this Society taken the proper steps to preserve history, local and otherwise? Have the members of the Society been interested? Have the members been ready and willing to perform the work assigned to them, when called upon? All of these questions can be answered in the Affirmative.

One of the objects in the preservation of historical spots, and thereby causing the study of American History, within the limits of Bradford county, was the erection of a "Marker" on Spanish Hill and a proper celebration of that event on October 15, 1915. The erection of this marker, and the history connected with the event, as presented in the addresses on this occasion, has been far reaching. Stephen Brule's coming into Pennsylvania had been known to historians, but had not been given its proper place until several years ago this Society, through our Librarian, C. F. Heverly, who read a paper, began to assert facts, and took steps to hold a suitable celebration to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of that event. To this Society, then should be-

long the credit, not of making this history, but of calling attention to these early historical events, within our own State and county, marking the spot, and gathering facts as to its history.

Through the generosity of John W. Mix and C. d' Autremont, descendants of the French Refugees, a very fine monument in commemoration of the Asylum settlement, was erected and suitably dedicated with public services on June 14, 1916 under the auspices of this Society.

The Old People's Day, this year had an added feature, in the fact that one hundred survivors of the Civil War had a large share in the exercises. This annual gathering on the fourth Saturday of June of this year was a complete success.

The meetings have been well attended when any special topic was to be considered.

During the last year the rooms of the Society have been much improved and renovated, which adds to the appearance as well as the proper use of the rooms.

The Librarian's report will show the additions to our books, relics and curios.

For the coming year, the work of erecting a suitable marker or monument to mark the spot where Rudolph Fox, the first permanent settler located and erected his habitation, is well under way.

By a proper assistance of the Committee having this

project in hand, the event of the dedication of such a monument can be made another bright spot in the record of the Bradford County Historical Society, this current year.

The officers and members who have thus assisted in the work of the Society for the past year, are hereby tendered our sincere thanks.

Very respectfully submitted,

J. ANDREW WILT, Secretary.

Towanda, Pa., Sept. 23, 1916.



## **Officers 1916-'17**

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**PRESIDENT—WM. T. HORTON**  
**1ST VICE PRESIDENT—JOHN A. BILES**  
**2ND VICE PRESIDENT—HON. A. C. FANNING**  
**SECRETARY—J. ANDREW WILT**  
**LIBRARIAN—CLEMENT F. HEVERLY**  
**TREASURER—GEO. T. INGHAM**  
**FINANCIAL SECRETARY—JOHN H. CHAFFEE**

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### **Standing Committees**

**FINANCE—John H. Chaffee, Chas. L. Stewart and  
John A. Biles**  
**LIBRARY AND MUSEUM—O. L. Smiley, Mrs. John M.  
Rahm, A. C. Fanning**  
**MEMBERSHIP—Geo. T. Ingham, Mrs. M. E. Rosenfield,  
Mrs. E. L. Smith**  
**PUBLICATION—J. Andrew Wilt, C. F. Heverly, J. C.  
Ingham**

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### **Meetings**

The fourth Saturday of each month : 1917, January  
27; February 24; March 24; April 28; May 26; June  
23; July 28; August 25; September 22; October 27;  
November 24; December 22.



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1900

NUMBER

ELEVEN

# ANNUAL

BRADFORD COUNTY  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1917-1918

INCLUDING

Physical and Geographical History

*of Bradford County*

*and*

Historical and Geographical Review

1615-1917

BY C. F. HEVERLY, LIBRARIAN

PRICE

\$1.00



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TOWANDA, PA.  
BRADFORD STAR PRINT  
1918



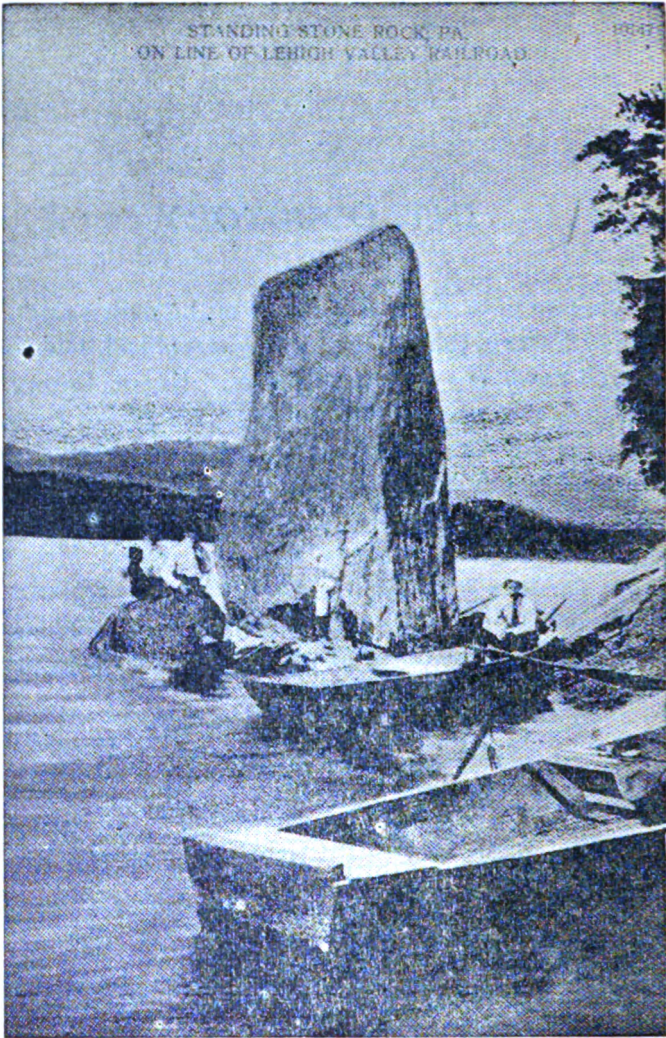
## **INTRODUCTORY**

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For years we have realized that one of the most valuable phases of our county history, the physical and geographical, had been sadly neglected and never put in concrete form. Hence, during the past year it has been our special work to examine records bearing upon the subject, making excerpts, classifying and presenting the whole in such form as to preserve and give due prominence to the physical and geographical history of Bradford county. And finally, to learn, and fasten the salient features of Bradford county history in the mind, as can be done by frequent review, we have arranged in chronological order a set of questionnaires with answers, covering all subjects, and believe they can be used with profit by teachers, students and members of the Historical Society.

**THE LIBRARIAN.**





*Standing Stone— Our Oldest Landmark*

# Physical and Geographical History Bradford County.

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## Description.

**POSITION and Extent**—Beginning with the east line of the State, Bradford is the third in order of the Northern tier counties of Pennsylvania. Susquehanna county borders it on the east; Tioga county on the west; Sullivan and Lycoming on the south; Chemung and Tioga counties in the state of New York on the north; and the north-west angle of Wyoming enters its southeastern corner. But for this re-entrant angle Bradford county is nearly a parallelogram upon the map. Its northern line is the line of the state,  $42^{\circ}$  north latitude, and its east line is nearly coincident with the meridian  $0^{\circ}$ ,  $48\frac{1}{2}'$  east from Washington. Its greatest width from east to west is 40 miles and from north to south 32 miles. It is the third largest county in the state, containing 1160 square miles.

**Surface and Elevation**—The area forms a part of the Allegheny Plateau that has been deeply dissected and carved by the Chemung and Susquehanna rivers and their local tributaries into a condition of topographical relief varying from rolling and hilly to rough and mountainous. The highest point in the area is Mt. Pisgah, 2260 feet, in the western part of the county, while the lowest is 660 feet, along the Susquehanna river at the point where it leaves the county, giving a maximum range in elevation for the county of 1600 feet. One-half of Bradford county is a high rolling hill country into which enters two ranges of flat-topped, coal-measure, synclinal mountains, connected with the great mountain plain of Lycoming county to the southwest and south. Bloesburg mountain crosses the west line and occupies Armenia township. A few high hills in Springfield and Smithfield of which Mt. Pisgah is the principal are all that is left of the mountain along the trough which it formerly occupied. Towanda mountain forms the salient feature of the county. Being very broad and flat where it comes out of Lycoming county, it is split lengthwise into two by the deep canyon of the Schrader creek; is cut across transversely by the gorge of the South Branch creek; and was cut through in early ages by the Susquehanna river. Through Standing Stone, Wyalusing, Tuscarora, Herrick and Pike townships its ancient existence is testified to. The summit of the



Towanda mountain at the old Barclay mines is 2,038 feet. At Greenwood where the Schrader flows into Towanda creek the elevation is 820 feet. The height of the mountain above Towanda creek, which flows in a deep narrow valley of erosion at its northern foot, is therefore over 1,200 feet, and the depth of the gorge which splits the mountain is not far from 1,000 feet, the sides being very precipitous and crowned with cliffs of conglomerate, sometimes 100 feet thick. The high belts in the county vary from 1,200 to 2,000 feet in elevation, while the low belts range from 800 to 1,200 feet.

**Drainage**—The Susquehanna river traverses the county, entering a little east of the center and flowing nearly south to Towanda in a comparatively straight line, thence in a south-easterly direction with nine horse-shoe bends until it enters Wyoming county. In its total length of something over 45 miles in Bradford county the Susquehanna (about 800 feet above tide at state line) drops 113 feet, or about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet to the mile in a uniform descent. It is joined by the Chemung river flowing from the northwest five miles south of the state line. The greater part of the northern section of the county is drained by northwardly flowing streams tributary to the Chemung in the western and to the Susquehanna north of the state line in the eastern part of the county. The central and southern parts of the county are drained directly into the Susquehanna. The main streams are Sugar, Towanda and Sugar Run creeks west of the river with Wysox and Wyalusing creeks east of it. Sugar Creek flows along the northern side of the third belt from the north but its tributary streams on its north side head on the southern border of the second lowland belt, cutting valleys entirely through the second ridge. Towanda creek drains the north and central parts of the third ridge and the southern part of the third lowland belt, the watershed between it and Sugar Creek lying wholly within this belt. Sugar Run creek is a small stream lying within the southernmost lowland belt. A considerable part of the latter belt, however, is drained by the South Branch of Towanda creek which heads in and flows northward from it across the third ridge. East of the Susquehanna Wysox creek has a southwestward course across the general trend of the main topographical features. Wyalusing creek, however, lies wholly within the third lowland belt. There are a number of small lakes and ponds in the county, situated in depressions at high elevations, the most important being Mountain Lake in Burlington township, Lake Wesauking in Wysox township, Lake of Meadows in Warren township and Lake Nepahwin in Canton township. These lakes are typical of a glaciated country and result from the blocking of the drainage channels.

## **Geological**

**Order of Strata**—The earth's crust, or surface rocks of Bradford county belong to the CHEMUNG, the CATSKILL and the CARBONIFEROUS periods. These presenting, as they do, a variety and series of rock formation have been subdivided by Pennsylvania geologists and named, beginning with the topmost: 1. GLACIAL; 2. COAL MEASURES; 3. MAUCH CHUNK; 4. POCONO; 5. CATSKILL; 6. UPPER CHEMUNG; 7. LOWER CHEMUNG.

**Rocks** are classified as Ingeous, Aqueous or Stratified, Fossiliferous, Metamorphic, etc. *Stratified* rocks are so called because they appear in sheet-like masses called strata, each stratum having a uniform thickness. *Fossiliferous* rocks are stratified rocks which contain the casts of "petrified bodies" of animals or of other vegetable growths. The various strata were at first in horizontal layers; but on account of the contraction of the earth's crust in cooling they are frequently in an oblique position. Sometimes they occur in folds and often they are greatly crumpled and broken.

**Record of The Ages**—The process by which the edges of strata have been laid bare through natural causes is called *erosion*. It is in this way that the book of the world's history has been opened so that the story may be read from its pages. Each stratum is a chapter in the story of the world. The position of strata can generally be told by the fossils contained within them and the different groups of strata are named from the character of the fossil plants and animals they contain. Thus the rock lowest in relative position is called *Azoic*. The earth's crust, as we reckon time, was hundreds of thousands of years in forming. The different groups of strata, each, covering tens of thousands of years, have been classified into geological ages, namely: 1. AZOIC (first forms of life); 2. SILURIAN (age of shell fish, sponges and corals); 3. DEVONIAN (age of fishes); 4. CARBONIFEROUS (age of coral plants and amphibians); 5. MESOZOIC (age of reptiles); 6. TERTIARY (age of mammals); 7. AGE OF MAN.

**Devonian Age** embraces the Chemung and Catskill periods, whence local geological history begins. During this, the age of fishes, an animal having a back-bone appears for about the first time on earth. Shell-fish were still abundant and they were also of a higher type. Land plants and forest trees thrived and for the first time insects existed. The Devonian age passed almost insensibly into the

**Carboniferous Age**, the period when coal plants and amphibious animals began their existence. The coal plants, which included horse-

tails, tree ferns and reeds of enormous size, were the chief features of this age. These plants flourished, died and were covered by the sediments of successive floods till in some parts of the globe the various strata of coal exceeded two miles in thickness. Reptiles began to appear during this age. Fish, shell-fish, corals and insects also abounded. The climate of the carboniferous age was moist and tropical.

**Mesozoic Era**, or age of Reptiles, followed the Carboniferous age. Enormous lizard-like reptiles, crocodiles and turtles were the principal life-characteristics of this era. Birds for the first time appeared. A few species of these are remarkable for their having, instead of beaks, jaws set with socket teeth.

**Tertiary, or Age of Mammals**—During which appeared shrubs and trees that flower and fruit, animals in great numbers of sea and land that suckle their young, herbivorous and carnivorous, the *mastodon* and *man* among the number. Before the dawn of this era, all of the species of gigantic reptiles had perished. They were replaced by smaller species of crocodiles, turtles, snakes and frogs. Europe and North America at this time were regions of perpetual summer. A profusion of tropical plants flourished, and tropical animals in multitudes lived and covered the earth.

**Glacial Epoch**—About the middle of the Tertiary period, a change of climate throughout the whole northern hemisphere occurred and the tropical climate, that had lasted so many ages, gave way to one of icy coldness. During this epoch, North America and Europe were scored in every direction by glaciers which grated over the surface of these continents. The sharp tops of the mountains were rounded off, canyons and ravines were cut deep into the rocks and the plains were covered to a great depth by loose drift scraped off the mountain sides. With the coming of the glacial epoch, large numbers of animal species disappeared from the face of the earth. There survived, however, the cave bear, the cave lion, the horse, the reindeer and the wolf.

**The Mastodon** lived during the latest portion of the Tertiary age. It was larger than any existing land animal and was nearly allied in structure and habits to the elephant. The remains of the mastodon have been found in many parts of the United States and most abundantly where the animal seems to have perished by sinking into the soft marshy ground. It was the largest animal that ever existed in this locality. Its bones or tusks have been unearthed along the Chemung and the Susquehanna in Bradford county.

**Man**—Just when the AGE OF MAN begins is a controvertible question. However, from the few scraps of unwritten history which he has left, primitive man seems to have been a savage of the lowest type. He lived in caves and eked out an existence by fishing and hunting. He neither cultivated the soil nor did he have any domestic animals. The earliest pre-historic people to have inhabited this section of country were the MOUND BUILDERS, who constructed and left a great number of burial and fortification mounds. Some of these earth works, or mounds, have been located in Southern New York and the northern part of Bradford county. The Mound Builders were succeeded by the American Indians who occupied the land until the arrival of white man.

### Minerals

**Coal** is fossil fuel, the concentrated residue of luxuriant vegetation which flourished millions of years ago. It was first converted into peat, then buried under accumulations of sediment and transformed by heat and pressure into coal. The *Coal Measures* of Bradford county lie within the townships of Barclay, LeRoy, Overton and Armenia. The Barclay mountains, or *Barclay Coal Basin*, is the great coal bearing district. Thin and isolated outcroppings have also been found in other parts of the county. Mines have been operated only in the townships of Barclay, LeRoy and Armenia. **History**—The discovery of coal in Bradford county was made in 1812 on Coal Run, Barclay township by Absalom Carr while hunting. Soon after, it was first used by Jared Leavenworth, a blacksmith. Originally coal was brought down the mountain on sleds. The demand grew, different beds were found and opened, notably the Mason and Cash mines, to which roads were built and the coal hauled away in wagons to supply blacksmiths in Northern Pennsylvania and Southern New York. However, mining did not become an important industry until after the completion of the Barclay railroad in 1856. That year the Barclay Coal Company took men and equipment to the mountain and began working the original mine. In 1864 the Fall Creek Coal Company was organized and the first shipments made from the Fall Creek mines in 1865. The Carbon Run mines, operated by the Schrader Coal Company, were opened in 1874 and the Long Valley mines, operated by the Towanda Coal Company, in 1880. Barclay was at its height in 1875 when three mines, Barclay, Fall Creek and Carbon Run, were in operation, producing 380,000 tons of coal annually. There were five mining villages, Barclay, Fall Creek, Graydon, Dublin and Foot-of-Plane besides Carbon Run on the line between Barclay and LeRoy. Barclay and Carbon Run, numbering several hundred inhabitants each, were the most important, with stores

shops, churches and schools. The Fall Creek mines were closed in 1875, those at Carbon Run in 1885 and those at Barclay in 1890. Up to the time of discontinuing operations in December 1890, there had been mined and shipped from the lands of the Barclay Coal Company, 4,256,924 tons of semi-bituminous coal. A considerable village was established at Long Valley where mining operations were continued until 1909. Since then mining in the Barclay field has been conducted only in a small way as an individual enterprise at Long Valley and in the Carbon Run district. In Armenia no thick veins have been found and coal mining is restricted to local demands. As yet only thin unworkable veins have been determined in Overton.

**Limestone**—A rock consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate and yielding *lime* when burned. It sometimes contains also magnesium carbonate and is then called *magnesian*, or dolomitic limestone. Crystalline limestone is called *marble*. Limestone is sometimes formed by chemical precipitation, but chiefly by accumulation of organic remains such as shells, coal, etc. Its color, texture and purity vary greatly. **LIME** as applied in crop production is called *mineral manure*. Limestone, generally of the Chemung formation but sometimes found in the Catskill and Pocono sandstones, is quite widely distributed over Bradford county. The most extensive bed is a calcareous stratum forty feet or more in thickness near Burlington village. It is almost a solid mass of sea-shells containing nearly 50 per cent lime. It makes a gray, but very strong lime, well adapted to agricultural purposes. Smaller beds of the same nature as the Burlington limestone are found in the townships of Franklin, Herrick, Pike, Wyalusing and some other localities. Other varieties of limestone abound in various parts of the county. More than fifty years ago, farmers learned the value of Bradford county limestone in its application to land. Lime-kilns were constructed, the stone quarried, burned and slaked, and the lime purchased and hauled away by neighboring farmers. Kilns, where a large amount of lime was produced, were those at Franklindale, Burlington, East Canton and Lime Hill. After a time the lime industry fell into disuse, but in recent years has been revived in Burlington, Pike and Ulster.

**Iron** is the most widely diffused of metals, and iron ores are found in every land. It enters into the composition of nearly all mineral substances, and is generally combined with oxygen and occurs less frequently as a carbonate or sulphuret. Iron ore is found in a large section of Bradford county west of the Susquehanna river. The thickest veins and best quality of ore lie in the townships of Canton, Columbia

and LeRoy. Ore less abundant is found in Barclay, Monroe, Overton, Springfield, Smithfield, Ridgebery and other localities. In 1872 a vein of ore 7 feet thick, 34 per cent iron, was opened at Austinville, Columbia township and a large number of men employed in mining. Several thousand tons of this ore were transported in wagons to the furnaces in Elmira. Ore at the Canton beds,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 feet thick, containing from 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 32 per cent iron, was mined, also, for a time, and several hundred tons taken to the furnaces in Lycoming county. There has been no other mining of this mineral, which some time, it is believed, will become a valuable resource of the county.

**Copper**, next to iron, is the most important metal and is found in nearly all parts of the world. It is the only metal which occurs native abundantly in large masses, but is found also in various ores. Traces of copper have been found in some parts of Bradford county, and a considerable quantity in Albany township, where mining operations were started in 1853 but abandoned. In 1900 and 1908 other tests were made and excellent ore obtained, but the expense of operation was deemed too great to continue the enterprise.

**Clay** consists of a mixture of siliceous and aluminous earth. It is tough, highly plastic and generally of a lead blue color. It is always stratified and is the result of decomposition of granite and similar rocks. The peculiar property which clay possesses of being easily moulded when moist, together with that of hardening on being baked, is the foundation of the pottery and brick industries. Quite extensive beds of clay are found in different parts of Bradford county. Clay was first utilized in the manufacture of brick about the year 1800 by James Rockwell of Pike who opened the first brick-yard in the county and supplied the surrounding country. Later as the building demands required, brick-yards were established in different localities and brick-making became a profitable industry in the county. Beds of a fine quality of FIRE-CLAY have also been found in the Barclay mountain.

**Mineral Paint**—Beds of rock substance from which mineral paint is made have been found in some localities in Bradford county. The most valuable deposit of this material was discovered in Tuscarora township about sixty years ago. In 1852 Cyrus Shumway and Henry Montgomery established a paint factory and engaged somewhat extensively in manufacturing. A peculiar property of the paint was that after a short exposure it became as hard as slate. About thirty years ago E. B. Montgomery of West Burlington erected a mill on his farm and also engaged in the manufacture of mineral paint. It proved to be of inferior quality and the business was soon discontinued.

**Stone Quarrying**—Stratified rocks of excellent quality for flagging and building purposes are found in sections of the county. The most valuable beds were located and opened in the townships of She-shequin, Tuscarora and Standing Stone more than forty years ago, and quarrying the stone for local and city use became an important industry. Good flagging has been quarried also in Asylum, Terry, Troy and other localities.

**Other Minerals** that have been found in small quantity in the county: *Black Oxide of Magnese* (1867) in Canton township; *Zinc* (1830) in Ridgebery; *Saltpetre* (1895) of inferior quality in Tuscarora; also traces of *Silver* and a few other minerals.

**Mineral Springs**—The water of many springs in trickling through porous rock, dissolve and retain the more soluble minerals, such as salt, carbonate of soda, lime and various combinations of sulphur. They are commonly called "mineral springs," and a number and variety of them have been found in Bradford county. The first to be sought by the pioneers were the SALT SPRINGS, quite a number of which were located. Those in the upper part of Pike township were most highly charged and deemed of such value that a company was chartered in 1834 for working them. However, "the brine proved to be too weak to manufacture salt in paying quantities." In the early 40's the SULPHUR SPRINGS at North Rome received wide attention and became the resort of many persons for the improvement of health. THE MINNEQUA MINERAL SPRINGS two miles above Canton, long known for their medical virtues, came into prominence in 1869 when Peter Herdic purchased the property, erected a hotel and made the place a popular resort for several years. In 1870 there were 16 known mineral springs or wells in Bradford county as follows: Towanda—James Elliott's, 1 well; Towanda township—Patton farm, 1 well and 3 springs, Griffith & Patton farm, 1 spring. Minto farm, 1 spring, Frank Gregg's, 1 spring; North Towanda—Charles Brown farm, 1 well, Taylor farm, 1 well; Asylum—Cole farm in Bend, 1 spring; Wysox—Coolbaugh farm, 1 spring; Rome—Mrs. Whalen's, 1 spring; near West Franklin, 1 spring; near Troy, 1 spring; near Canton (Minnequa), 1 spring. These springs are generally sulphurous.

**Petroleum and Gas**—Mineral oil or petroleum is a product of vegetable matter. The process of formation is similar to that of coal deposits, but it is not found in the same strata with coal. *Natural Gas*, produced by the distillation of organic matter in the earth crust, is of general occurrence in connection with petroleum. For half a century it has been a debatable question whether Bradford county is in the

oil and gas belt, and large sums of money have been spent in prospecting. The first tests were made in 1865 when companies were formed and wells put down at Burlington, Alba, Sylvania, Tuscarora and in Athens township. The only favorable indications were at Sylvania and in Tuscarora, these wells producing considerable gas and some oil. In 1884 tests were made at Weston in Monroe township and at New Era in Terry township, gas and traces of oil being found in both wells. A test without results was made at Laddsburg in 1886. In 1899-1900 wells were put down at South Branch in Monroe township, one of which produced a strong flow of gas. Several tests were made at Troy and vicinity in 1900, two of the wells producing a limited amount of gas and oil. In 1901 operations were conducted in Asylum township and some gas and oil found. In 1914 the last well was put down at Overton to the depth of nearly 3,000 feet without results.

**Trees, Beasts, Birds and Fishes.**

**Forests**—Plants were among the earliest forms of life to appear on the earth, and though nearly all of the first species are now extinct, they have been replaced, not only by similar species, but also by higher ones. When Bradford county was first viewed by white man it was a great wilderness of many varieties of trees, wild plants and flowers. The hills were covered generally with hemlock, pine, beech, birch and maple, and the bottom lands with sycamores, butternut, black walnut, hickory, elm and maple. The following comprise the native trees and shrubs of the county:

- |                 |                    |                        |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Alder           | Red Elm            | Red Oak                |
| Arrow-wood      | Slippery Elm       | Burr Oak               |
| Thorn Apple     | White Elm          | Rock Oak               |
| Wild Crab-apple | Sweet Fern         | Swamp White Oak        |
| Black Ash       | Balsam Fir         | White Oak              |
| Mountain Ash    | Balm-of-Gilead     | Yellow Oak             |
| Prickley Ash    | Grapevine          | Green Ozier            |
| White Ash       | Hackberry          | Red Ozier              |
| Aspen           | Haw                | Pepperidge             |
| Basswood        | Hazlenut           | Pignut                 |
| Beech           | Hemlock            | Norway Pine            |
| Water Beech     | Hickory            | White Pine             |
| Black Birch     | Bush Huckleberry   | Yellow Piné            |
| Red Birch       | Ironwood           | Wild Plum <sup>1</sup> |
| White Birch     | Laurel             | Poplar                 |
| Yellow Birch    | Deer-tongue Laurel | Sassafras              |
| Bitternut       | Lilac              | Seven-barks            |
| Bittersweet     | Locust             | White Spruce           |
| Butternut       | Black Maple        | Sumac                  |
| Buttonwood      | Hard Maple         | Poison Sumac           |



Cedar	Mountain Maple	Smooth Sumac
Black Cherry	Soft Maple	Spice-bush
Choke Cherry	Striped Maple	Tamarack
Fire Cherry	Moosewood	Tulip
Chestnut	Mulberry	Black Walnut
Cucumber	Nannyberry	Willow
Dogwood	Nightshade	Black Willow
Box Elder	Black Oak	Witch-hazel
Red Elder	Black bear Scrub Oak	Winterberry
Sweet Elder		American Yew

**Demolition of Forests**—When the pioneers took possession their first effort was to clear away the timber and make room for fields and crops. The trees on thousands of acres were felled, cut into logs, heaped and burned. The first attempt to manufacture lumber was made before the Revolutionary war by Anthony Rummerfield who built a saw-mill near the mouth of Rummerfield creek in Standing Stone. Between 1790 and 1800 saw-mills with small capacity were constructed on Towanda creek, near its mouth, Little Wysox in Wysox, Wyalusing creek in Wyalusing, Sugar Run creek in Wilmot and Cash creek in Ulster. During the next decade mills multiplied rapidly on the river and all the larger creeks until they could be counted by the hundreds in the county. For many years the manufacture of lumber and shingles was largely carried on. These were hauled to the river or larger creeks, rafted and floated down the river to the several markets below. Every spring the river would be thickly dotted with rafts of various kinds and sizes, bearing the fruits of the winter's work, running the hazard of being stranded or being crushed by some mismanagement, to find a market at Harrisburg, Middletown, Baltimore or Philadelphia, when many times, the proceeds would scarcely be sufficient to pay for the rafting and running. For more than half a century, lumbering and agriculture were the most important industries. To-day all that is left of the once valuable forests of Bradford county are a few small tracts in Overton and Barclay.

**Wild Animals**—Evidently, nearly a century before the advent of the pioneers, this section was frequented by the American bison, or buffalo, his grazing places being well defined. He seems to have been succeeded by the elk which was found here in considerable numbers when the settlers came. Destructive beasts, the panther, catamount (rarely), wolves, bears and wildcats were numerous. Deer were without number and the beaver, otter and other smaller animals abounded. The elk, panther, catamount, wolves and beaver disappeared decades ago. Locally, animals, past and present, have been:

Bison (buffalo)	Fox.	Cotton-tail
Elk	Mink	(gray rabbit)
Deer	Otter	Varying Hare
Bear	Opossum	(white rabbit)
Panther	Skunk	Black Squirrel
Catamount	Porcupine	Flying Squirrel
Wild Cat	Weasel	Gray Squirrel
Beaver	Woodchuck	Red Squirrel
Raccoon	Muskrat	Chipmunk

The Indians subsisted chiefly by hunting and fishing. Their instruments of destruction being crude and uncertain little impression was made on the great number of animals roaming in the forests. The first settlers brought guns with them and it was an easy matter to keep a well supplied larder of elk, deer, bear and raccoon meat. Panthers, bears, wolves and wildcats were hunted and destroyed to save the farmers' flocks. A few of the pioneers were hunters and trappers, but most of them used the gun only as necessity required.

**Birds**—Our greatest variety has always been in feathered creatures, and with the exception of the wild turkey, raven and wild pigeons, the birds of Bradford county are almost the same as the birds that lived in the wilderness when the first settlers came. Birds, past and present, have been:

Blue Bird	Blue-jay	Bartramian Sandpiper
Bobolink	Kildeer	Solitary Sandpiper
Red-winged Black-bird	King-bird	Chimney Swift
Cat-bird	Belted Kingfisher	Barn Swallow
Cedar Bird	Golden-crested Kinglet	Bank Swallow
Cow-bird	Loon	Cliff Swallow
Crow	Meadow Lark	White-bellied Swallow
Brown Creeper	Purple Martin	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Yellow-breasted Chat	Mocking-bird	Towhee
American Crossbill	Red-breasted Nuthatch	Brown Thrush
White-winged Crossbill	White-breasted Nuthatch	Hermit Thrush
Black-billed Cuckoo	Oven-bird	Wilson's Thrush
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Baltimore Oriole	Wood Thrush
Mourning Dove	Orchard Oriole	Water Thrush
Wood Duck	Barn Owl	Gray-cheeked Thrush
Ruffle-head Duck	Barred Owl	Olive-backed Thrush
Bald Eagle	Screech Owl	Scarlet Tanager
Flicker	Long-eared Owl	Wild Turkey
Pine Finch	Short-eared Owl	Tufted Titmouse
Purple Finch	Saw-whet Owl	Blackcap Titmouse
Arcadian Flycatcher	Great-horned Owl	Green-winged Teal
Crested Flycatcher	Phoebe	Red-eyed Vireo
American Goshawk	Wild Pigeon	Yellow-throated Vireo
American Goldfinch	Wood Pewee	Parula Warbler
Wild Goose	Quail (Bob-white)	Yellow Warbler

Bronzed Grackle	Raven	Magnolia Warbler
Purple Grackle	Robin	Bay-breasted Warbler
Cardinal Grosbeak	Reed-bird	Chestnut-sided Warbler
Evening Grosbeak	Common Rail	Blue-winged Warbler
Pine Grosbeak	American Redstart	Black-and-white Warbler
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Snowflake	Worm-eating Warbler
Ruffed Grouse (pheasant)	Field Sparrow	Bl'k-throated bl. Warbler
Bonaparte's Gull	Tree Sparrow	Bl'k-throated gr. Warbler
Duck-hawk	Fox Sparrow	Maryland Yellow Warbler
Fish-hawk	English Sparrow	House Wren
Marsh-hawk	Chipping Sparrow	Carolina Wren
Night-hawk	Song Sparrow	Winter Wren
Pigeon-hawk	Vesper Sparrow	Whippoorwill
Red-tailed Hawk	White-crowned Sparrow	American Woodcock
Sparrow Hawk	White-throated Sparrow	Downy Woodpecker
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Yellow-winged Sparrow	Hairy Woodpecker
Green Heron	Snow-bird	Red-bellied Woodpecker
Great blue Heron	Common Snipe	Red-headed Woodpecker
Humming Bird	Northern Shrike	Pileated Woodpecker
Indigo Bunting	Logger-head Shrike	

**Fishes**—One of the main dependencies of the early settlers was the innumerable quantities of shad, which in their season, were found in the Susquehanna river. As soon as the ice went out of the river the shad started on their journey to the fresh water creeks for the purpose of spawning, returning to the sea late in the season. They came in very large schools and from time immemorial the natives of the forest had been in the habit of taking them in large quantities in their brush-nets. So plentiful were these delicious fish that they were caught by the barrel and salted for summer use, besides large quantities being sold to the back-woods settlers. When the dams were thrown across the river the shad were prevented from ascending, thus depriving the people of a great luxury. Next to the shad in abundance and esculent were the brook trout that swarmed all the creeks, now being confined to only a few streams in the county. A few fish have been planted in the streams and lakes; native and planted include:

Calico Bass	Red horse	Shad
Rock Bass	Brook Lamprey	Susquehanna Salmon
Large mouthed black Bass	Yellow Perch	Striped Sucker
Small-mouthed black Bass	Pickereel	Big-jawed Sucker
Chub	Banded Pickereel	Blue Sunfish
Horned Chub	Little Pickereel	Black-banded Sunfish
Common Catfish	Chain Pickereel	Stone Toter
Long-jawed Catfish	Pike	Brook Trout
Black-nosed Dace	Blue Pike	Brown Trout
Red-bellied Dace	Roach	Rainbow Trout
Eel		

**Serpents and Amphibians**—Only two venomous reptiles, the copperhead and rattlesnake, are found in Bradford county. The other snakes are the blacksnake, garter snake, spotted garter snake, striped garter snake, grass snake, milk snake, (or spotted adder), pilot, red-bellied snake, ring-necked snake, water snake and a few others, rarely. The *Amphibians* include the salamanders, toads, frogs and peepers.

### Climatic

**Heat and Moisture**—The climate of a country is its condition with respect to heat and moisture. Bradford county enjoys a wide range of temperature, the extremes being about 100° in summer and about 25° below zero in winter (the latter seldom reached but sometimes exceeded). January and February are the coldest months and July and August the warmest. The normal mean temperature of the county for the year is about 48°, being 26° winter months, 47° spring months, 69° summer months and 51° fall months. The normal mean precipitation for the year is about 36 inches, being 7 inches winter months, 9 inches spring months, 11 inches summer months and 9 inches fall months. The average growing season (between killing frosts) is about 140 days in the valleys and 125 days on the hills.

**Winters**—Complete records of all our winters and seasons can not be found. We have examined with much care old diaries and newspaper files for more than a hundred years and find that while unusual or extreme weather conditions were noted that there are many omissions and therefore conclude that the "missing seasons" were generally regarded as ordinary or normal. Following is the record and history of Bradford county winters:

- 1779-'80—One of the severest winters ever known.
- 1783-'84—A cold and severe winter, followed by the great Ice Flood in March.
- 1814-'15—Heavy snow and a hard winter. The wolves were driven down from the mountains in search of food and many sheep were destroyed by them. They could be heard howling at all times of night. The inhabitants were much in fear of them and were afraid to pass from Milltown to Athens, even in the daytime. There was no travelling after dark, so great was the fear and danger. The sheep were often called into the dooryard and lights were kept burning for their protection. Bears and panthers were sometimes seen between the rivers. Bounties were offered for killing these animals and those that were not killed re-

tired to the mountains."—From journal of John Shepard.

1815-'16—Very dry with ground dry and dusty until March when the weather turned cold and boisterous. The succeeding months were cold and frosty and the period long remembered as "The Year Without a Summer."

1816-'17—Mrs. Clement Paine in her diary says: "February 15, 1817, the cold is very intense. Mr. Smith says it is the most severe winter we have had for 38 years. There are many sufferers on account of it. The extreme distress it brings is such as I have never known. Yesterday the cold really terrifying. The streams being frozen, a famine almost prevails and I am under serious apprehension that some will actually perish from want. We have baked our last bread, but it is not for myself that I fear. It is for those who have no bread nor other comfort, and many such there are around us. March 2nd, cold, famine and pestilence seem every day to increase and threaten desolation. The oldest persons of our acquaintance remembers no such time. A mother thinly clad came 3 miles through the storm to beg a trifle for her children to eat. I have partially relieved three families to-day. The one best provided for had nothing save some frozen potatoes and milk—a family of nine children. March 5th, the very great and extreme severity of the weather has abated. It has been remarked by elderly people that such a severe winter has not been known since 1780."

1821-'22—The snow which fell in the beginning of November continued through the winter.—The Settler.

1823-'24—A very mild winter with only a few biting cold days.

1827-'28—The autumn of 1827 was one of the coldest ever remembered, but it was followed by one of the mildest winters that had occurred in 27 years. There was scarcely any snow and much rain. In January the average temperature was 37 degrees.

1829-'30—A mild winter until the 23rd of January when the weather became intensely cold. However, on November 15 there was a snow-fall of about a foot, affording continuous sleighing until February.

1831-'32—"A very severe winter, hardest experienced since that of 1779-'80."—Lieut. Samuel Gore, Sheshequin.

- 1835-'36—Winter remarkable for a great fall of snow and intense cold weather. January 8, 9 and 10, 1836 snow fell without cessation and was followed by a heavy wind, which in many places, piled the snow in drifts from 15 to 20 feet deep. Again on the 24th and 25th of January snow fell more than a foot, making with the previous fall a covering of about four feet on the level. The weather continued extremely cold five weeks and many cattle and other animals perished. There was still good sleighing on the 23rd of March. Teams crossed the river on the ice at Towanda the 28th, then there was a sudden change and the ice in the river went out on March 30, doing little damage.
- 1837-'38 - A remarkably mild winter until the last of January when winter commenced in good earnest and the weather continued intensely cold, the greater part of the time, until the 5th of March. April following was very cold.
- 1842-'43—The winter was severe and bitter cold with snow three feet deep. The supply of hay and straw became exhausted and much stock perished. Winter began early in the fall and did not break up until the 6th of April. In the fall of 1842 myriads of black squirrels migrated through the wilderness. The Bradford Porter of April 12, 1843 says: "The past winter has been one of unusual severity and is still lingering in the lap of spring as if determined to reign over the entire season of sunshine and flowers. The month of March was one unbroken period of cold weather, deep snows and good sleighing. April thus far is but little better. The snow is still lying in our fields more than a foot in depth and the weather is cold and freezing. The ice went out of the river without any unusual rise on April 6th. April 8th was pleasant and melted the snow considerably, causing a moderate freshet at this time. From every quarter we hear great complaints of the scarcity of fodder and the consequent suffering and loss of cattle, sheep, etc. It is said that some farmers have lost their entire stock of cattle for want of food."
- 1843-'44—No snow or sleighing until the early part of February. Spring opened uncommonly early.
- 1848-'49—"While most of December was spring like without any snow, the memory the oldest inhabitant is necessary to the recollection of a winter as severe as has been the present. The past winters have been mild and given rise to the belief that old fashioned

seasons of snow and ice had passed away. The present, however, knocks the theory into a cocked hat—old Boreas himself could not desire a colder season.”—Reporter, February 21, 1849.

1853-'54—Notable for the total absence of snow.—Reporter.

1854-'55—A warm fall, farmers ploughing uptil in December when snow fell and continued on the ground with sleighing until April. Ice in the river at Towanda broke up April 6, 1855.

1855-'56—A long winter of biting cold and many snow storms in January, February and March. On March 10, the temperature was 19 degrees below zero. Ice in the river at Towanda passed out April 11.

1862-'63—Memorable as the winter of much snow with little sleighing.

1864-'65—Long cold winter with deep snow, followed by the great March (17th) flood.

1865-'66—An open winter with little snow, and not enough at any time to make sleighing.

1866-'67—Winter commenced December 16 with a heavy snow fall; very cold until the middle of February. On May 8th snow fell to the depth of 8 inches, and during the month it rained 23 days.

1867-'68—A long cold winter with deep snow banks; on the hills continuous good sleighing from early in December until the middle of April.

1868-'69—A mild winter with much fine sleighing.

1869-'70—A heavy fall of snow December 18, but winter open and mild; most of January and February was spring-like weather, although 15 inches of snow fell on February 8, and 2 feet fell on March 15 and 16.

1870-'71—Winter open and mild with little snow. Plowing was carried on during the greater part of January and all of February. The first week of March people sat in their homes without fires and with doors and windows open.

1871-'72—Winter was comparatively mild. The coldest weather was in March and the coldest day of the season, March 4, when thermometers registered 12 degrees below zero. Short intervals of good sleighing followed the snow falls of February 3 and April 15. Ice in the river broke up and passed out April 5. The

winter was memorable for a severe and protected drought. Springs, wells and creeks went dry. Many people were compelled to melt ice to get water for ordinary purposes, and stock had to be driven long distances for water, or supplied from water drawn in barrels.

- 1872-'73— First snow fall, December 19; January 17, ice in the river broke up and passed out; January 30, 26 degrees below zero; March 27, snow so deep in the woods that sugar makers were unable to gather sap; April 21 and 22, snow fell to the depth of nearly two feet; May 3, snowed on the highlands.
- 1873-'74 — Winter was open and mild, although snow had fallen on October 6th and there was a run of sleighing the last two weeks in November. The fore part of January was as mild and balmy as May. February 26 snow fell to the depth of several inches. March came in warm and so continued until the 19th when a heavy rain fell and was immediately followed by a snow storm and some good sleighing. The heaviest snow fall of the season was on April 9th, being 10 inches deep. April continued unusually cold and no farming was done until after the 8th of May.
- 1874-'75— Winter was preceded by a summer-like fall and ploughs were kept running until the 10th of December, after which, there was a general freeze-up. January was a bitter cold month as was February until the 22nd when warm weather succeeded. The ice in the river at Towanda broke up and passed out on February 27. The heaviest snow-fall of the season was March 9th and sleighing was good on the hills until March 27. On April 13th there was a heavy snow, followed by several days of very cold weather.
- 1875-'76— Winter was warm with light snows and rains. January 1, 1876 broke all heat records for the first day of the year. Plowing was done in January and February and many pieces of oats were sown by the first of March. The summer of 1876 was warm and the year an exceedingly fruitful one.
- 1876-'77— Long run of good sleighing, on the highlands lasting from the last of November till the first of April. The deepest snow-fall was on January 6 when there was a deposit of 12 inches. A snowstorm, commencing March 12, lasted 36 hours, but the fall was light. On the morning of January 9, local thermometers registered 20 degrees below zero and on March 18, 15 below zero — the coldest days of winter.



- 1877-'78—Winter was open and mild without sleighing until the middle of February; only a few cold days, about the middle of January; by the 10th of March the snow had entirely disappeared, the weather was warm and the blue birds were here; planting was done early. There were severe frosts in May and on June 6 there was a frost with ice.
- 1878-'79—Winter was mild. The first week in January was cold but the last of the month was warm. The first snow storm was on November 6 when it snowed all day; the deepest snow-fall, 10 inches, on February 17; snowed every day the last week in February. There was good sleighing nearly all of January and February.
- 1879-'80—Winter was one of the warmest and most remarkable ever remembered; it was open with much rain and little snow. There was a light snow-fall October 24 and again on December 21 and 25. February 3 there was a heavy snow-fall, making sleighing for about ten days—the only run of winter; the last snow fell March 11 and 15. Only on two days, December 20 and February 1, did the thermometer indicate at or below zero. There were many summer-like days in January and February; considerable plowing was done in January, and sugar camps were operating in January and February. Blue birds and robins appeared the first week in March and most of the month was beautiful weather. Spring opened early and warm, although there was a heavy frost on the 13th and 14th of May.
- 1880-'81—Winter was long and cold with much snow; first snow storm, November 18 and the last April 12; during the winter 98 inches of snow fell, the heaviest single fall being 10½ inches, the latter part of December; December 30 thermometers registered 8 below zero and on February 7th, 19 below zero. The winter was a most unhealthful one, spring not appearing until after the middle of April.
- 1881-'82—Winter was warm and open with little snow and only a short run of sleighing—the fore part of February. There was a flurry of snow on the 4th of November but the weather soon became warm and December was remarkably summer-like. The second week in January the weather turned cold and there was a snow-storm on the 19th. The coldest day was January 24 when thermometers stood at 10 below zero. On February 4 and 5 snow fell to the depth of 8 inches—the heaviest fall of the season; sleighing was of short duration, and February a month of un-

sual mildness. Most of March was warm while April presented all sorts of weather with snow squalls.

- 1882-'83—Winter was moderate and broken, following a fine fall. There was a short run of sleighing the last of November; December was cold and dry but no further sleighing till the middle of January, then the snow remained for a month. January 23 was the coldest day, thermometers registering from 10 to 14 below zero. Blue birds and robins appeared March 1st and most of the month was beautiful weather. Spring opened early, but there was frost May 12, 13 and 14. May was memorable for numerous and severe thunder storms.
- 1883-'84—Winter was cold with several weeks good sleighing from the middle of December until the first of March. There was a blizzard on January 3. and on the 10th the weather was below zero; on January 21 thermometers in the county ranged from 6 to 16 below zero, and on January 26 from 10 to 30 below zero, being 23 below in Towanda. On February 6, ice in the river broke up, but on the 29th thermometers in the county registered from 6 to 10 below zero. On the 20th of March snow was still a foot deep in the roads on Armenia.
- 1884-'85—Winter was a cold one. There was a snowfall of 67 inches, and generally good sleighing from the latter part of December until in March. February and March were notably cold months; February 11 thermometers in the county ranged from 13 to 24 degrees below zero, and on February 22, 25 below zero was reported; March record was—13th, 18 below zero, 17th, 16 below, 18th, 22 below, 20th, 14 below, 21st, 16 below, 22nd, 13 below, 23rd, 6 below and on the 24th thermometers still indicated zero. The ice which was of unusual thickness broke up and passed out of the river on March 31 without doing any damage.
- 1885-'86—Winter was a peculiarly unseasonable one. On October 15th, the highlands were covered by a light fall of snow, the record-breaker coming on November 23, 24 and 25 when snow fell to a depth, ranging from two to three feet; the snow soon disappeared. December was mild and New Year's was a beautiful summer-like day, but not so warm as January 1, 1876. It turned cold the second week in January and on the 13th thermometers registered 12 below zero; the cold weather prevailed about two weeks with good sleighing. Most of February and March was mild. April was warm and spring remarkably early,

by Easter time (25th April) cherry and peach trees were in blossom.

- 1886-'87—Winter was moderate; 77 inches of snow fell in many light storms, but there was little good sleighing, save the fore part of January. On November 12 snow fell to the depth of several inches but quickly disappeared; on April 18 there was a big storm, snow falling to the depth of 14 inches. The coldest day was January 4 when thermometers registered 15 below zero. Blue birds and robins appeared the last of February. There were many warm days in February and March but most of April was cold with many showers and snow squalls. May opened warm.
- 1887-'88—Winter locally was noted for blizzards, culminating in the terrible blizzard of March 12 and 13. There was good sleighing from the middle of December until the latter part of February. It was intensely cold the middle of February then turned warm and ice in the river passed out. Following the great blizzard there were some warm days in March, but on the 16th of April, 6 inches of snow fell on Barclay mountain.
- 1888-'89—Winter was open and mild. There was little snow with practically no sleighing at the county seat all winter. October had been a month of notably bad weather and there were heavy rains in December. Most snow fell on February 18 but it quickly disappeared. Considerable plowing was done in January and crops were put in early.
- 1889-'90—Winter was open and warm; at Christmas grass was as green as in summer and not a cold day until the 22nd of January; there was a snow storm on the 7th of February, but no sleighing until the first week in March, when it turned cold, freezing the river over and a poor crop of ice was harvested—this was the only week of real winter. Blue birds appeared on the 27th of February and gardening and farming opened early, although the first two-thirds of May were continuously rainy with little sunshine.
- 1890-'91—Winter was a long one of deep snow, there having been a fall of 97 inches. The first snow fell on election day, November 4, but no sleighing until in December. There were heavy snow storms the last of December which covered the ground on the highlands and in the woods with a mantle  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep. Big drifts in the roads and deep snow in the woods made it difficult

for travel and lumbering operations. There was abundance of good sleighing for many weeks. March was typical of wind, snow and rain. Blue birds appeared the last week in February, although the unfavorable weather continued until the first of May; farm operations necessarily late.

1891-'92—Most of December was very mild. There was good sleighing the first week in January, then rain, and sleighing again after the 18th when it turned cold, the mercury falling 7 degrees below zero on the 20th. It was very cold February 2 and 3, in some places, 14 degrees below zero. A big snow, two feet deep, fell from February 29 to March 2 and snow drifts were numerous on the hill roads until the first of April. March was the month of most snow and good sleighing, April cold and windy. Spring was late and no garden-making until about the middle of May.

1892-'93—December was very mild until the last week when it turned cold, the mercury falling 8 degrees below zero on the 27th. Some light snow squalls in December but no sleighing on the hills until the first week in January. Most of January was severe with good sleighing generally. On February 15 it snowed all day without cessation, but turned warm on the 16th and the snow soon disappeared. The night of February 19 was one of memorable terror, the wind blowing a constant gale and the weather intensely cold. There was good sleighing until about the middle of March when heavy rains fell. April was cold and boisterous with snow and hail on the 6th, thunder-storm on the 8th and a terrific wind-storm on the 20th. Bluebirds on March 13, nevertheless spring was very late and there was no garden-making until about the middle of May. On May 7 in many places it froze ice.

1893-'94—October, November, December and January were unusually warm for the season of the year with scarcely a cold day. About the first of February it turned cold and so continued several days; on the 17th temperature in the county ranged from 12 to 16 degrees below zero; mild weather followed, then another cold snap on the 25th when thermometers indicated from 13 to 24 below zero—the latter at Camptown. There was good sleighing the last of February and the fore part of March. On the 8th of March bluebirds and robins appeared and the boys began to shoot marbles. Nearly all the month it was warm and delightful spring weather. April came in cold and on the 10th commenced

a notable snow-storm lasting three days. Following there was good sleighing for three days then the snow melted away.

- 1894-'95—There were light snow-falls in November. The first 22 days of December were unusually warm. Cold weather then set in with a snow-storm commencing on the 26th and lasting a day. The morning of the 29th was the coldest of winter when temperature in the county ranged from 16 to 24 degrees below zero. January was very cold and sleighing was continuous from the last of December until long after the big four-days' storm and blizzard from February 7 to 11. February was likewise cold and a month of tremendous snow-drifts and public blockades. Ice in the river passed out March 2. The first thunder-storm occurred on March 25 and the last snow-squall on April 15.
- 1895-'96—Although there was a flurry of snow on October 9, fall was warm and farmers continued plowing until in January. There was a freeze-up about the middle of December but it soon turned warm and the last of the month was summer-like weather. On January 6 the temperature fell below zero, being 12 below at South Hill and 18 below at LeRaysville. Snow followed the cold wave but not enough for sleighing. On February 6th there was a thunder-storm with lightning, and on the 8th a snow-fall, making sleighing. Warm and rain again on the 15th, followed by the coldest blast of winter, when on the morning of the 17th temperature in the county ranged from 14 to 25 below zero. Only sleighing on the highlands until the 11th of March when the deepest snow of winter fell. Zero weather on March 13, being 20 below at Foot-of-Plane. March 29, 30 and 31 were beautiful spring days and robins were warbling their welcome songs. After the first week, it turned warm in April, the temperature rising to 100 at Towanda on the 13th.
- 1896-'97—Winter was open and mild with little snow. There was a light snow-fall on November 12-13 but not enough for sleighing. Thanksgiving was an ideal summer's day. It turned colder the first of December and the snow on the 22-23rd afforded the first and short sleighing. The 28th December and the 1st February were the coldest days of winter when the temperature fell below zero. Another snow-fall on February 12-13th made sleighing for a day or two. Bluebirds and robins appeared early in March and there was a thunder shower on the 20th. Many farmers were plowing the last of the month. The 19th of April it froze ice an inch thick. There was a heavy frost on the night of the

26th and an inch of snow in some places on the 27th. A heavy frost on the night of May 21 did some damage to early gardens and fruit.

- 1897-'98—Winter was moderate. The first snow-fall, not sufficient for sleighing, was November 22. On December 31 there was a big snow which afforded excellent sleighing most of January and February. The fore part of March was warm; a thunder shower on the 19th was followed by a snow-storm. April came in cold but moderated towards the middle of the month when farmers, generally, sowed oats. May was wet with 17 rainy days.
- 1898-'99—A beautiful fall and many ripe red raspberries were picked the fore part of October; first killing frost 23rd October. Snow the first week in December affording good sleighing on the highlands. January came in cold and blustery, the temperature being 3 below zero on January 1 and 10 below zero on January 2. A storm of sleet on February 3 covered the roads with a glare of ice and made travel dangerous; a snow-storm followed. The memorable cold wave reached this section on the night of February 8 and continued five days. On the 9th temperature in the county ranged from 12 to 20 degrees below zero; on the 10th from 20 to 30 below zero; on the 11th from 18 to 34 below zero; on the 12th there was a heavy snow-fall with weather severe and biting; a strong wind on the 13th piled the roads full of snow, cutting off traffic and mails from every quarter. There was good sleighing until about the first of March when heavy rains set in. Bluebirds and robins appeared the fore part of March, and by the middle of April farmers were busy plowing and sowing oats. May was a month of delightful weather.
- 1899-'00—An open and mild winter with little snow and heavy rains. October alternated in hot and cold waves and month concluded with heavy rain. November 14, 3 inches of snow fell but it quickly melted. A heavy rain December 11 and 12. The middle of January snow fell sufficient for a short run of sleighing on the highlands. A thunder storm on February 22 was followed by a cold wave. Heavy rains the last week in February caused high water in the larger creeks and considerable damage was done by washouts. Snow fell on March 16 and enabled people in the valleys to enjoy their first and only sleigh-ride of the season; the last snow fell at Barclay on May 4. Oats were sowed about the middle of April. The fore part of May was dry and forest fires raged in the townships of Overton and Barclay, damaging thousands of acres of timber.

- 1900-'01—An open winter with little snow but remarkable for rain and windstorms. A severe drought was broken by heavy rains the last week in November. A destructive windstorm swept over sections of the county on November 21 and another hit North Towanda on December 23. Several inches of snow fell January 25, affording the first sleighing of winter, and continued most of February. February 23 was the coldest day when the temperature fell to 8 degrees below zero. March 3 a destructive wind storm hit the valley of Towanda Creek and on March 10 a heavy rain-fall caused a sudden rising of streams which with the breaking up of ice at various points created floods and overflows, doing much damage to bridges and other property. The heaviest snow-fall was on April 2, being 18 inches deep in some parts of the county. Too wet for farming, until the last of April. May was remarkable for heavy rains, with wind, thunder and hailstorms, the most notable of these occurring May 23.
- 1901-'02—A winter of rain, snow and destructive floods. First snow-fall November 14. Turned cold the first of December and on the 5th temperature in the county ranged from 6 to 20 degrees below zero; terrific downpour of rain (3 inches falling) on the 14th, caused the memorable and destructive December flood. A snow-fall of several inches the first week in January afforded good sleighing for several weeks. More snow and a blizzard on February 17, drifting the roads badly. The heavy rains of February 28 and March 1st, caused the 2nd most notable and destructive March flood, when water rose 26 feet above low water mark at Towanda. Bluebirds appeared the first of March, and on the 5th there was a heavy snow-fall, being 18 inches deep in Southern Bradford and with a strong wind filled the roads; heavy rains on the 16th caused bad washouts on the Bernice branch R. R. Fine weather the last of March and most of April. May was cold and dry; on the 9th ice froze to the thickness of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in some places, but fruit escaped uninjured; on the 28th snow flakes were flying in Towanda and men were on the streets in overcoats.
- 1902-'03—Winter of considerable snow, and good sleighing the last half of December and in January and February. Flurry of snow October 29 and first snow-storm November 30; rain December 2, soon followed by snow-storms. February 17 was the coldest day of winter, temperature ranging from 17 to 24 degrees below zero in the county; the 16th, 17th and 18th February were cold with

snow and wind which badly drifted roads. Rains the first week in March carried away the snow; fine weather followed and oats were sown the last of the month. Most of April was wet and cold. A cold wave the first week in May, but corn-planting was generally finished by the 20th.

1903-'04—Winter remarkable for the coldest weather ever recorded in the county. There were two zero waves in January; the first on the 3rd, 4th and 5th and the 2nd on the 18th and 19th. On January 5th local thermometers in the county registered from 25 to 40 degrees below zero—the lowest temperature ever known in this section; the mean temperature for January was 16.3 above zero. Fall closed with a killing frost October 24 and snow on the 28th. On December 3 there was good sleighing on the highlands and on the 9th a snow-fall of 8 inches; December 27th temperature fell to 12 degrees below zero. Good sleighing nearly all of December, January and fore part of February, with deep snow and badly drifted roads on highlands in January. A thunder shower on February 7, followed by a week of cold, windy weather. Robins and bluebirds appeared the first week in March. Thaw and rains put the river and smaller streams on rampage, March 7 and 8, and again on the 27th and 28th when the Snquehanna reached the 18-foot mark. April was cold with a light snow-fall on the 19th. In some places on May 10 it froze ice. Oats not generally sown before the middle of May and corn planted the last of the month.

1904-'05—Winter about normal as to temperature and snow. November 8 an ideal summer-day but before midnight changed to the first snow-storm of the season. November 11 snow-storm, followed by wind and snow drifts on highlands. For the first time in years people of Towanda enjoyed excellent sleighing on Christmas. January 1 with temperature at 54 was the warmest New Year's day in nine years. A blizzard prevailed on the 25th, followed by five cold days, being 2 degrees below zero on the 26th, 10 below on the 27th, 11 below on the 29th and 30th and 10 below on the 31st. January was the coldest month, having a mean temperature of 21 degrees. First week in February also cold, being 1 degree below zero on the 1st, 3 below on the 2nd, 4 below on the 3rd, 3 below on the 4th and 10 below on the 5th.

- Between November 13 and February 23, 35 snow-storms with a fall of 55 inches of snow were reported. March weather was above normal, the coldest day being the 5th at 9 below zero; the



29th with temperature at 82 degrees was the warmest March day ever recorded here. Ice in the river broke up and robins and bluebirds appeared the middle of March. Most of April was cold with light snows the fore part. May came in with a flurry of snow and was cold until the 3rd when there was a change to mid-summer weather; a thunder storm on the 8th and frosts on the highlands the 8th and 9th.

1905-'06—An open winter with little snow and notable warm spells. October was summer-like and no killing frost until the 25th. There was a snow-squall on November 1st but most of the month was fine weather until the 28th when there was a snow storm. December was remarkably warm; the coldest day being the 18th at 8 degrees above zero, and the warmest the 28th and 29th with temperature at 54; one party in Herrick had a run of sap and made syrup. January was a record-breaker; from the middle of the month until the 24th it was mid-summer weather with thermometers standing from 70 to 80; on the 21st and 22nd birds were singing from the trees, men working without coats or vests and in some parts of the county people were busy tapping trees and making sugar; month ended with a light fall of snow on 31st. February came in cold and so continued about two weeks with some snow and sleighing; on the 6th temperature in the county ranged from 6 to 12 below zero and on the 11th, 13 below zero; warmest day of month 24th at 60; ice in the river went out 23rd; bluebirds and robins appeared the last of month, and sugar-making was begun. Snow storms of March 11th, 15th and 19th left a deposit of more than a foot of snow, affording fine sleighing; the month was cold, being 10 degrees below zero on the 23rd and 8 below on the 26th; warmest day 27th at 53; total snow-fall 24.6 inches. Some fine weather first half of April; snow-fall of 5 inches on the 22nd and a thunder-storm on the 29th. Most of May was cold with a heavy frost on the 10th and a killing frost throughout the county on the 20th.

1906-'07—An open winter with little snow, sleighing on highlands in February but practically none in valleys. First killing frost October 1st and snow-squall the 11th; 27th severe wind and thunder storm. November normal. December 3 and 24 were the coldest days of the month with temperature above zero; rain storm 31st. New Year's came in mild and cloudy, temperature rising to 70 on the 7th, followed by a heavy rain on the 8th; last of month was cold, being 10 below zero on the 24th and 19

below on the 27th. February cold with a mixture of wind and snow storms. First of March cold with a blizzard on the 5th, ice in the river broke up on the 15th and bluebirds and robins appeared; 22nd temperature rose to 80. Snow squalls and disagreeable weather first three weeks in April. First part of May wet with snow and heavy frost on night of 10th; heavy frost also 29th; oats not generally sown until after middle of May and but little corn planted by 1st June.

- 1907-'08—A winter of variable weather of snow, rain and cold with considerable good sleighing. First killing frost October 8; much fine weather during month but 2 inches of snow fell on 20th. Fine weather in November until 24th when snow fell but disappeared before Thanksgiving. Heavy rain December 9 and 10 put the Susquehanna to high water mark; 14th, 10 inches of snow fell, affording fine sleighing until 23rd when ruined by heavy rain and again causing high water. January 7th snow-fall of 12 inches; 9th temperature 10 degrees below zero and month continued cold. February 5, coldest day of winter, temperature in county ranging from 10 to 20 degrees below zero and on 10th temperature from 10 to 15 below zero. Following a heavy rain ice in the river broke up and passed out February 15. Bluebirds and robins appeared the first week in March and a severe thunder storm on the 19th. Farm operations begun first week in April; during month heavy winds as also in May.
- 1908-'09—One of the mildest winters ever remembered; severe days did not exceed half a dozen, coldest being January 19, temperature in county ranging from 6 to 16 below zero; in the valleys around Towanda ground so slightly frozen plowing could have been done every day of winter; no sleighing in the valleys and only a short run on the hills fore part of January. February 16 a heavy thunder storm and on 25th Susquehanna river was at high water mark. Bluebirds and robins appeared first week in March and most of month was fine weather. April had some warm weather, heavy winds and a 5-inch snow-fall on the 29th. May 6 a wind and thunder storm with favorable weather generally during month.
- 1909-'10—A short winter of cold, rain and snow. First killing frost October 12 with a flurry of snow on the 14th. On November 24 snow fell to the depth of 8 inches but soon disappeared owing to the warm weather. Heavy rain on December 13 broke drought which had prevailed since October 12; Christmas, snow with a

strong wind, drifting country roads; December 29 temperature 6 degrees below zero. January 16 temperature about zero all day and on the 17th ranged from 6 to 11 below zero in the county; fine sleighing first two weeks in January, followed by thaw and rains, the ice in the river passing out on the 21st. Cold waves the first and last of February, temperature on the night of 6-7th ranging from 6 to 15 below zero in the county and on 24th, upper end of county, 19 below zero. Rains and thaw again and on March 2nd Susquehanna river rose to 18-foot mark at Towanda. Bluebirds and robins appeared the first week in March; the month was the driest ever remembered; a coating of ice which formed and covered the ground early in winter, prevented the rain and moisture from soaking into the earth and made a glary road-bed on which sleighs were used more than 70 days. April 4, boys bathing in the river; 5th temperature at 84 and 7th snow squall; rain 19th and on the 23rd, 24th and 25th was a notable rain-fall of 4 inches, raising the creeks and causing washouts and damaging bridges. Spring was comparatively early. On May 15 a heavy frost, freezing ice in some places, did little damage; the last of the month was wonderful growing weather.

1910-'11—Five months winter but moderate. October was warm; first killing frost 12-13th and flurry of snow 29th; warmest day 6th with temperature 84 and coldest 29th at 40. November 3 and 4 snow-fall of 8 inches but sleighing only for a day; after the 1st there were 16 successive stormy days in November, and a total snow-fall of 18 inches during the month, the heaviest since November 1886. Coldest December in 22 years; average temperature 22 1-5; 15th temperature from 5 to 8 below zero, and 16th, 11 below zero. Robins appeared the first week in January; temperature above normal; coldest day January 5 being 5 degrees below zero, warmest 2nd at 51 degrees. February temperature above normal; 19 inches of snow fell during month. March 16 a cold wave and blizzard prevailed. April 13th snow that fell early in November still on the ground in Orwell. Little plowing done until the last of April and farming from two to three weeks late. May 2 snow-fall in nearly all sections of the county; 23rd a thunder storm with heavy wind, doing considerable damage, passes over Southern Bradford.

1911-'12—Winter of intense cold, little snow and only one day's sleighing, March 22, along the river. First flurry of snow November 2 but fine weather until after middle of December. January 6

temperature from zero to 6 below; 13th from 20 to 30 below zero in county; 14th, 16 below zero, 16th from zero to 5 below. February cold wave—9th from 3 to 5 below zero, 10th, 9 to 14 below, 11th, 8 to 13 below; 21st thunder-storm with lightning; 27th ice in river passed out. March 30 river at Towanda 16 feet above low water mark and following heavy rain  $15\frac{1}{2}$  feet April 3. April 6 mid-summer and April 8 mid-winter weather. Spring nearly a month belated; middle of May scarcely any oats sown and few potatoes planted.

1912-'13—Remarkably warm winter and almost snowless. Along the Susquehanna at no time did the temperature reach zero nor was there a day's sleighing. Less snow fell than in any other winter in 42 years, being for November, December, January, February and March 23.3 inches. First snow flakes November 2, weather warm during month with snow on ground Thanksgiving (28th). December also warm with light coating of snow Christmas. Heavy rain storms with thunder and lightning January 3 and 18. Nearest approach to winter first week in February. March 21 terrific windstorm Northeastern Bradford; heavy rains caused flood in Susquehanna, being March 27th,  $21\frac{1}{2}$  feet above low water at Towanda—the highest in eleven years. Rain-fall of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches April 27.

1913-'14—A severe winter with deep snow-falls. Heavy rain and wind-storm November 9th in Eastern Bradford; first snow on 10th. December 25 and 26 a foot of snow fell throughout county; 28th temperature from 4 to 6 degrees below zero. January 13th temperature 10 degrees below zero and 16 below on 14th; eleven inches of snow fell during month; four weeks continuous fine sleighing until last of January when taken away by rain and sunshine. February made the record for the lowest mean temperature ( $16\frac{1}{2}$ ) and the greatest snow fall; on 12 days below zero, coldest being 9th, 5 to 9 below zero, 12th, 14 below, 13th, 8 below, 16th, 14 below, 18th, 9 below, 24th, 13 below, 25th, 11 below 26th, 15 below; great February snow-storm on 13th and 14th, the deposit varying in depth from 20 to 30 inches in county; on February 29th another snow storm which turned into a fearful blizzard, prevailing many hours, completely blockading outside communication and being several days before public roads were opened. Rains and melting snow on March 28 caused Susquehanna to rise 21 feet above low water mark. April 8 cold and rainy ending in snow storm. Heavy rains May 16 brought Sus-

quehanna to 16-foot mark. May 26 rain and wind storm doing considerable damage in Columbia.

1914-'15—A short winter with some severe weather. Fine weather in October with first snow squall on 27th. All-day rain November 15 broke prolonged drought. December 2 temperature 64 in shade; 8th snow-fall of 8 inches; 17th, eleven inches of snow and fine sleighing; 15th temperature from zero to 12 below, 16th, 2 to 14 below zero, 17th, 4 below, 18th, 20 to 25 below, being the coldest December day in 30 years; 27th, 15 below. Thaw and rain of January 6 spoiled fine sleighing and ice in river passed out on 7th; 11th, snow-fall of 12 inches, followed by an all-day rain on 12th; 29th temperature to 8 below zero in places. February 25th Susquehanna at 17-foot mark; least February snow-fall in 27 years. Spring opened last of March. April 10th first thunder storm; 13th snow at various points; 25th thermometer at 90 in shade, being the hottest April 25th ever recorded; 26th rain and hail storm. May cold with a killing frost on the 27th.

1915-'16—Winter notable for severity and deep snows in March. October and November above normal although first snow squall November 4. First week in December marked the close of haying in sections of the county—the latest ever known. December 14 snow storm with heavy wind; sleighing on 30th but none in valleys Christmas. Rain and warm weather ruined sleighing first week in January; 10th heavy wind does considerable damage in Franklin; middle of month cold, then warm, on 26th temperature at 70. February 12th snow sufficient for good sleighing; 14th temperature from 10 to 15 below zero in county; 27th blizzard filling hill roads with drifts. March 6 snow-fall of 6 inches accompanied by heavy wind drifting roads; storm commencing 14th continued incessantly twenty-four hours depositing 15 inches of snow (heaviest fall of winter), completely blockading roads everywhere; 22nd additional snow-fall of 8 inches, making a covering from 30 to 36 inches generally over the county, and 48 inches in the woods at Laquin; rain and warm weather caused snow to disappear rapidly and ice in river went out on 27th; March went out with a record, having been the coldest in 62 years and with a snow-fall four times the average for March in the same period; April 1 Susquehanna at Towanda stood 19 feet above low water mark; 8th rain followed by snow-storm; 11th rain and thunder storm; April closed with beautiful weather as May was ushered in. May 8th severe hail storm in

Warren; 16th and 17th heavy rain falls; 18th snow squalls at LeRaysville and vicinity; middle month but few oats sown and practically no planting done; heavy rain 23rd. Corn planted after June 1st.

1916-'17—An open winter comparatively mild with little snow. October weather fine with a severe electrical storm on 20th. November opened with a lively thunder shower; first snow 14th; month closed with beautiful weather as was first week in December. From 17th to 21st cold with snow; 22nd rain, snow and wind in turns. January 10th a snow storm and 31st a thunder shower—the month a mixture of summer and winter weather. February was the cold month; on 2nd temperature being from 4 to 8 degrees below zero, 10th, 1 below, 11th, 14 below, 12th, 11 below, 13th, 15 below. March 2, 3, 4 and 5 about nine inches of snow fell, affording the only sleighing of winter in the valleys; 11th thunder shower and 14th snow storm; 21st bright and balmy, concluding with a flurry of snow; 17th severe wind storm, doing considerable damage in LeRoy; 27th Susquehanna at Towanda 14 feet above low-water mark. March went out like a lamb and April came in as gentle and mild as a summer morn—the first two days of month as fine as ever experienced in this section. April 5 and 6 two inches of snow; 18th an ideal summer day; 23rd and 24th heavy frosts with ice; month very dry and generally cold. May wet and cold with little planting done until the last of the month; 19th and 26th mid-summer days and a heavy rain 27th, 28th and 29th.



### Record Zero Weather.

DECEMBER	Below zero and variation in county	DECEMBER	Below zero and variation in county
27, 1851	24 to 26	15, 1910	5 to 8
16, 1867	10 to 30	16, 1910	11
30, 1880	8	28, 1913	4 to 6
27, 1892	8	15, 1914	0 to 12
29, 1894	16 to 24	16, 1914	2 to 14
5, 1901	6 to 20	17, 1914	4
27, 1903	12	18, 1914	20 to 25
29, 1909	6	27, 1914	15

Normal, mean temperature, for December, locally, 29 degrees above zero.

JANUARY	Below zero and variation in county	JANUARY	Below zero and variation in county
19, 1810	20 (Cold Friday)	5, 1904	
23, 1830	Intense Cold	Sayles	30
4-5, 1840	15 to 20,	Wysox	31
4, 1841	21	Franklindale	32
25, 1857	30	Camptown	32
10, 1859	20	Wells Hollow	32
1, 1863	Cold New Year's	Rome	32
8, 1866	18	North Towanda	32
30, 1873	26	New Albany	32
10, 1875	12 to 16	Troy	32
9, 1877	20	Silvara	36
24, 1882	10	Ulster	36
23, 1883	10 to 14	Sheshequin	36
21, 1884	6 to 16	Laquin	37
26, 1884	10 to 30	Burlington	40
13, 1886	12	19, 1904	23
4, 1887	15	26, 1905	2
20, 1892	7	27, 1905	10
6, 1896	12-18 LeR'yssville	29-30, 1905	11
1, 1899	3	31, 1905	10
2, 1899	10	24, 1907	10
3, 1904	6 to 11	27, 1907	19
4, 1904	6 to 17	9, 1908	10

5, 1904	28 to 40	19, 1909	6 to 16
Canton	28	17, 1910	6 to 11
Potterville	28	5, 1911	5
Homets Ferry	28	6, 1912	6
Towanda	28	13, 1912	20 to 30
Wetona	30	14, 1912	16
Glosser	30	16, 1912	5
Liberty Corners	30	13, 1914	10
Wyalusing	30	14, 1914	16
Athens	30	29, 1915	8
Sayre	30		

Normal, mean temperature, for January, locally, 25 degrees above zero.

FEBRUARY	Below zero and variation in county	FEBRUARY	Below zero and variation in county
14, 1817	Terrifying	4, 1905	3
7, 1861	12	5, 1905	10
14, 1861	{ 20 Towanda	6, 1906	6 to 12
	{ 29 Rome	11, 1902	13
7, 1868	22 to 25	5, 1908	10 to 20
6, 1871	6	10, 1908	10 to 15
9, 1875	18	6-7, 1910	6 to 15
13, 1875	23 (Rome)	24, 1910	19
7, 1881	19	9, 1912	3 to 5
29, 1884	6 to 10	10, 1912	9 to 14
11, 1885	13 to 24	11, 1912	8 to 13
22, 1885	25	9, 1914	5 to 9
2-3, 1892	14	12, 1914	14
19, 1893	Intense Cold	13, 1914	8
17, 1894	12 to 16	16, 1914	14
25, 1894	13-24 Camptown	18, 1914	9
9, 1895	7	24, 1914	13
16-17, 1896	{ 14 Towanda	25, 1914	11
	{ 25 LeRaysville	26, 1914	15
9, 1899	12 to 20	14, 1916	10 to 15
10, 1899	20 to 30	2, 1917	4 to 8
11, 1899	18 to 34	10, 1917	1



23, 1901	8	11, 1917	14
17, 1903	17 to 24	12, 1917	11
1, 1905	1	13, 1917	15
2, 1905	3		
3, 1905	4		

Normal, mean temperature, for February, locally, 23 degrees above zero.

<b>MARCH</b>	<b>Below zero and variation in county</b>	<b>MARCH</b>	<b>Below zero and variation in county</b>
10, 1856	19		
4, 1872	12	22, 1885	13
18, 1877	15	23, 1885	6
13, 1885	18	12-13, 1888	Intense Cold
17, 1885	16	13, 1896	20 Foot-of-Plane
18, 1885	22	5, 1905	9
20, 1885	14	23, 1906	10
21, 1885	16	26, 1906	8

Normal, mean temperature, for March, locally, 35 degrees above zero.



### ***Notable December Snow Storms.***

- 1860—The Bradford Herald of December 12 says: "Snow has fallen each day since the 30th of November. It is rare, indeed, that we have a succession of days so similar in temperature and other respects as the 11 just past."
- 1866—"On the 16th snow fell incessantly all day to the depth of more than a foot; a strong wind piled the snow in almost impassable heaps."—Reporter.
- 1867—"The snow storm of the 12th was one of the most extensive and violent ever known at this season of the year. It appears to have extended over the whole country. Thermometers registered from 10 to 30 degrees below zero in various localities."—Reporter.
- 1868—7th, a heavy snow storm with wind, making good sleighing.
- 1897—31st, a big snow.
- 1903—9th, snow-fall of 8 inches.
- 1907—14th, snow-fall of 10 inches.
- 1913—25th and 26th, snow-fall of 12 inches.
- 1914—8th, snow-fall of 8 inches.
- 1914—17th, snow fall of 11 inches.

### ***Notable January Snow Storms.***

- 1836—On the 8th, 9th and 10th snow fell without cessation and was followed by a heavy wind, which in many places, piled the snow in drifts from 15 to 20 feet deep. Again on the 24th and 25th snow fell to the depth of more than a foot, making with the previous fall a covering of about 4 feet on the level.
- 1857—"One of the severest storms ever witnessed swept over the country on Sunday and Monday, the 18th and 19th. The quantity of snow was very great and the wind blowing with great fury for nearly 24 hours blockaded the railroads, stopped the mails and put a complete embargo upon travel. The cold of Sunday, the 25th, has probably not been equalled in the present century. At Watertown, N. Y. the mercury fell to 37 degrees below zero and froze."—Reporter."
- 1868—17th, snow-fall of 18 inches.

- 1869—11th, snow-fall of 8 inches.  
 1877—6th, snow-fall of 12 inches.  
 1908—7th, snow-fall of 12 inches.  
 1915—11th, snow-fall of 12 inches.

***Notable February Snow Storms.***

- 1778—12th and 13th, snow fell to the depth of 2 feet.  
 1870—8th, snow fell to the depth of 15 inches.  
 1879—17th, snow fell to the depth of 10 inches.  
 1880—3rd, a heavy snow-fall.  
 1882—4th and 5th, snow-fall of 8 inches.  
 1892—Big three-days' snow-storm, commenced 29th, falling to depth of 2 feet.  
 1893—15th, an all-day snow-storm.  
 1895—Memorable snow-storm and blizzard, commencing 7th and continuing four days.  
 1899—12th and 13th, heavy snow-fall and blizzard.  
 1902—17th, snow-storm and blizzard.  
 1914—13th and 14th, snow-fall in varying depth from 20 to 30 inches.  
 1914—29th, snow-storm and blizzard.

***Notable March Snow Storms.***

- 1807—Beginning on the 31st snow fell continuously two days and was between 4 and 5 feet deep.  
 1823—23rd, "a great snow storm," as recorded by the pioneers.  
 1824—30th and 31st, snow-fall of over 24 inches.  
 1841—"A severe snow-storm occurred at Towanda, Friday, the 12th, accompanied in the evening by heavy thunder and most vivid flashes of lightning. The weather has continued cold and stormy ever since, snow still falling."—Porter and Visitor, March 17.  
 1843—"March was an unbroken period of cold weather, deep snows and good sleighing."—Bradford Porter.  
 1864—20th, snow-fall of 20 inches.

- 1870—During the night of the 15th and on the 16th snow fell to a depth of fully two feet, being known as the "deep March snow."
- 1875—7th, heavy snow-fall, being a foot deep at Towanda and two feet at Barclay.
- 1888—12th and 13th, great snow-storm and blizzard.
- 1902—5th, snow-fall of 18 inches.
- 1906—11th, 15th and 19th, more than a foot of snow fell.
- 1916—6th, snow-fall of 6 inches; 14th, fall of 15 inches and blizzard; 22nd, fall of 8 inches—snow (22nd) being from 30 to 36 inches and 48 inches in the woods at Laquin.

#### *Notable April Snow Storms.*

- 1849—"A snow storm of rare violence for this season of the year visited us on the 18th, covering the fields, which were just putting on their summer uniform, with a mantle of winter. In some parts of the adjacent country the snow lay upon the ground to the depth of a foot."—Bradford Reporter.
- 1854—"If the past winter has been distinguished for the total absence of snow in this region, the present month of April will long be remembered for the body of snow, whose coming at this late day in such quantities is almost unexampled. On Friday, the 14th, commenced a fall of snow, which continued almost without cessation until Monday night (3 days). At Towanda it is supposed that at least three feet of snow must have fallen, some of it melting as it reached terra firma, but leaving a body remaining, measuring two feet in depth. In the woods we are assured the snow measured three feet."—Reporter.
- 1857—On the 19th and 20th there was a snow-fall varying from 12 to 24 inches in depth.
- 1859—"Two days of disagreeable storm culminated Saturday, the 23rd, in a fall of snow which lay upon the ground to the depth of several inches."—Reporter.
- 1868—7th, severe storm, snow falling to the depth of several inches.
- 1873—21st and 22nd, snow-fall of nearly 2 feet.

- 1874—9th, snow-fall of 10 inches.  
 1875—13th, heavy snow-storm, prevailing all day.  
 1887—18th, snow-fall of 14 inches.  
 1888—16th, snow-fall of 6 inches.  
 1894—Commencing 10th, big three-days' storm, snow falling to a varying depth from 16 to 24 inches.  
 1901—2nd, snow-fall of 18 inches.  
 1906—22nd, snow-fall of 5 inches.

### *Notable May Snow Storms.*

- 1803—4th and 5th, snow-fall of 6 inches; 8th, snow-fall of 6 inches  
 1834—14th, snow-fall of 10 inches and ice  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch thick.  
 1835—20th and 21st, snow-fall varying from 15 to 24 inches; apple, peach and plum trees were in blossom.  
 1839—25th, snow began falling, continuing during the night until it was more than a foot deep. The spring had been early and much farming done; corn was up. The snow soon melted and passed away.  
 1841—"On Sunday, the 1st, we were visited by a severe snow-storm which continued throughout the day. At evening the snow ceased but the atmosphere continued cold and blustery. On Monday morning (2nd) ice was found in open vessels nearly an inch in thickness and the mud was frozen sufficiently to bear up a horse. On the morning of the 14th ice was found in open vessels a quarter of an inch thick."—Porter & Visitor.  
 1867—8th, snow-fall of several inches on hills, being 10 inches deep at Barclay.  
 1884—30th (Memorial Day) snow generally over county, being 2 inches deep at Barclay and Long Valley.

### *June Snow Storms.*

- 1816—Frost, ice and snow were common in June.  
 1832—5th, snow-fall of 4 inches all over Eastern Pennsylvania.  
 1859—9th, snow on highlands.  
 1897—1st, light snow-fall in Western Bradford.

### *July Snow Storms.*

- 1859—4th, flurry of snow in parts of county.  
 1884—8th, flurry of snow in parts of county.

### *August Snow Storm.*

- 1885—Last week of month, light snow-storm at Barclay.

### *Notable September Snow Storms.*

- 1844—"We were favored on Sunday, the 29th, by a fall of snow which gave the surrounding country the aspect of winter. We are informed that upon the Barclay mountain the snow lay upon the ground 28 inches in depth—an occurrence we presume that has never happened before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant."—Bradford Porter.
- 1888—29th–30th, snow-fall, covering ground, over most part of county.

### *Notable October Snow Storm.*

- 1836—The people of Bradford county back on the hills were not a little surprised upon arising on the 5th of October to find the ground covered with a great body of snow which had fallen to the depth of nearly two feet during the night. Fruit had not been gathered nor buckwheat, some not yet cut. Fruit trees were broken down and roads through the forests blockaded with limbs. On the 6th the sun shone brightly and the snow soon disappeared. Of the storm the Northern Banner says: "This was one of the most unusual storms we have ever witnessed, and being accompanied by the keen, cutting blasts from the North, it had every appearance of real winter. The jingling of sleigh bells was heard through our streets (Towanda) on the 5th of October as merrily as in the middle of winter, and overcoats, cloaks and good fires were as indispensable as in January. \* \* \* Palmer Thompson of Smithfield township perished in the snow-storm on the night of the 5th. He had been a few miles from home to a raising. Returning home through the woods, night coming on and it being very dark, he lost his way and lay in the woods all night where he was found dead the next morning."

- 1853—"On the 24th snow fell to the depth of 8 inches. A few warm days and rain soon dissipated the wintry vesture and left in its stead a superabundance of moisture and mud."--Reporter.
- 1855—24th, snow-fall of 3 inches.
- 1860—14th, snow-fall of 3 inches.
- 1873—7th, snow covered the hills of the surrounding country.

### *Notable November Snow Storms.*

- 1851—"On the 25th snow commenced falling with scarcely a premonitory warning and continued until evening, covering the ground with a fleecy mantle to the depth of nearly a foot. Such a fall of snow so early in the season has not been known for years."--Reporter.
- 1862—7th, an incessant snow-storm lasting all day.
- 1885—23rd, 24th and 25th, snow fell to a depth ranging from 24 to 36 inches.
- 1886—12th, snow-fall of several inches.
- 1909—24th, snow-fall of 8 inches.
- 1910—3rd and 4th, snow-fall of 8 inches.

### *Killing May Frosts.*

- 1817—13th, 14th and 15th, killing frosts with ice  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick.
- 1832—25th, frost, snow and ice.
- 1844—22nd and 23rd, killing frost with ice  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick at places in county.
- 1845—30th, killing frost generally in county.
- 1865—12th, frost with snow-storm.
- 1878—13th, 14th, 22nd, 23rd and 24th, heavy frosts.
- 1879—26th, frost with ice.
- 1880—13th and 15th, heavy frosts.
- 1881—1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, heavy frosts.
- 1882—12th and 13th, heavy frosts.
- 1884—29th, 30th, (snow) and 31st, killing frosts.
- 1889—28th, frost with ice.
- 1893—7th, frost with ice.

### ***Killing June Frosts.***

- 1800—6th, "severe frost, killing corn, beans, pumpkins, etc."—Old Diary.
- 1842—10th, killing frost with ice.
- 1843—2nd, corn frozen to the ground and fruit destroyed.
- 1859—5th, a killing frost, destroying early gardens, etc.
- 1875—14th, killing frost with ice.
- 1878—6th, frost with ice.
- 1879—7th and 9th, heavy frosts.
- 1880—3rd, killing frost.
- 1910—3rd, frost with ice.
- 1912—7th, killing frost on highlands.

### ***Killing July Frosts.***

- 1816—5th, frost with ice.
- 1864—4th, frost with ice.

### ***Killing August Frost.***

- 1858—Last week in month, some fields of corn greatly damaged and others entirely destroyed by frosts.

### ***Killing September Frosts.***

- 1895—14th, killing frost.
- 1896—24th, killing frost.
- 1899—14th, killing frost.
- 1902—5th, killing frost on highlands; 14th, killing frost in valleys.
- 1904—21st and 22nd, killing frost.
- 1905—25th, killing frost.
- 1909—5th, heavy frost (killing in sections).
- 1913—9th, heavy frost (killing in sections).
- 1916—25th, heavy frost (killing in sections).



**First October Killing Frost.**

1897—4th	1905—25th
1898—28th	1906—1st
1899—2nd	1906—7th, frost and ice
1900—18th	1907—8th
1901—7th	1909—11th
1902—22nd	1910—12th
1903—25th	1916—1st and 2nd.

**Record June Heat.**

Normal, mean temperature, for June, locally, 66 degrees.

- 1874—30th, temperature 101 degrees.  
 1899—The hottest June in the history of the Weather Bureau; average temperature 75 degrees.  
 1906—29th and 30th, temperature 89 degrees.  
 1916—16th, temperature 96 degrees.

**Record July Heat.**

Normal, mean temperature for July, locally, 71 degrees.

- 1845—21st, temperature 96 degrees in shade.  
 1866—12th to 19th, temperature 100 degrees in shade, being the "most heated term ever experienced."—Reporter.  
 1868—1st to 16th, temperature 16 days in succession from 90 to 103 degrees.—Reporter.  
 1881—10th, temperature 102 degrees.  
 1887—16th, temperature 103 degrees.  
 1897—5th, temperature 96 degrees.  
 1898—3rd, temperature 97 degrees.  
 1901—2nd, temperature 95 to 100 degrees.  
 1905—17th, 18th and 19th, temperature 95 degrees.  
 1910—9th, temperature 94 to 97 degrees.  
 1911—2nd, 95 degrees  
     8rd, 98 degrees  
     4th, 100 degrees  
     5th, 98 degrees  
     6th, 94 degrees  
     7th, 86 degrees  
 1911—8th, 90 degrees  
     9th—92 degrees  
     10th, 94 degrees  
     11th, 92 degrees  
     12th, 88 degrees  
 1913—1st, temperature 95 to 102 degrees.

### ***Record August Heat.***

Normal, mean temperature, for August, locally, 69 degrees.

- 1860—8th and 9th, temperature 95 degrees—warmest of season.  
 1872—Hot August, average temperature being 75.4 degrees.  
 1881—5th, temperature 102 degrees.  
 1895—"Hottest and driest August in 24 years—steady continuous warm weather."  
 1900—Average temperature for month 77 degrees, being the hottest August in the annals of the Weather Bureau.  
 1906—23rd, temperature 93 to 98 degrees (hottest of year).  
 1916—7th, temperature 90 to 100 degrees.  
     20th, temperature 101 degrees.  
     22nd, temperature 100 to 106 degrees.

### ***Record September Heat.***

Normal, mean temperature, for September, locally, 67 degrees.

- 1884—The oldest inhabitant has sought in vain for a match for the eight September days beginning on the 4th and ending on the 11th. The records fail to show in any previous year eight consecutive Autumn days when the thermometer stood 90 in the shade every day.—Reporter.  
 1891—September was notably warm. On the 15th temperature rose to 90 degrees and so continued several days.—Weather Report.  
 1915—13th, temperature 88 degrees; 14th and 15th, 94 degrees; hottest September since 1884.

### ***Tornadoes.***

- March, 1794—In March a tornado swept through the southwestern part of Bradford county, extending into Sullivan county, and in its path of a mile in width, left scarcely a tree standing.  
 July, 1815—In July the most fearful windstorm ever known in the eastern part of the county, swept eastward across Orwell, tearing up trees and leaving a wake of destruction nearly half a mile wide. Timber on thousands of acres was blown down.

The house of Luther Chaffee was carried from its foundation, thrown completely over and left standing on the roof. The school house at North Orwell, built of hewed logs, was blown to pieces and some of the roof found nearly four miles away. An eye-witness to the storm says: "The scene was one of awful grandeur. The air for a great distance was full of limbs and tree tops, whirling in every direction, something like the flakes of snow in a March snow squall."

June, 1842—A tornado passed over the southeastern portion of Bradford county which was described by an eye-witness at Wyalusing as follows: "On Sunday, June 26 about one o'clock, a dark cloud began to rise in the northeast, accompanied with low distant thunder until 25 minutes past one, when the most violent clap of thunder I ever heard, burst upon us and instantly it began to rain and the wind to blow, until the rain fell, not by drops, but by vast unbroken sheets, and the wind increased until it became terrific. The forest trees, orchards, fences and buildings gave way to the giant strength of an imperceptible power. Forests that had withstood the tempest for ages had to yield to this last and more mighty than all its predecessors. Cattle were seen running to and fro for some place of shelter, and seemingly the wind would fairly raise them clear from the ground. After raining about 15 minutes the rain came like shot from a gun, breaking windows, cutting corn, potatoes and all crops to the ground, beating down meadows, riddling the forest leaves and fairly driving the cattle mad with pain and fear. The tornado was more than three miles wide and went from northwest to southeast. Two barns of Justus Gaylord were blown flat. In Brown-town houses were unroofed, barns torn down, shops upset, carriages carried some distance and dashed to pieces. People were obliged to lie down to keep from being blown away. On the west side of the river in the Bend, the wind was still harder, hurling barns and houses from their foundations with the velocity of lightning, leveling fences, orchards, grain and everything that came in its way. Farther down the river the hail was terrible. Long after the storm had passed you could gather pailfuls anywhere on the ground. Nearly

all of the glass in the northwest side of all houses was broken and dents remained in the weatherboards as if a stone had been thrown against them. It was the hardest and most violent blow ever felt in this section, and the loss is 20 times more than ever occasioned from any storm before."

September, 1893—A tornado struck Bradford county in its northwestern corner on the afternoon of September 7 and continued diagonally across the northwestern townships, leaving in its trail death and devastation. The storm had its start in Western New York and from the South Mountain it moved in a straight line through Lawrenceville, Jackson, Wells, Columbia, Troy, West Burlington, Granville, Franklin, Monroe, Albany, Terry and Wilmot. In the start it was a direct hurricane, but towards its close and for several miles it was a terrific whirlwind. "People's attention was called to the rapid advance of a huge black cloud that spanned the sky and was lit up by lurid flashes of lightning. The black pall of the cloud stretched from horizon to horizon and when it had shut down it was dark almost as midnight and caused lamps to be lit, while flashes of lightning, the deep boom of thunder, the steady downpour of rain, interspersed with hail and an orange light that seemed diffused in the air, gave peculiar features to this frightful visitation." Every township in the county was more or less affected by this terrible storm of wind, rain and hail. The damage wrought, besides the killing of four persons, amounted to several hundred thousand dollars. The force of the wind seems to have been the severest in Franklin township. "Whole orchards were destroyed and timber patches so badly broken up as to be nearly worthless. Numerous houses were unroofed and goods within seriously damaged by the rain and hail. Barns and tobacco sheds were blown to pieces by the dozen. So furious was the wind that huge oak and hickory trees were twisted off at the trunk. In many cases people found their only safety in the cellar." George Edwards, aged 19, was caught in the storm and killed. Horace Taylor of Granville was struck by flying timber from a demolished barn at Fairview and killed. Mrs. Stephen Cox of Northrup Hollow was so seriously injured in the wreckage

of her house that she died. Porter Hooker of Springfield was struck on the head by a door standard and fatally injured. A number of buildings were struck by lightning and burned. The devastation and loss at East Troy and West Burlington was nearly as great as in Frankin. In the county, besides the destruction and damage to buildings and timber, the loss of tobacco, buckwheat and other crops amounted to tens of thousands of dollars.

### *Cyclones.*

**July, 1881**—About 7 o'clock on the evening of July 16, a cyclone struck the barn of Charles Monroe on Vroman Hill and demolished it, passing on with little noise but great fury, partially destroyed another barn; reaching Wm. Monroe's house, moved it from its foundation and tore his barn to pieces. The gigantic funnel shaped cloud then passed through a piece of woods for half a mile, uprooting huge trees and breaking others off, making a swath through the forest. Emerging from the woods it struck the house of Ritner Miles, tearing it partly down and seriously injuring Mrs. Miles. The whirlwind then passed on doing a large amount of damage.—Troy Gazette.

**September, 1884**—One of the most destructive storms ever known in the vicinity of Ulster occurred on the evening of September 27, about 8 o'clock, the path of which was about one-fourth of a mile in width. It moved from southwest to northeast, laying everything desolate wherever it went. There was wreck and ruin on every side on the farms of Mather Brothers, John McQueen, Mrs. Wm. Irving and S. H. Farnsworth. "With other buildings a corn house containing two shellers was demolished and only a few pieces of the sheller could be found. Several acres of corn which was cut and shocked was scattered to the four winds of heaven. Orchards on the Mather farm were completely destroyed, not a tree being left."

**June, 1892**—On the afternoon of June 27 a windstorm of great violence swept over the northwestern part of the county. At Fassetts it assumed the form of a whirlwind, caught up the house and barns of Stephen Brown and hurled them through

the air. The buildings were dashed to pieces and fragments scattered over fields—some of the furniture and clothing found miles away. None of the four persons in the house received fatal injuries. The path of the storm was about 50 yards in width. Other buildings and orchards in its line were greatly damaged.

September, 1898—A cyclone swept over the central part of Springfield township, a little after 5 o'clock on the afternoon of September 6, killing two men, Wm. Brace and C. M. Corafort, injuring F. A. Voorhis, blowing down buildings, killing stock and destroying crops.

### *Windstorms.*

July, 1883—A violent windstorm visited Sayre on July 2. The wind came from the north and by a peculiar freak blew out part of the southern side of seven brick houses on North Elmer avenue and one residence from its foundation. Many outbuildings were blown away.

October, 1883—A furious windstorm visited the valley of Sugar Creek on October 29, uprooting trees, unroofing and demolishing buildings. The storm passed through Towanda and Wysox and did much damage.

January, 1889—A furious windstorm struck Athens on the afternoon of January 9, carrying away chimneys and roofs, uprooting trees, blowing in windows, scattering fences and doing much other damage.

April, 1893—The most persistent gale, ever remembered, blowing from the southeast, struck Bradford county on the morning of April 20 and continued with hurricane fury until midnight. The blow was general over the county but evidently most severe in Towanda and vicinity where great damage was done. Several buildings were blown over, many unroofed, fences thrown down and other property damaged. In other parts of the county the damage to buildings, etc. was many thousand dollars.

May, 1893—A heavy windstorm passed over a considerable section of Bradford county on May 23, doing much damage in unroofing and demolishing buildings.

September, 1896—A terrific windstorm swept over the central part of Bradford county early on the morning of September 30. The gale continued for about two hours and brought wreck and ruin on every side. People became frightened and arose from their beds to watch the fury of the great storm. Buildings were blown down, houses unroofed, chimneys blown away, trees uprooted, sheds and outbuildings demolished, fruit stripped from the trees, fences thrown down and some stock killed. The force of the storm fell upon the towns along the river—Ulster, Sheshequin, the Towandas, Wysox, Asylum, Standing Stone, Terry, Wilmot and Wyalusing. Other localities that suffered severely were Monroe, Overton, LeRoy, Canton, Columbia, Burlington, Smithfield, Ridgebery, Orwell, Herrick, Pike and Tuscarora.

#### *Wind and Hailstorms.*

May, 1844—On the afternoon of May 11 a sudden squall from the west struck Athens, accompanied by torrents of rain, and hailstones as large as hickory nuts. Probably 1500 panes of glass were broken in the village and many valuable trees blown down.—Reporter.

July, 1848—We were visited on the afternoon of July 23 by a most terrible storm of hail and rain. The memory of the oldest inhabitant goes not back to anything equalling it in violence. The hail which was of unexampled size, some of which measured  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. In Towanda where its chief force was felt, there was a general demolition of awnings and gardens entirely ruined—vegetables looking as if an army of worms had stripped them of their leaves. The storm was about a mile in width, extending north and south of the village, and came from the west. The farmers who chanced to be within its track suffered severe losses. Fields of fine corn and oats were completely ruined.—Reporter.

**July, 1877**—A destructive hailstorm passed over the eastern portion of Bradford county on July 3. Growing crops along Wyalusing Creek were almost totally destroyed. Mr. Snyder had 40 fowls killed. Persons living in the vicinity report that hailstones were piled up along the fences 30 inches in depth.  
—Reporter.

**June, 1880**—A terrific storm of wind and hail passed over Western Bradford, extending from Wells to LeRoy, on June 21. The wind blew down trees, fences and buildings from Granville Center in a southeasterly direction to Towanda Creek and LeRoy township. Hail destroyed nearly all the wheat, corn and oats on some farms. The path of the storm was a half mile in width.

**June, 1882**—A furious wind and hailstorm passed over the southeastern portion of the county about noon on June 26, uprooting trees, unroofing buildings and destroying crops. Hailstones fell the size of a hen's egg. The storm was most severe in and about Lime Hill, Camptown, Merryall and Spring Hill.—Reporter.

**August, 1892**—On the afternoon of August 4th, a severe wind and hailstorm passed through Burlington, North Towanda, Ulster, Sheshequin, Rome, Orwell and Pike, doing much damage to buildings, fences, tobacco and other crops.

**July, 1893**—On July 5, a terrific wind and hailstorm passed over Southern Bradford, destroying gardens, damaging fruit, grain and buildings.

#### *Wind and Thunder Storms.*

**July, 1871**—On July 6, "a heavy shower, accompanied by wind and lightning, passed over Granville, LeRoy and Franklin. In its course fences were prostrated, fruit trees uprooted and acres of timber laid low."

**March, 1879**—A heavy thunder shower visited Towanda on the evening of March 8. The storm began at 6:30 and continued until 9 o'clock. It was one of the heaviest storms experienced in this vicinity in several years and we believe the oldest in-



habitant does not recollect a like occurrence at so early a season of the year. Several buildings in the county were struck by lightning and burned.—Reporter.

July, 1883—On the evening of July 5 about 7:30 o'clock a terrific storm visited Towanda and vicinity. Shortly after 6 o'clock a very hard thunder shower came, which for a few minutes, was terribly severe and during which the Universalist church was struck the second time during the week. The shower passed away. The clouds in the west parted and strips of blue sky were visible, through which, the sun tried to say good night, when a cloud came down the river, which evidently carried another shower. At the same time another cloud from an opposite direction met it, and such a torrent of rain, the brilliant flashes of lightning, followed by deafening thunder, we never saw nor heard before. The incessant flashes of lightning and deafening thunder were accompanied by a peculiar yellowish tint all over the heavens, and many averred that they detected sulphurous odors. The streets were flooded everywhere. In Sheshequin, Wysox and Standing Stone land was gutted and bridges carried away.—Reporter.

May, 1901—One of the most terrific rain, wind and hail storms that ever visited the county struck Towanda on the afternoon of May 24. It proceeded from the northwest and with the dark clouds came the wind in mad fury. Then followed the hail and rain, the water at times falling in perfect torrents. Soon the water was rushing down the hillside with the fury of a cataract. Culverts were overflowed, clogged and torn out and the streets flooded. Cellars were filled with water, streets cut to pieces, terraces torn down, trees uprooted and fruit and gardens ruined. In Smithfield, Springfield, Burlington, North Towanda, Asylum, Standing Stone and Herrick the storm was very severe. Many buildings were blown down and in some sections great damage done by hail.

July, 1902—On July 24 a violent thunder storm passed over a considerable section of the county. Many buildings were struck and burned. In the northwestern part of the county, an unprecedented fall of hail, accompanied the storm. Cornfields

were totally destroyed. Oats and other crops suffered severely. Hail fell to the depth of three inches and in some places was piled up like drifts of snow.

- June, 1906**—On June 9 and 10 much damage was done in Bradford and adjoining counties by wind, hail and lightning.
- June, 1910**—Most sections of Bradford county was visited by a severe thunderstorm with hail on June 18. Many buildings were struck by lightning and several burned. In some parts of the county bridges were carried away and fruit and crops damaged.
- June, 1911**—A furious storm struck Towanda early on the morning of June 11 and raged for more than an hour, being one of the most terrific thunderstorms ever experienced. After a break of a couple of hours the storm of rain, hail and wind renewed but with abated fury. Several buildings in the county were struck and burned.
- July, 1911**—A thunder, rain and windstorm of great violence passed over a considerable part of Bradford county on July 6. A large number of buildings were struck by lightning and many burned. In places it was the worst electrical storm ever experienced.
- June, 1912**—A terrific wind and thunderstorm passed over sections of Central Bradford on the afternoon of June 29, doing great damage. In North Towanda trees were uprooted and much damage done in the Sugar Creek valley. Buildings, fences, trees, etc. were laid low in Asylum, Wysox and Standing Stone.
- July, 1914**—A furious thunderstorm prevailed over the greater part of Bradford county on the afternoon of July 10. In places the storm was accompanied by wind and hail which did considerable damage. Several buildings in the county were struck by lightning and burned.
- August, 1914**—A wind and thunder storm on August 19 did great damage in Eastern Bradford by blowing down crops, build-

ings, trees, telephone poles and otherwise damaging property. In the western part of the county crops were also destroyed. Several buildings were struck and burned and damage done by hail.

July, 1915—A terrific rain and wind storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, struck Towanda on the afternoon of July 26 and much damage resulted. Trees were blown down and broken, gardens reduced to the ground and washed out, residences damaged and cellars flooded. During the half hour of the storm it was almost as dark as night. On all sides of Towanda the damage was considerable to crops; fields and roads were washed and fences and trees blown down. In places damage was done by hail.

July, 1917—A furious storm, lasting 45 minutes, visited Towanda and vicinity on the afternoon of July 21. At first for fifteen minutes, the rain fell in torrents like the bursting of a cloud, then a gale with hurricane force blowing from the north and shifting from east to west, lashed in mad fury for ten minutes amidst the fall and rattle of hail, the constant peals of thunder and the sharp flashes of lightning. From the hillside the water rushed like a cataract. Culverts were overflowed, clogged and torn out and the streets flooded, the water in places standing a foot deep on Main street; cellars were filled with water, streets cut to pieces, terraces torn down, trees uprooted and gardens badly damaged. The damage to public and private property was many hundred dollars. In South Towanda and surrounding communities crops were badly damaged, trees uprooted and telephone poles blown down. The heavy rain prevailed generally down the Susquehanna Valley.

### *Heavy Rains and Floods in the Susquehanna.*

May, 1771—On May 28 the Susquehanna rose to an unprecedented height, inundating both the towns at Sheshequin and Wyalusing. At the latter place great damage was done by the water sweeping off fences and stock. At Sheshequin (Ulster) the inhabitants were compelled to take to their canoes and retire to the wooded heights back of the town.

**March, 1784**—In March occurred the notable ICE FLOOD. The damage was particularly severe in the Wyoming Valley. "The breaking up of the Susquehanna on the 15th of March, greatly distressed the inhabitants who had built their houses on the low lands near the banks of the river. The uncommon rain and large quantities of snow on the mountains together with the amazing quantity of ice in the river, occasioned by the uncommon inclemency of the winter season, swelled the streams to an unusual height—ten and in many places twenty feet higher than it had ever been known since the settlement of the country. Horses, cattle and other effects of the settlers were swept down in the torrent and forever lost."

**October, 1786**—Early in October, when the crops of corn and pumpkins were still on the ground, continuous rains produced a freshet which had seldom been equalled. Crops were swept away and the bosom of the river was covered with floating pumpkins. The loss was severely felt and many cattle died the succeeding winter for want of sustenance. For years this freshet was designated by the old inhabitants as the PUMPKIN FLOOD.

**April, 1807**—One of the most notable floods in the Susquehanna occurred the first of April, following a rapid thaw of snow, which lay between four and five feet deep.

**March, 1841**—"The immense body of snow which remained in the woods, at this season of the year, gave reason to suppose that an extraordinary freshet must ensue. A heavy rain commenced falling on Tuesday of last week and the waters soon succeeded. On Wednesday following the river commenced rising and continued gradually to increase until Sunday, March 28, when the immense volume contained in the pool at Towanda, found vent by breaking over the embankment, connected with the dam, which yielding to the rapid current soon formed a channel for the water to pass off. That portion of the town below the State road bordering upon the river was completely inundated. The water was from two to three feet deep on Water street, the whole distances from the State road to the bridge. Every cellar was filled with water

and in several instances, it rose upon the first floor of buildings and the occupants were obliged to abandon their homes. Below the bridge it was still worse. Nearly the whole of the low ground in that vicinity was overflowed. In some instances the water was three feet deep in the dwelling houses." —Porter & Visitor.

February, 1842—"We have been visited by one of the most extraordinary freshets that has occurred in the Susquehanna for the last half century. The unusual warm weather, which prevailed the past two weeks, melted the snow in the woods and a heavy fall of snow succeeding, swelled the small streams to such a degree as to cause the river to rise on February 3 and 4 to an unusual height. Immense injury has been done along the river and some of the larger creeks by the sweeping away of bridges, lumber, fences, etc. In Towanda the water overflowed River street and the lower part of the town nearly as much as in March 1841. The toll-house of the bridge and large quantities of lumber on the bank at Towanda and at the mouths of Towanda and Sugar Creek were washed away. The new bridge across the Wysox was carried from its foundation. Several mills were carried away or destroyed." —Porter & Visitor.

March, 1846—"Never within the memory of the oldest inhabitants has the Susquehanna been so high at Towanda as it was Saturday and Sunday, March 14 and 15. The rise was very sudden. Several bridges were swept away among which were those near Mrs. Hale's and P. C. Ward's. Luther's Mills in Burlington, owned by M. C. Mercur, were carried away and made a complete loss. Most of the bridges on the Susquehanna were either swept away or badly damaged, including the following: Lanesboro, Great Bend, Binghamton, Smithboro, Catawissa, Danville, Northumberland, Clark's Ferry and Harrisburg."—Reporter.

December, 1851—On the morning of December 27 thermometers stood at 24 and 26 degrees below zero. By noon the weather had moderated and the mercury rose rapidly until there was a difference of some 60 degrees within twelve hours. A thaw

with rain followed, raising the river and breaking up and starting the ice. Lumbermen suffered from this unexpected freshet, losing lumber which had been placed in the river.—Reporter.

October, 1860—"The heavy rains of Saturday, October 20 have caused great damage by raising the creeks and rivers, overflowing the bottoms and carrying away the crops. The Susquehanna rose with a rapidity never before known to a mark higher than ever known at this season. As a consequence the the low flats have been covered and much damage done. Upon the creeks, however, the damage seems to have been the greatest. Sugar Creek has not been so high for some years. Bridges, mill-dams and crops have suffered terribly. We are informed that not a bridge is left on Bentley Creek, all having been swept away by the flood. On Towanda Creek the damage was very severe. A new bridge erected just above Franklin was swept away. A portion of Bull's mill-dam was carried away and the saw-mill of A. R. Perkins on the Schrader greatly damaged. We were reminded of the famous "pumpkin freshet" of olden times by the quantities of pumpkins which passed by here. The river at times would be thickly dotted for some minutes with the golden harvest with occasionally stouts of corn and a shower of apples."—Reporter.

April, 1862—The North Branch of the Susquehanna for the past week has been higher than for several years. There has been very little rain in this section during the Spring and the water came from the immense snow banks of New York state.—Reporter, April 24.

May, 1864—The highest water known for many years in the Chemung river prevailed May 14; water ran across the upper end of Athens from the Chemung into the Susquehanna.—Reporter.

March, 1865—The highest water (28 feet) ever known in the Susquehanna, occurred on St. Patrick's Day, March 17. The warm weather and the rains of the first days of the week,

melting the heavy body of snow, caused the river to rise rapidly and by Thursday it had reached a point beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant and still rose rapidly. By Friday morning (March 17) the water was several feet above high water mark running over the banks at Towanda, submerging buildings and filling cellars on Water street and in the lower part of the borough reached Main street. The water in the lower story of the Court House was 4 feet and 10 inches from the floor of the jail. The rise was so rapid and unexpected that in many of the submerged dwellings and store-houses time was not allowed to remove the furniture and great damage was done. Much lumber piled upon the river bank was swept away. The loss and damage to property in the northern part of the county, particularly between the Susquehanna and Chemung, was very great.—Reporter.

February, 1866—The high water on February 28 took out a portion of the river dam at Towanda.

May, 1867—"The rains of last week raised the streams to an unusual height. The river at Towanda was swollen to an extraordinary degree yet not equal to the freshet of March, 1865. Bridges over the smaller streams were taken off but the larger bridges are all safe. All communication was suspended for two or three days."—Reporter, May 16.

December, 1878—The water has not been so high in the Susquehanna river since the great flood of 1865 as now. The river has risen 20 feet at this place (Towanda).—Reporter, Dec. 12.

February, 1884—The Susquehanna was the highest on February 14 that it had been since December 1878, when the high-water mark was put on a stone at the foot of Park street. It looked grand with its swift moving current of nearly one-fourth mile wide.—Reporter.

June, 1889—A tremendous downpour of rain for three days, covering Northern and Western Pennsylvania and Southern New York, caused most destructive floods, ever memorable by the breaking of the great Conemaugh dam and the terrible Johnstown disaster on June 1st. The rain was most terrific on May 31,

and on June 1 and 2 a great flood followed in both branches of the Susquehanna, that of the West Branch being the greatest inundation ever known. In the North Branch the high water nearly equalled that of March 17, 1865. At Athens where the Chemung flows into the Susquehanna the flats and lower part of the town were completely inundated. Buildings were carried away and much damage done. The larger creeks became raging torrents, carrying away bridges, buildings, fences and crops. One person, Thomas Miles, living along Mill Creek in Canton township, while trying to rescue his chickens, was swept away and drowned. In the valley of the Towanda Creek, the flood was the most destructive since that of July, 1850. Great damage was done at Monroeton—the town flooded, streets cut, cellars flooded and gardens washed out, fences and outbuildings carried away. The county bridge at Powell was carried away, the Masontown bridge made unsafe and the Barclay railroad bridge just below, so undermined that it went down. The State Line & Sullivan bridge at Monroeton was undermined and went down. Several other bridges in the county were either damaged or carried away. Scores of people were losers and the damage to public and private property in Bradford county was probably \$200,000. The Susquehanna attained its greatest height on the morning of June 2nd but rapidly receded in the afternoon.

**November, 1889**—The heavy rains the middle of the month on November 20 again put the Susquehanna and the larger creeks on a big tear. However, the streams did not reach such a great height as in June and comparatively little damage was done.

**May, 1893**—A heavy rain on May 3 caused a rapid rise in the creeks and river, the Susquehanna to the highest, since the June flood of 1889. Along the Schrader, Towanda and Sugar creeks much damage was done.

**May, 1894**—Four days of almost incessant rain from May 18 to 21 put the Susquehanna on a rampage causing considerable destruction.



- December, 1901**—The greatest December flood and the most destructive in the history of the county occurred Saturday, December 14. In the afternoon the rain began falling in torrents (fall of 3 inches) continuing almost incessantly for six hours. The waters quickly gathered, filling and overflowing every small channel and in a rapid rush bounded on to the larger streams. Creeks became raging torrents, bankful and overflowing, the waters sweeping everything before them. Five persons were drowned and property, public and private, destroyed in the county to the extent of a million dollars. The river reached its greatest height at Towanda on the 16th when it was 21 feet above low-water mark.
- March, 1902**—The rain of February 28 and March 1, accompanied by a strong south wind, which melted the snow rapidly, produced a great volume of water which in a few hours found its way into the larger streams. The river rose rapidly and on the night of March 2 attained its greatest height, being nearly 26 feet above low-water mark at Towanda. The Towanda flats again became a veritable lake, exceeding in depth and extent the December (1901) freshet. People fled from their homes, leaving almost everything to the watery element. Athens was badly flooded as was also Sheshequin village. The damage along the smaller streams was much less than in the preceding December.
- June, 1906**—Rains caused a decided rise in the Susquehanna, being on the 21st one of the most notable June freshets in years.
- April, 1910**—One of the most notable April rain storms in many years prevailed over Central Bradford on the 23rd and 24th. It was estimated that four inches of water fell. The creeks went on a rampage, causing a rise of 14 feet in the Susquehanna. In some localities the storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning. Along the creeks, lands were overflowed and considerable damage done to early crops.
- March, 1913**—The rains the last week in March brought the Susquehanna up to the flood point and while the Towanda flats and other creek basins were inundated, fortunately but little

damage resulted. On the 27th the river reached its greatest height—21½ feet, the highest since March, 1902.

**March, 1914**—Rains and melting snow the last week in March raised the larger creeks and river to flood height. The Susquehanna at Towanda reached its greatest height on the 28th, being 21 feet above low-water mark.

**July, 1915**—The heavy rain-fall of the first two weeks in July wrought great damage in Bradford and adjoining counties and caused one of the greatest July floods in years. The fall of 3 inches of rain on July 8 and 9 produced a rapid rise in the creeks, sweeping away bridges and in the valleys tearing away the soil and ruining crops. On July 9 the Susquehanna river rose 17½ feet. Throughout Bradford county the damage to crops, roads and bridges amounted to many thousands of dollars; buildings and other property also suffered.

**April, 1916**—The spring flood on April 1 swelled the waters of the Susquehanna to the 19-foot mark at Towanda.

**June, 1916**—Rains the middle of June sent the Susquehanna river to flood height on the 23rd, being 14 feet above low-water mark at Towanda. In the Chemung the water was the highest since the memorable June flood of 1889. Much damage was done north of Waverly.

**March, 1917**—Susquehanna at Towanda on the 27th 14 feet above low-water mark.

### *Heavy Rains and Floods in Creeks.*

**July, 1850**—A severe storm which commenced Thursday afternoon, July 13 continued with unabated violence until Saturday morning. Its effects have been most widespread and disastrous. In this county the damage has been itamense. The various tributaries of the Susquehanna, particularly the Towanda and Sugar creeks were swollen in a few hours to a greater degree than ever before known, and have left along their whole course painful and powerful evidences of the terrific ability of the element to do mischief. The damage was very great at Monroeton and Greenwood, mills, factories, houses, barns and

bridges being swept away and farms cut to pieces. On Sugar Creek the chief damage has been to mill-dams and farms along the stream. The Susquehanna though not as high as it has been was still high enough to flood the flats in many places to the entire destruction of crops.—Reporter.

September, 1869—On September 24 a terrific shower passed over Granville and vicinity, doing great damage to public and individual property. The flood of the smaller streams was the most destructive ever occurring in that section.

June, 1870—Sugar Run Creek lying mostly in Wilnot township was visited on the morning of June 15 by one of the most destructive floods ever known in that section. Hardly a bridge or mill-dam was left on its whole length. Farms were deluged, crops destroyed, buildings undermined and roads washed away.

March, 1882—It is said that not since 1846 had the Wyalusing Creek been so high as during the freshet of last week. Considerable damage was done to bridges, dams, etc.—Reporter, March 9.

July, 1887—The inhabitants of Wysox valley who live between Rome and the mouth of the creek, experienced on the morning of July 26 the highest water known there since the flood of 1865. So rapid was the rise of water that many were of the opinion that a cloudburst or the meeting of two storms up the valley towards Rome must have occurred. The rapidity with which the waters came up over the flats was unprecedented. Rome reported—"Main streets are navigated by boats; cellars are flooded; nearly every bridge in this section of the county swept away; the county iron bridge known as Gillett's bridge carried away; the Rome township voting place was swept down the creek a distance of half a mile and crushed; the Wysox, Bullard, Bear and Johnson creeks were the highest ever known. Cattle, sheep and poultry were swept away." The losses in the vicinity of Myersburg and North Orwell were also very heavy.—Reporter—Journal.

- June, 1905**—On June 20 one of the worst floods that ever visited the western part of the county occurred at Troy. Sugar Creek already high was augmented by a flood which came down Armenia mountain, causing damage of thousands of dollars.
- April, 1910**—The heavy rain of April 23 and 24 did great damage in the Sugar Creek valley. The water was a raging torrent and the highest ever known in Sugar Creek except during the notable December flood of 1901. The flat land of many farms was badly cut and the soil and crops washed away. Some buildings were also taken by the flood and the roads in places badly damaged.
- August, 1915**—Troy village was deluged for an hour on August 1st, causing greater damage than the June floods of 1889 and 1905. The storm broke at the northwestern part of the town, filling Ballard and Sugar creeks so that the water overflowed all the bridges and filled Canton, Main, Center and Elmira streets and Redington avenue from curb to curb, washing away all loose material, garden truck, etc. in its wake.
- July, 1916**—The heavy rainfall of July 25th was followed by a cloudburst on the 26th, when from 5 to 7 o'clock, water fairly poured from the clouds in Southern Bradford. The storm belt seems to have been up the South Branch of Towanda Creek through Monroe and Albany extending into Overton. The South Branch and tributaries for a time were deep and swift and carried everything before them. Crops were washed out and carried away. Public roads were cut and damaged and many bridges taken out. The Bernice Branch railroad suffered two severe washouts. The storm center was at New Albany where most damage was done.

### *Notable Rainy Seasons.*

**Summer, 1857**—"The present season has been remarkable for the large quantity of rain which has fallen. The 'rainy term' has continued its duration until the present time and there is no immediate prospect of its discontinuance. There has not been a week since the spring break-up that the Susquehanna

has not been swollen bank-full. At this time there is a heavy freshet and the water still rising."—Reporter, July 2.

**May, 1867**—The month had 23 rainy days.

**Autumn, 1876**—The weather for nearly two weeks past has been remarkably gloomy. The rain has fallen nearly every day and sometimes in torrents, while the clouds have often been so dense as to make it necessary to light the gas in shops and dwellings. The oldest inhabitant has been interviewed on the subject and reports this as the longest equinoctial he ever knew; and still the end is not yet.—Reporter, Sept. 28.

**Summer, 1889**—The wetness of the summer of 1889 will make the season known in history as a phenomenal period. July was quite as remarkable for its frequent rains as the month of June, although the precipitation was considerably less; there were only ten really clear days during the whole month.—Reporter-Journal.

**May, 1892 and 1898**—In the former year there were 19 rainy days and in the latter 17 rainy days.

**May, 1901**—A notably wet month, during which 7.58 inches of water fell, locally.

**August, 1905**—During the month 10.12 inches of rain fell, being the wettest August in 34 years with the exception of August 1873 when 11.49 inches of rain fell.

**July and August, 1915**—These months made a record of unparalleled rainfall. July scored 20 days of rain and August had a like number of 20, making a total of 40 days on which it rained out of 62. It rained the last 7 days of July and the first 9 days of August, making 16 days in succession. Farmers never experienced such disadvantages in seeding, cultivating and caring for crops. A large amount of grain and hay was ruined; potatoes on hundreds of acres rotted in the ground.

**June, 1916**—June was the wet month of the year, the rainfall varying from 6.38 inches to 8.29 inches. This record for June was equalled only in 1883 and 1903.

June and July, 1917—In June it rained on 21 different days and 18 in July,—about a parallel to the rainfall in the same months, 1889.

### *Droughts.*

Summer, 1822—The *Settler*, published at Towanda, under date of August 31 says: "It has been our unpleasant task to record more deaths within a few months than any other period of time of the same length for years. This is undoubtedly owing to the peculiarity of the season—the extreme drought and heat which have so long prevailed. A parallel to it is not in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant in the county. Week after week has passed away and not a drop of rain has reached us. The earth parched, meadows and pastures dried up, streams and springs, never before known to fail, now dry, cold chilling nights, a continuous gloomy and sultry heat during the day, has been the peculiar character of the whole season. For 40 days there has not been a cloud in the horizon."

June, 1853—The heat is intense, the dust multitudinous and the parched and thirsty earth fairly gasps for moisture. The fields are becoming brown and the trees covered with a coating of dust. We hear the farmers speculating as to the probable injury already done to the crops by the protracted drought.—Reporter, June 25.

Autumn, 1854—The drought which has prevailed in this section for weeks is becoming terrible in its inconvenience and from its effect upon vegetation. Corn, potatoes and buckwheat in the neighborhood of Towanda are almost a failure. The meadows and pastures are brown and sere, while the atmosphere is filled with dust and smoke from numerous fires upon the mountains. The memory of the oldest inhabitant has no recollection of the like.—Reporter, Sept. 2. The following remarkable circumstance is related by Albert T. Lilley:

"Great scarcity of water caused frogs to congregate at the springs that had not dried up. A large spring on the Robert Lilley farm near Alba was so filled with frogs the water was unfit for use so it became necessary to destroy the frogs. To do this a barrel was placed near the spring and pailful after pailful of water

and frogs were poured into it. The openings between the staves were sufficiently large to let the water flow out freely, but small enough to prevent the frogs from escaping. The captured frogs more than half filled the barrel. At that time frogs were not considered edible, so to destroy them a half bushel of hardwood ashes was poured over them. Destruction was slow but sure.'

**Autumn, 1862**—The drought has been very general throughout the county and much complaint is made of the damage done.—  
Reporter, Sept. 4.

**Winter, 1871-'72**—The winter was memorable for a severe and protracted drought. Springs, wells and creeks went dry. Many people were compelled to melt ice to get water for ordinary purposes, and stock had to be driven long distances for water, or supplied from water drawn in barrels.

**Autumn, 1879**—A drought prevailed throughout the county and a large section of country from August until the fore part of November. Wells, springs and smaller streams dried up and the Susquehanna river was never known to have been lower. Many farmers were required to drive their stock long distances for water. Pastures were ruined and stock sustained by feeding hay and grain. Great damage was done by forest fires.

**Summer and Autumn, 1881**—July was an exceedingly hot month and the weather continued notably warm without rain through August and September; on August 5 local thermometers stood at 102, the same as on July 10. The drought prevailed from the first week in July till the 13th of October. It was widespread and extended over other states, causing much damage and suffering; corn and buckwheat especially were ruined. Wells, springs and creeks dried up and there was virtually a water famine. The Susquehanna river had not been known to be so low in 41 years. Much damage was done by forest fires.

**Summer, 1894**—June was one of the warmest in years and July notable for electrical storms, during which many barns were struck and burned and horses and cattle killed. August with the exception of August, 1881, was the driest in 16 years. Thus a wet May was followed by three months of severe drought, causing short crops and scant pastures.

1900—Summer and fall notably dry.

Spring, 1903—A drought of 53 days without rain ended in June.

August, 1907—Known as the "August drought" was one of the severest ever experienced in this section of country.

Autumn, 1908—The Susquehanna river is below the lowest point and is still going down (Sept. 17). The oldest inhabitant says this surpasses all dry records. The drought which has prevailed in this section since August 23 was broken September 28 (period of 35 days) when rain fell.—Star.

1909—A severe drought from the middle of October till the middle of December.

#### *Extreme Low Water.*

1871—Susquehanna river in August.

1879—Susquehanna river in September.

1881—Susquehanna river in all Autumn.

1900—Towanda Creek in September.

1907—Susquehanna river and Sugar Creek in August.

1908—Susquehanna river in September.

1909—Susquehanna river in Autumn.

1913—Susquehanna river in September.

#### *Distinguishing Feature of Years.*

1816—THE YEAR WITHOUT A SUMMER was the name given to 1816 for in every month there was a sharp or killing frost. January was mild as was February with the exception of a few days. The greater part of March was cold and boisterous. April opened warm but grew colder as it advanced ending with snow and ice and winter cold. In May ice formed half an inch thick, buds and flowers were frozen and corn killed. Frost, ice and snow were common in June. Almost every green thing was killed and the fruit was nearly all destroyed. July was accompanied with frost and ice. In August ice formed half an inch thick. A cold northwest wind prevailed all summer. Corn was so frozen that much of it was cut



down and dried for fodder. The first two weeks of September were mild and the balance of the month cold with frost, ice forming to the thickness of half an inch. October was more than usually cold with frost and ice. November was cold and blustering with snow enough for good sleighing. December was quite mild and comfortable. The destruction of crops was so general that a famine almost resulted. Early settlers referred to this unfruitful year as "eighteen hundred and starve to death."

1822—Memorable as the "summer of drought and deaths."

1844—Year of the great September snowstorm.

1853—Summer notable for many and destructive hailstorms and severe June drought.

1853-'54—Winter distinguished for the total absence of snow.

1855—"Spring of the late break-up"; people continued to cross the river on sleighs at Towanda until April 6, when the ice broke up and passed out.

1857—Notable for blizzards in January making drifts house-top high, and continuous rain from spring break-up until July.

1859—Memorable as the year of the "cold summer." There is said to have been a heavy or killing frost every month in the year. In some places there was a flurry of snow on the 4th of July, and so cold that persons wore overcoats at the celebrations.

1862-'63—"The winter of much snow with little sleighing."

1865—Fall of remarkable mildness, followed by a winter with too little snow for sleighing.

1872—Summer memorable for numerous electrical storms during which many buildings were struck by lightning and burned.

1875-'76—Notable warm winter when farmers did most of their spring plowing in January and February.

1885—Year of the great three-days' November snowstorm.

1888—Year of the great March blizzard.

1890-'91—Long winter of deep snow.

1893—Year of unequalled, terrible and destructive windstorms. The most notable of these was the widely disastrous storm of September 7; next the terrific all-day gale of April 20; the nights of horror, February 19 and October 13; the severe winds of May 23, July 5 and 18 and August 28. There were also destructive electrical storms in June and July.

1894—Notably warm June; destructive electrical storms in July; severe drought in August.

1895—Great 4-days' February snowstorm and blizzard, making drifts 10 and 15 feet deep and filling the roads everywhere. In cuts the snow was from 20 to 30 feet and in one place 40 feet deep. Such hills of snow had never before been known.

1898—Numerous destructive electrical storms in July, August and September. Those of August 24 and September 4 were notably severe.

1904—January notable for the coldest weather ever recorded in the county.

1908-'09—Notably warm winter without sleighing and ground only slightly frozen.

1911—Summer noted for the great destruction of buildings and other property throughout the county; the electrical storms being less terrific but more effectual than usual.

1912-'13—A remarkably warm winter and almost snowless. Along the Susquehanna at no time did the temperature reach zero nor was there a day's sleighing. The month of January was the warmest January in over a century.

1915—The unparalleled rains of 40 days in July and August.

1916—March was the record month, being the coldest 3rd month in 62 years and with a snow-fall of four times the average for March in the same period.

**Local Elevations Above Sea Level.**

NOTED POINTS AND PLACES	FEET
Mt. Pisgah, Springfield	2260
Summit, R. R. beyond Wheelerville (Lycoming Co.)	2107
Wheelerville, R. R. (Lycoming Co.)	2062
Barclay, Summit, Carbon Run	2041
Barclay, Summit, old mines	2038
Armenia, Summit	2000
Summit, near H. T. Newman's, Warren	1810
Chaffee's Corners, Pike	1575
Summit, Towanda Hills	1450
Red Rocks, Wysox	1359
Table Rock, opposite Towanda	1317
Summit, near Table Rock	1340
Mt Lake, Burlington	1325
Lake Wesauking, Wysox	1200
LeRaysville (village)	1450
Orwell Hill (village)	1370
Laquin (village), Barclay	1370
Towanda, front Court House, Main St.	732
Wyalusing (village)	680
<b>ON LEHIGH VALLEY (ROAD-BED)</b>	<b>FEET</b>
Wyalusing	674.2
Homets Ferry	689.8
Rummerfield	696.2
Standing Stone	702.
Wysauking	718.5
Towanda	737.8
Ulster	742.3
Athens (bridge)	778.8
Waverly, N. Y.	824.
<b>ON STATE LINE &amp; SULLIVAN (ROAD-BED)</b>	<b>FEET</b>
Monroeton Junction	762
Wilcox Station	1123
New Albany	1197
Laddsburg	1330
Dushore (Sullivan Co.)	1593
Bernice (Sullivan Co.)	1858

ON OLD BARCLAY ROAD (ROAD-BED)	FEET
Towanda, Upper Depot.....	788
Towanda, Barclay Depot.....	725
Monroeton Junction.....	762
Powell (Greenwood).....	823
Lamoka.....	1042
Foot-of-Plane.....	1271

ON NORTHERN CENTRAL (ROAD-BED)	FEET
Grover.....	1220
Canton.....	1261
Minnequa.....	1230
Alba.....	1349
Granville.....	1368
Granville Summit.....	1393
Troy.....	1148
Columbia X Roads.....	1148
Gilletts.....	1187
N. Y. State Line.....	1106

### *Visitation of Pests.*

At different periods great destruction has been caused by pests which have visited this section.

**LOCUSTS**—In 1800 locusts appeared and devoured every green thing before them. At first a worm that worked itself out of the earth in vast numbers appeared. The ground was alive with them. A shell next formed, which after a little time, opened on the back and the locust came out with wings and legs, resembling the grasshopper, but much larger. They soon flew to the trees and bushes in multitudes and devoured the foliage, but passed away the same season. They also swarmed throughout the wilderness in 1795, 1814, 1829 and 1846.

**SQUIRRELS**—In pioneer times, every seven or eight years, at irregular intervals in summer, a great army of black and grey squirrels invaded the wilderness from the northwest; a host that no man could number. They were travelling east in search of food. Crows and squirrels became such a menace

to the crops of the farmer, that an Act was passed March 4th, 1807, giving a bounty of 3 cents for each crow scalp and 1½ cent for each squirrel scalp; these scalps to be received in lieu of money for taxes, if delivered to the Treasurer before the 1st day of November of each year. In 1811 black squirrels were very numerous; again in the fall of 1842 they swarmed through the wilderness in myriads. In 1868 in Bradford county and a large section of country, black and grey squirrels swarmed the woods, wheat fields and barns—they could be found everywhere. In some places fields of grain were literally destroyed by them. Hunters would kill all they could carry in a few hours. The squirrels disappeared as strangely as they had come, and since then there have been no remarkable visitations by them.

**WEEVIL**—In 1856 the wheat crop was almost entirely ruined by the weevil. In many sections the grain harvested was not sufficient for the next years seeding. In consequence, for a year at least, the people had to subsist almost wholly on corn and rye bread.

**CATERPILLARS**—The Reporter of September 11, 1856 says: "In several parts of the county an army of caterpillars is stripping the oak trees of their leaves, leaving not a vestige of foliage in their devastating march. We do not know what effect they may have upon the existance of the trees, but they certainly present a sorry spectacle, stripped as bare as if they had passed through the season of 'sere and yellow leaf.'"

**ARMY WORM**—The army worm has visited this section at different times and ruined crops. In August, 1880 he appeared in great force in Orwell, Windham, Wells and other towns and destroyed hundreds of acres of oats.

**GRASSHOPPERS AND POTATO BUGS**—These pests at irregular intervals have appeared in great numbers and caused damage and ruin of crops.

### *Astronomical.*

- 1806—**THE DARK DAY** or total eclipse of June 6, filled the people with terror. Birds sang their evening songs disappeared and became silent; fowls went to roost; cattle sought the barnyard and candles were lighted in the house. Many persons believing that the end of all things had come betook themselves to religious devotions.
- 1819—**THE SECOND DARK DAY** in this section occurred October 23, when between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning the darkness was so great that the pioneers had to light the old lamps or blaze the pitch-pine knot.
- 1833—**THE METEORIC SHOWER**, a grand celestial phenomenon, was exhibited in the heavens on the morning of November 13. This beautiful and wonderful exhibition of "falling stars," or "shooting stars," as sometimes called, was seen and is yet remembered by some of the oldest inhabitants.
- 1868—**THE METEORIC SHOWER**, predicted by the astronomers, began about midnight, Friday, November 13th and as the sky was quite clear the display was brilliant and complete. Shortly after appearing it assumed the shape of an S and then took the form of an 8. Other appearances of equal brilliancy and duration were seen about the same time by other observers, the display lasting until near daylight, the meteors falling on an average of over one a minute.—Reporter.
- 1873—**A SINGULAR AURORAL DISPLAY** was visible about 10 o'clock on the night of June 26. It was in the form of a narrow ribbon of light that stretched with varying brilliancy from the southeast to the northwest portions of the heavens and from horizon to horizon. It was a remarkable phenomenon and attracted the notice of many people.—Reporter.
- 1886—**AEROLITE FALLS AT TROY**.—"On October 10th while walking along the north side of Redington avenue I heard a loud, rumbling sound at my back and immediately a large aerolite struck the plank walk at my side. The concussion shook the ground for rods around and should judge that it weighed

at least 150 pounds and was quite hot. A most remarkable thing in connection with the phenomenon was that the falling mass was accompanied by a large volume of water that dashed over the fence and walk. The mass was of an elongated spherical shape of dark neutral tint and had a mephitic odor. It appeared to have some tin and iron in its composition with traces of organic matter.—Oliver Erington.”

- 1892—**WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF THE AURORA BOREALIS** on the evening of July 16 was the culmination of a remarkable magnetic storm. The peculiarity of the display, which was a very grand one, was the rapid flashing and upward movement of the waves of light. So rapid were the vibrations that the eye could barely follow them, and the whole tent of the firmament seemed to be violently shaken as by a rushing gale. At times, the spars of light would arrange themselves about the zenith, in a sort of star-shaped crown, which would fade away while the stars shone with undimmed luster above. The display lasted several hours, and at times was awe-inspiring as the broad waves rolled rapidly in vibratory flashes towards the zenith.—Troy Gazette.
- 1907—**A METEORITE**, weighing 6 ounces, early in October, fell near the home of Thomas B. Spencer in Burlington and being seen by him was found embedded in the earth.



## *Development of Agriculture*

The American Indians were the original agriculturists of Bradford county. While it is true that these people subsisted chiefly on game and when hard pressed for food ate acorns, nuts, wild berries and the inside bark of the birch, they cleared patches along the river and the larger creeks which were planted to corn, squashes and tobacco by the squaws. Corn was the dependable crop and was cultivated and husbanded with great care. The Indian was also familiar with the "sweet of the maple" and made sugar in a crude form. In 1752 John Papunhank, a Monsey chief of the Delaware tribe, with a number of his people settled on the Wyalusing flats. Here the land was cleared and corn, beans, squashes and pumpkins raised in abundance. The Moravian mission was established at Papunhank's village in 1765. Through the efforts of the Missionaries the settlement became a thriving agricultural community. The Mission Indians before their removal in 1772 had several hundred acres cleared on which they raised corn, oats, other grains, hay and vegetables; also had started a peach and apple orchard and owned horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and fowls. In the spring-time large quantities of maple sugar were made at the sugar-camps. After the first year of the Mission, the Indians raised not only an abundance for themselves but were able to sell to their neighbors and others who in times of scarcity came more than 100 miles to Wyalusing to be supplied. At Ulster, the chief business of the Christian Indians was raising cattle. They had large herds, and their meadows and pasture fields extended up to Tioga.

Chiefly agriculture was the object to be attained by the pioneers in coming into the wilderness of Bradford county. Their first crop was corn, generally with some potatoes. With the next acres cleared followed the introduction of wheat and rye, then oats, buckwheat, flax and hops. Pumpkins, squashes, cabbages, beans, peas and other vegetables adapted to new soil grew plenteously. Barley was the last of the cereals introduced and for many years was grown quite extensively. Hay has been an important product from the settlement of the county, and alfalfa an experimental crop since 1899. Tobacco was but little grown by the pioneers while the production of maple sugar was extensively conducted. With the enlargement of their fields and crops, the pioneers added cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and



towls. In a few years the county became well stocked and in time one of the leading agricultural and dairying counties in the state. The amount of yearly productions of Bradford county and the increase or decrease are shown in the following table from the census of 1840, 1850, 1870 and 1910:

	1840	1850	1870	1910
Acres, improved.....		234,037	366,851	458,637
Acres, unimproved.....		278,257	226,464	120,210
Value of land, dollars.....		9,293,689	25,158,245	9,517,226
Value of live stock, dollars.....		1,369,699	4,262,095	3,792,000
Number of horses.....	6,211	7,233	12,131	14,338
Number of neat cattle.....	34,069	43,706	62,518	68,317
Number of sheep.....	68,767	60,403	36,257	19,781
Number of swine.....	23,283	17,739	12,000	19,865
Bushels of wheat.....	154,266	301,794	285,696	72,168
Bushels of rye.....	45,738	54,849	33,991	80,524
Bushels of corn.....	140,632	371,143	505,341	386,453
Bushels of oats.....	220,998	510,176	1,114,120	717,090
Bushels of potatoes.....	363,412	322,316	541,208	705,214
Bushels of barley.....	829	3,975	12,753	10,850
Bushels of buckwheat.....	77,863	128,031	382,581	498,758
Tons of hay.....	42,727	74,028	129,956	160,182
Pounds of butter.....		1,590,248	3,704,709	2,334,156
Pounds of cheese.....		108,419	40,258	86,075
Pounds of maple sugar.....	190,253	193,381	37,010	39,032
Pounds of honey.....			139,215	66,692
Pounds of wool.....			122,253	\$22,213
Gallons of milk sold.....			55,870	4,318,475

In addition to the foregoing the census of 1910 furnishes the following important facts:

Number of farms.....	5,824	Pounds butter sold.....	1,926,588
Average acres per farm.....	107	Pounds butter fat sold.....	2,289,641
Average value of land per acre	\$15.27	Value of dairy products.....	\$1,840,038
Land area of county, acres.....	732,800	Value poultry, all kinds.....	\$188,467
Land in farms, acres.....	623,303	Val. poultry and eggs produced	\$597,127
Value of all farm property....	\$23,828,741	Value of vegetables.....	\$428,126
Number dairy cows.....	40,786	Value of fruits and nuts.....	\$188,252
Gallons milk produced.....	12,942,219	Pounds of tobacco.....	328,753
Gallons cream sold.....	113,375	Gallons maple syrup.....	22,516

For the past 50 years Bradford county has been the greatest buckwheat producing area in the United States.

Dairying holds its place as the leading industry. Less butter is made for the reason that one-third of the milk is sold and shipped to the cities.

Potatoes are a leading crop and the acreage being gradually increased; 7,336 acres were under cultivation in 1909, producing an average yield of 100 bushels to the acre.

Wheat, corn, oats and barley are less extensively grown than in 1870. Tobacco reached its maximum in 1900 when 1,693,820 pounds were grown.

## *Political Divisions, History and Government.*

### *County.*

In 1615 STEPHEN BRULE', a Frenchman, employed as an explorer and Indian interpreter by Samuel Champlain, visited the territory of what is now Bradford county, and was *the first white man* to set foot upon Pennsylvania soil. *The first permanent settlement* in the county was made near the mouth of Towanda Creek in 1770 by RUDOLPH FOX, a German Palatinate, from the Schoharie Valley. The growth of the county in population during a space of 140 years is shown by the following enumerations :

1790.....	1,100	1860 .....	48,734
1800.....	3,500	1870.....	53,204
1810 .....	6,288	1880.....	58,541
1820 .....	11,554	1890.....	59,233
1830 .....	19,746	1900 .....	59,403
1840.....	32,769	1910.....	54,626
1850 .....	42,831		

Bradford county was formed as *Ontario* county February 21, 1810, by an Act of Assembly, from the counties of Luzerne and Lycoming. By Act of March 24, 1812, the county was organized for judicial purposes and the name changed from Ontario to Bradford in honor of Col. William Bradford, the first attorney-general of Pennsylvania and the second attorney-general of the United States under President Washington. The first election was held Tuesday, October 13, 1812, at which time Abner C. Rockwell was chosen sheriff, Wm. Myer, Justus Gaylord, Jr. and Joseph Kinney, county commissioners, and John Horton, coroner. The other first officers were appointed by the Governor, being John B. Gibson, president judge, George Scott and John McKean, associate judges, and Charles F. Welles, clerk of the several courts, prothonotary, register of wills and recorder of deeds. The first court was convened Monday, January

18, 1813 at the "Red Tavern" of William Means in Towanda, Judge Gibson and his associates presiding.

The county-seat, Towanda, was chosen the seat of justice in 1812 and here the public business has since been transacted. The present court-house (the 3rd), accommodating all the county offices, was erected in 1896-'97 and the first court held therein November 4, 1897. The business, or government of the county, is vested in the following officers elected by the people:

*President Judge*; term 10 years; salary \$6,000 per annum.

*Sheriff*; term 4 years: compensation—fees.

*Prothonotary and Clerk of Courts*; term 4 years; compensation—fees.

*Register and Recorder*; term 4 years; compensation—fees.

*County Treasurer*; term 4 years; compensation—percentages and fees.

3 *County Commissioners and Overseers of the Poor*; term 4 years; salary \$1,800 per annum.\*

3 *County Auditors*; term 4 years; compensation—\$3 per day and travel fee 6 cents per mile.\*

*District Attorney*; term 4 years; salary—\$1,250 per annum.

2 *Jury Commissioners*; term 4 years; compensation—\$3 per day and travel fee 4 cents per mile.

*Coroner*; term 4 years; compensation—fees.

*County Surveyor*; term 4 years; office obsolete—no salary or fees.

*County Superintendent of Schools*; term 3 years; salary \$2,500 per annum. This officer is chosen by a convention of school directors of the county and his salary fixed by that body. Beginning with the next election, April, 1918, his term will be 4 years. There are two assistant superintendents, appointed, whose salary is \$1,800 per annum each; term same as superintendent.

*Sealer of Weights and Measures* is appointed by the County Commissioners for a term until dismissed; salary \$1,000 per annum; has separate office in court house.

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\* By Act of 1917 the salary of the next County Commissioners chosen will be \$2,200 per annum and the compensation of the next County Auditors \$5 per day.

### *Townships.*

- ALBANY**—Area, 36 square miles; settled in 1801 by Ephraim Ladd and sons from Connecticut; organized 1824 from Asylum; population 1107 in 1910.
- ARMENIA**—Area, 17 square miles; first improvements made by a Mr. Williams in 1808, the first permanent settler being Newton Harvey in 1822; organized 1843 from Canton and Troy; population 292 in 1910.
- ASYLUM**—Area, 24 square miles; the first settler was Peter Shoefelt, a German Palatinate from the Schoharie Valley in 1770, followed by Samuel Cole and sons from Massachusetts in 1775; organized 1814 from Wyalusing; population 761 in 1910.
- ATHENS**—Area, 49 square miles; settled in 1783 by Benjamin Patterson, a Revolutionary soldier from Connecticut; organized 1797 from Tioga; population 1562 in 1910.
- BARCLAY**—Area, 20 square miles; history of this mountainous town begins with 1812, when coal was accidentally discovered there by Absalom Carr, a hunter; organized 1867 from Franklin; population 926 in 1910.
- BURLINGTON**—Area, 24 square miles; settled in 1790 by Isaac DeWitt, Abraham DeWitt and James McKean; organized 1802 from Wysox; population 662 in 1910.
- CANTON**—Area, 38 square miles; settled in 1796 by Ezra Spalding, a Revolutionary soldier from Connecticut, Jonas Gere, Jonathan Prosser, Gersham Gillett and a Mr. Cook; organized 1804 from Burlington; population 1646 in 1910.
- COLUMBIA**—Area, 43 square miles; the first attempt at settlement was in 1795 by a Mr. Doty, the first permanent settlers were Nathaniel Morgan, Eli Parsons and Eli Parsons, Jr. from Connecticut in 1799; organized 1813 from Smithfield; population 976 in 1910.
- FRANKLIN**—Area, 15 square miles; settled in 1794 by Daniel Wilcox from Massachusetts and the Allens, David, David, Jr., Stephen and Daniel, in 1796; organized 1819 from Towanda and Canton; population 450 in 1910.

- GRANVILLE**—Area, 23 square miles; settled in 1799 by Jeremiah Taylor from Massachusetts; organized 1831 from Burlington, Canton, Franklin and Troy; population 864 in 1910.
- HERRICK**—Area, 20 square miles; settled in 1808 by Ephraim and Nathaniel Platt, brothers, from Connecticut; organized 1838 from Orwell, Pike, Wyalusing and Wysox; population 651 in 1910.
- LEROY**—Area, 44 square miles; settled in 1795 by Hugh and Sterling Holcomb, brothers, from Connecticut; organized 1835 from Canton and Franklin; population 714 in 1910.
- LITCHFIELD**—Area, 30 square miles; settled in 1788 by Thomas Park, a native of Connecticut and Revolutionary soldier; organized 1821 from Athens; population 709 in 1910.
- MONROE**—Area, 36 square miles; the first settlers were Henry (John) Platner from the Wyoming Valley in 1779 and Samuel Cranmer from New Jersey in 1789; organized 1821 from Towanda; population 1,118 in 1910.
- NORTH TOWANDA**—Area, 10 square miles; settled in 1785 by Ezra Ruddy from Dutchess county, N. Y.; Isaac Foster and sons, Abial and Rufus, from Massachusetts, Jonas Smith and Daniel Guthrey from Connecticut; organized 1851 from Towanda; population 591 in 1910.
- ORWELL**—Area, 32 square miles; settled permanently in 1796 by Dan Russell from Connecticut; organized 1801 from Athens and Ulster; population 920 in 1910.
- OVERTON**—Area, 46 square miles; settled in 1810 by Daniel Heverly, a Pennsylvania German from Lehigh county and his sons, John, Daniel, Jacob, Christian and Henry; organized 1853 from Albany, Franklin and Monroe; population 595 in 1910.
- PIKE**—Area, 43 square miles; settled permanently in 1790 by James Rockwell from Connecticut; organized 1813 from Rush and Orwell; population 1,127 in 1910.
- RIDGEBERY**—Area, 38 square miles; Adam Ridenbar was already located in the town when Isaac Fuller and Joel Campbell came as settlers from Orange county, N. Y. in 1805; organized 1818 from Athens and Wells; population 858 in 1910.

- ROME**—Area, 30 square miles; settled in 1796 by Nathaniel P. Moody, a Revolutionary soldier from Massachusetts; organized 1831 from Orwell, Sheshequin and Wysox; population 684 in 1910.
- SHESHEQUIN**—Area, 35 square miles; settled in 1783 by Gen. Simon Spalding and a band of patriots from the Wyoming Valley, consisting of Joseph Kinney, Thomas Baldwin, Capt. Stephen Fuller, Hugh Forseman and Benjamin Cole; organized 1820 from Ulster and Wysox; population 1053 in 1910.
- SMITHFIELD**—Area, 42 square miles; first improvements made by Isaiah Grover in 1792, the first settler being Reuben Mitchell from Rhode Island in 1794; organized 1809 from Ulster; population 1343 in 1910.
- SOUTH CREEK**—Area, 31 square miles; improvements had been made and there was living in the town, Benj. Seeley, Solomon Bovier, Aaron Stiles and a Mr. Potter, when Jesse Moore arrived in 1804 from Orange county, N. Y. and became the first permanent settler; organized 1835 from Ridgebury and Wells; population 740 in 1910.
- SPRINGFIELD**—Area, 44 square miles; settled in 1803 by Capt. John Harkness, a Revolutionary soldier from Massachusetts; organized 1813 from Smithfield; population 1067 in 1910.
- STANDING STONE**—Area, 17 square miles; settled in 1774 by Lemuel Fitch from Connecticut and Anthony Rummerfield from Albany, N. Y.; organized 1841 from Herrick, Wyalusing and Wysox; population 603 in 1910.
- TERRY**—Area, 34 square miles; first improvements made in 1774 by Benjamin Budd from Long Island, settled permanently in 1787 by Jonathan Terry, a native of Connecticut, coming from the Wyoming Valley; organized 1859 by taking the place of Asylum and Durrell changed to Asylum; population 1047 in 1910.
- TOWANDA**—Area, 15 square miles; settled in 1770 by Rudolph Fox, a German Palatinate, from the Schoharie Valley; organized 1808 from Wysox and Wyalusing; population 828 in 1910.

- TROY**—Area, 42 square miles; settled in 1795 by Nathaniel Allen, a Revolutionary soldier from Long Island; organized 1815 from Burlington; population 1227 in 1910.
- TUSCARORA**—Area, 29 square miles; settled in 1775 by Joseph Wharton; organized 1829 from Wyalusing; population 956 in 1910.
- ULSTER**—Area, 16 square miles; the first permanent settlers were Capt. Benjamin Clark and Adrial Simons, Revolutionary soldiers, from Connecticut in 1785; organized 1797 from Tioga; population 952 in 1910.
- WARREN**—Area, 44 square miles; settled in 1797 by William Arnold, William Harding and Thomas Gibson from Rhode Island; organized 1813 from Rush and Orwell; population 871 in 1910.
- WELLS**—Area, 35 square miles; settled in 1792 by Rev. John Smith from Massachusetts; organized 1813 from Athens; population 738 in 1910.
- WEST BURLINGTON**—Area, 34 square miles; settlement same as Burlington from which organized in 1855; population 711 in 1910.
- WILMOT**—Area, 50 square miles; first improvement made in 1775 by Edward Hicks, a squatter, from Dutchess county, N. Y. and settled in 1786 by Thomas Keeney from Connecticut; organized 1849 from Asylum; population 1184 in 1910.
- WINDHAM**—Area, 35 square miles; settled in 1800 by Thomas Fox, a Revolutionary soldier from Connecticut and Daniel Doane from Massachusetts; organized 1813 from Orwell; population 754 in 1810.
- WYALUSING**—Area, 26 square miles; occupied by the Moravians from 1765 to 1772, the first settlers being James Wells and Capt. Robert Carr in 1774; organized 1790 from Stoke; population 1114 in 1910.
- WYSOX**—Area, 20 square miles; settled in 1776 by Isaac and Herman VanValkenburg, Sebastian and John Strope, Holland people from Catskill, N. Y.; organized 1795 from Tioga; population 1190 in 1910.

### Local Government.

The affairs of each township are conducted by the following officers chosen by the voters:

3 Supervisors who choose township secretary and treasurer; term, 4 years.

3 Auditors; term, 4 years.

2 Justices of the Peace; term, 6 years.

Constable; term, 4 years.

Collector of Taxes; term, 4 years.

Assessor (township) or District Assessor (each election district); term, 4 years.

5 School Directors; term, 6 years.

Judge and 2 Inspectors of Elections (townships or district); term, 4 years each.

### Boroughs.

TOWANDA—Taken from Towanda township; incorporated March 5, 1828; population 4281 in 1910.

ATHENS—Taken from Athens township; incorporated March 25, 1831; population 3796 in 1910.

TROY—Taken from Troy township; incorporated April 11, 1845; population 1288 in 1910.

SYLVANIA—Taken from Columbia township; incorporated May 5, 1853; population 217 in 1910.

BURLINGTON—Taken from Burlington township; incorporated February 14, 1854; population 142 in 1910.

MONROE—Taken from Monroe township; incorporated May 19, 1855; population 403 in 1910.

ROME—Taken from Rome township; incorporated February 3, 1858; population 222 in 1910.

LERAYSVILLE—Taken from Pike township; incorporated May 16, 1863; population 326 in 1910.

ALBA—Taken from Canton township; incorporated February 4, 1864; population 150 in 1910.

CANTON—Taken from Canton township; incorporated May 10, 1864; population 1637 in 1910.

SOUTH WAVERLY—Taken from Athens township; incorporated January 28, 1878; population 1084 in 1910.



**NEW ALBANY**—Taken from Albany township; incorporated December 6, 1879; population 418 in 1910.

**WYALUSING**—Taken from Wyalusing township; incorporated February 16, 1887.

**SAYRE**—Taken from Athens township; incorporated January 27, 1891; population 6426 in 1910.

### **Local Government.**

Borough government is similar to that of townships and is in the hands of the following officers chosen by the people :

*Burgess*; term, 4 years.

*Councilmen*; term, 4 years.

*2 Justices of the Peace*; term, 6 years.

*Collector of Taxes*; term, 4 years.

*Assessor* (borough), or *Ward Assessor* (each ward); term, 4 years.

*High Constable*; term, 4 years.

*Constable* (borough), or *Ward Constable* (each ward); term, 4 years.

*3 Auditors*; term, 4 years.

*5 School Directors*; term, 6 years.

*Judge and 2 Inspectors of Elections* (borough or ward); term, 4 years each.

### **Election Districts**

Bradford county is divided into 72 election districts as follows :

Alba borough	Ridgebery township
Albany township	Rome borough
Armenia township	Rome township
Asylum township	Sayre borough—1st Ward
Athens borough—1st Ward	Sayre borough—2nd Ward
Athens borough—2nd Ward	Sayre borough—3rd Ward
Athens borough—3rd Ward	Sayre borough—4th Ward
Athens borough—4th Ward	Sheshequin township
Athens township—1st District	Smithfield township
Athens township—2nd District	South Creek township
Athens township—3rd District	South Waverly borough
Athens township—4th District	Springfield township
Barclay township	Standing Stone township
Burlington borough	Sylvania borough
Burlington township	Terry township
Burlington, West, township	Towanda borough—1st Ward
Canton borough—1st Ward	Towanda borough—2nd Ward
Canton borough—2nd Ward	Towanda borough—3rd Ward

Canton township—1st District  
 Canton township—2nd District  
 Columbia township—1st District  
 Columbia township—2nd District  
 Franklin township  
 Granville township  
 Herrick township  
 LeRaysville borough  
 LeRoy township  
 Litchfield township  
 Monroe borough  
 Monroe township—1st District  
 Mouroe township—2nd District  
 New Albany borough  
 Orwell township  
 Overton township  
 Pike township—1st District  
 Pike township—2nd District

Towanda township  
 Towanda, North, township  
 Troy borough  
 Troy township—1st District  
 Troy township—2nd District  
 Tuscarora township—Eastern District  
 Tuscarora township—Western District  
 Ulster township—1st District  
 Ulster township—2nd District  
 Warren township  
 Wells township  
 Wilmot township  
 Windham township  
 Wyalusing borough  
 Wyalusing township—1st District  
 Wyalusing township—2nd District  
 Wysox township—1st District  
 Wysox township—2nd District

### *State and National Districts.*

Bradford county forms a REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT and elects, every second year, 2 Members to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming counties constitute the 23RD SENATORIAL DISTRICT and every four years elect one Member to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Senators and Members of the House of Representatives each receive \$1,500 for regular biennial sessions and mileage to and from their homes at the rate of 20 cents per mile; for a special session they receive \$500 and mileage.

Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties constitute the 15TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT and every second year elect one Member to the National House of Representatives.

Salary of Representatives in Congress is \$7,500 per annum and mileage of 20 cents per mile each way.

### *Political Parties.*

The different political parties that have existed and their strength in the county are shown in the following tables with the vote for President and Governor:

#### *Vote for President.*

1816—James Monroe, Democratic-Republican.....	395
Rufus King, Federalist.....	82

1820—James Monroe, Democratic-Republican .....	254
No opposition.	
1824—Andrew Jackson, Democratic-Republican .....	639
John Q. Adams, Democratic-Republican .....	31
William H. Crawford, Democratic-Republican .....	16
1828—Andrew Jackson, Democratic-Republican .....	1552
John Q. Adams, National-Republican .....	910
1832—Andrew Jackson, Democrat .....	1598
Henry Clay, National-Republican .....	1221
1836—William Henry Harrison, Whig .....	1521
Martin VanBuren, Democrat .....	1463
1840—Martin VanBuren, Democrat .....	2844
William Henry Harrison, Whig .....	2631
James G. Birney, Liberty, or Abolition .....	26
1844—James K. Polk, Democrat .....	3496
Henry Clay, Whig .....	3164
James G. Birney, Liberty, or Abolition .....	63
1848—Zachary Taylor, Whig .....	3272
Lewis Cass, Democrat .....	1889
Martin VanBuren, Free Soil .....	1780
Gerritt Smith, Liberty-League .....	1
1852—Franklin Pierce, Democrat .....	3930
Winfield Scott, Whig .....	3526
John P. Hale, Abolition .....	281
1856—John C. Fremont, Republican .....	6969
James Buchanan, Democrat .....	2315
Millard Fillmore, American .....	71
Gerritt Smith, Abolition .....	7
1860—Abraham Lincoln, Republican .....	7091
Douglas and Breckenridge (electors), Democratic .....	2197
John Bell, Constitutional-Union .....	22
1864—Abraham Lincoln, Republican .....	7530
George B. McClellan, Democrat .....	3195

1868—Ulysses S. Grant, Republican	7768
Horatio Seymour, Democrat	3538
1872—Ulysses S. Grant, Republican	7452
Horace Greeley, Democrat and Liberal	3563
James Black, Prohibition	16
1876—Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican	8008
Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat	4989
Green Clay Smith, Prohibition	40
Peter Cooper, Greenback	59
James B. Walker, American (Anti-Secret Society)	22
1880—James A. Garfield, Republican	8152
Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat	4950
James B. Weaver, Greenback	496
Neal Dow, Prohibition	67
John W. Phelps, American (Anti-Secret Society)	17
1884—James G. Blaine, Republican	8405
Grover Cleveland, Democrat	4216
John P. St. John, Prohibition	521
Benjamin F. Butler, Greenback	304
1888—Benjamin Harrison, Republican	8762
Grover Cleveland, Democrat	4553
Clinton B. Fisk, Prohibition	536
Alson J. Streeter, Union Labor	58
1892—Benjamin Harrison, Republican	8132
Grover Cleveland, Democrat	4080
John Bidwell, Prohibition	527
James B. Weaver, People's Party	140
Simon Wing, Social Labor	9
1896—William McKinley, Republican	9216
William J. Bryan, Democrat and Fusion	4211
Joshua Levering, Prohibition	380
John M. Palmer, National-Democrat	58
Charles H. Matchett, Social Labor	3

1900—William McKinley, Republican .....	8625
William J. Bryan, Democrat and Fusion .....	4211
John G. Wooley, Prohibition .....	610
Joseph F. Maloney, Social Labor .....	3
Eugene V. Debs, Social Democrat .....	10
Wharton Barker, People's .....	8
1904—Theodore Roosevelt, Republican .....	8303
Alton B. Parker, Democrat .....	2862
Silas C. Swallow, Prohibition .....	741
Charles H. Corregan, Social Labor .....	8
Eugene V. Debs, Socialist .....	79
1908—William H. Taft, Republican .....	7997
William J. Bryan, Democrat .....	3758
Eugene W. Chafin, Prohibition .....	651
Eugene V. Debs, Socialist .....	190
August Gilhaus, Social Labor .....	4
Thomas L. Higsen, Independence .....	8
1912—William H. Taft, Republican .....	2039
Woodrow Wilson, Democrat .....	2964
Theodore Roosevelt, Prog., Wash., B. M. ....	5370
Eugene W. Chafin, Prohibition .....	343
Eugene V. Debs, Socialist .....	238
1916—Charles E. Hughes, Republican .....	6172
Woodrow Wilson, Democrat .....	3648
J. Frank Hanly, Prohibition .....	707
Allan J. Benson, Socialist .....	199
Arthur E. Reimer, Social Labor .....	3

### ***Vote For Governor.***

1814—Simon Snyder, Democrat .....	331
Isaac Wayne, Federal .....	277
1817—William Findlay, Democrat .....	929
Joseph Heister, Federal .....	333
1820—William Findlay, Democrat .....	915
Joseph Heister, Federal and Ind. Dem. ....	788

1823—J. Andrew Shulze, Democrat .....	977
Andrew Gregg, Federal .....	804
1826—J. Andrew Shulze, Democrat .....	1753
John Sergeant, Federal .....	15
Scattering .....	80
1829—George Wolfe, Democrat .....	1219
Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason .....	333
1832—George Wolfe, Democrat .....	1685
Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason .....	920
1835—George Wolfe, Independent Democrat .....	1504
Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason .....	1239
Henry A. Muhlenburg, Democrat .....	406
1838—David R. Porter, Democrat .....	2420
Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason .....	2219
1841—David R. Porter, Democrat .....	2705
John Banks, Whig .....	2143
F. J. Lamoyne, Abolition .....	27
1844—Francis R. Shunk, Democrat .....	3525
Joseph Markle, Whig .....	2967
F. J. Lamoyne, Abolition .....	42
1847—Francis R. Shunk, Democrat .....	3058
James Irvin, Whig .....	2520
F. J. Lamoyne, Abolition .....	36
1848—Morris Longstreth, Democrat .....	3748
Wm. F. Johnston, Whig .....	3241
1851—William Bigler, Democrat .....	3688
Wm. F. Johnston, Whig .....	3650
1854—James Pollock, Whig and American .....	4811
William Bigler, Democrat .....	2369
1857—David Wilmot, Republican .....	5642
Wm. F. Packer, Democrat .....	2082
Isaac Hazelhurst, American .....	6

1860—Andrew G. Curtin, Republican .....	6664
Henry D. Foster, Democrat .....	2328
1863—Andrew G. Curtin, Republican .....	6722
Geo. W. Woodward, Democrat .....	2954
1866—John W. Geary, Republican .....	7134
Heister Clymer, Democrat .....	3091
1869—John W. Geary, Republican .....	6653
Asa Packer, Democrat .....	3686
1872—John F. Hartranft, Republican .....	7443
Chas. R. Buckalew, Democrat .....	4434
Simeon B. Chase, Temperance .....	4
1875—John F. Hartranft, Republican .....	6526
Cyrus L. Pershing, Democrat .....	4265
Robert Audley Brown, Temperance .....	466
1878—Henry M. Hoyt, Republican .....	6010
Andrew A. Dill, Democrat .....	3132
Samuel R. Mason, National-Greenback .....	1844
Franklin H. Lane, Prohibition .....	105
1882—James A. Beaver, Republican .....	5199
Robert E. Pattison, Democrat .....	4217
John Stewart, Independent-Republican .....	1262
Thos. A. Armstrong, Greenback .....	351
A. C. Petitt, Temperance .....	143
1886—James A. Beaver, Republican .....	7000
Chauncey F. Black, Democrat .....	3860
Chas. S. Wolfe, Temperance .....	643
Robt. J. Houston, Greenback .....	43
1890—Geo. W. Delamater, Republican .....	7426
Robert E. Pattison, Democrat .....	5744
John D. Gill, Prohibition .....	299
Theodore R. Rynder, Labor .....	13

1894—Daniel H. Hastings, Republican .....	6598
Wm. M. Singerly, Democrat .....	1904
Chas. L. Hawley, Prohibition .....	556
Jerome T. Ailman, People's .....	350
Thos. H. Grundy, Social-Labor .....	3
1898—Wm. A. Stone, Republican .....	5124
Geo. A. Jenks, Democrat .....	2716
Silas C. Swallow, Prohibition-Fusion .....	1784
J. Mahlon Barnes, Social-Labor .....	9
1902—Samuel W. Pennypacker, Republican .....	4875
Robert E. Pattison, Democrat .....	3644
Silas C. Swallow, Prohibition .....	383
William Adams, Social-Labor .....	10
J. W. Slayton, Socialist .....	8
1906—Lewis Emery, Jr, Democrat and Lincoln .....	5559
Edwin S. Stuart, Republican .....	4371
Homer L. Castle, Prohibition .....	431
James A. Maurer, Socialist .....	115
John Desmond, Social-Labor .....	12
1910—Wm. H. Berry, Keystone .....	4693
John K. Tener, Republican .....	3227
Webster. Grim, Democrat .....	536
Madison F. Larkin, Prohibition .....	270
John W. Slayton, Socialist .....	124
George Anton, Independent .....	3
1914—Vance C. McCormick, Democrat and Washington .....	5068
Martin G. Brumbaugh, Republican .....	3719
Matthew H. Stevenson, Prohibition .....	365
Wm. Draper Lewis, Roosevelt-Republican .....	191
Joseph B. Allen, Socialist .....	112
Chas. N. Brumm, Bull Moose .....	45



# Historical and Geographical Review

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1. What is the oldest thing in Bradford county?  
The rocks composing the earth's crust which was hundreds of thousands of years in forming.
2. What was the greatest animal that ever existed here?  
The Mastodon, thousands of years ago.
3. What is our oldest living thing?  
The few remaining giant oaks of the primeval forest.
4. Who were the earliest pre-historic people to have inhabited this section of country?  
The Mound Builders.
5. What people did White Man find here?  
American Indians.
6. Who was the first White Man to visit Bradford county?  
Stephen Brule', a Frenchman, employed as an explorer and Indian interpreter by Samuel Champlain in 1615.
7. What noted Indian tribe did Brule' find here?  
The Carantouannais, who with 800 warriors, occupied the palisaded town of Carantouan at what is known as Spanish Hill on the upper edge of the county.
8. Who was the first White Man to pass down the Susquehanna?  
Brule' remained among the Carantouannais during the winter of 1615-'16 and explored the surrounding country. The next year (1616) he went down the Susquehanna to the sea, being the first White Man ever to perform this journey.
9. To what extent had Bradford county been occupied by the Indians, either by settlements or hunting grounds?  
Every township in the county.

10. How long did the Indian and his progenitors live here?  
It is not known, centuries have elapsed, possibly thousands of years, since this country was first peopled. Race had succeeded race, and villages gone to decay and ruin, hundreds of years before the advent of White Man.
11. Where within Bradford county was fought the most sanguinary battle between the Indians themselves?  
The Te-hot-ach-sees, one of the confederated tribes of the Susquehannocks (Andastees), occupied the fortified village of Go-hon-to-to on the north bank of Wyalusing Creek near its junction with the Susquehanna river. They were attacked by the Five Nations (Iroquois), who had the advantage of fire arms, and in a desperate battle the Susquehannocks were defeated and nearly exterminated.
12. What was known as the Great Indian Path?  
The Great Warrior Path began at Tioga, crossing the Chemung at the rifts, near its junction with the North Branch; thence down the Susquehanna, passing to the east side of the river at fording place near Sheshequin; thence to Shamokin (Sunbury), where it was joined with the West Branch path and to the nations to the north and west. Over this path great Indian war parties moved to and fro in their own bloody struggles, continued three-quarters of a century in the Susquehanna valley. Later, captives taken at the frontier settlements were marched over this route to Tioga Point and Canada.
13. What was the most important Indian town in Bradford county?  
Diahoga (Athens) which was the southern door, or gateway, of the Long House of the Iroquois (Six Nations—Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas and Tuscaroras).
14. Where did the Indians have fortified towns in Bradford county?  
At Spanish Hill, North Towanda and Wyalusing. [We are of the opinion from all indications that there was another below Towanda on the west side of the river].
15. What refugees seeking homes in Pennsylvania passed through Bradford county 200 years ago?  
German Palatinates from the Schoharie Valley in 1723. At the headwaters of the Susquehanna, the women and children were placed upon rafts while the men drove the cattle and horses

along the shore. In this manner the journey was made down the river to below Harrisburg whence the company proceeded to the Tulpehocken Valley in Berks county.

16. Who was the GREAT MEDIATOR between the Whites and Indians in this territory?  
Conrad Weiser, a German Palatinate, who for nearly fifty years was almost constantly among the Indians on various missions. His earliest visit to Bradford county was in 1725.
17. Who were the first men of science to visit Bradford county?  
John Bartram, a celebrated English traveler and botanist, and Lewis Evans, geographer for the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, who in company with Conrad Weiser made the trip on horseback from Philadelphia in 1743.
18. Where and by whom was the first religious sermon preached in Bradford county?  
At Wyalusing by Charles Frederick Post, a Moravian Missionary, who on the evening of May 20, 1760 preached to the Indians in their own language.
19. What Indian chief and his clan became Christians?  
Papunhank and his people who were settled at Wyalusing. Papunhank was baptized by Zeisberger, June 20, 1763, being the first time this holy ordinance was ever administered in the county.
20. Where did the Moravians establish missions within Bradford county?  
At Wyalusing, 1765 and Ulster, 1766; churches, each containing a bell, were erected at both places.
21. Which mission became a thriving agriculture center?  
*Friedenshutzen* at Wyalusing, where farming in the county was inaugurated on a systematic and extensive plan.
22. How long did the missions at Wyalusing and Ulster continue?  
Seven years, or until 1772, when the Christian Indians and missionaries removed to the Tuscaroras Valley in Ohio.
23. Who were the first traders with the Indians in this section?  
In 1765 the first trading post in Bradford county was established at Ulster by John Anderson and the Ogdens, who bought peltry of the Indians, or exchanged for rifles, ammunition, trinkets and rum.

24. When and where was the first Christian marriage, celebrated within Bradford county?  
December 23, 1766 at the Moravian church in Wyalusing, the couple being converts, named Thomas and Rachel.
25. What is the oldest historic landmark in Bradford county?  
The great "standing-stone" on the Asylum side of the river, known to the Indians for centuries.
26. By whom was the first permanent settlement made in Bradford county?  
Rudolph Fox, a German Palatinate from the Schoharie Valley, who in May, 1770, pitched his cabin near the mouth of Towanda Creek. His daughter, Elizabeth, born September 1, 1770, was the first white child to see the light in the county.
27. Before the day of roads how did the first settlers find their way into the county?  
By the streams in boats and following the Indian trails.
28. How many families were living in Bradford county at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war?  
About 60 families had found their way into the county and were residing along the river in the great wilderness from Towanda to Quick's Bend. Most of these settlers had established homes under Connecticut title, some under Pennsylvania title, a few had purchased from the Indians while others were here merely as "squatters."
29. What noted Indian Queen lived in Bradford county? Where was her village and what may be related of her?  
Queen Esther, who had a village a little above Milan on the west side of the river. She was present at the battle of Wyoming in July, 1778 and led the Indians into the fort after it was surrendered. Prisoners, captured in the battle, were taken to the "Bloody Rock." where 14 of them are said to have received their death blow from a tomahawk in her hands.
30. Were any white people ever killed by Indians in Bradford county?  
None of the settlers were killed by the Indians, but lives were lost during the Hartley and Sullivan expeditions and in the engagement with the Franklin rescuing party.

31. Where in Bradford county did the Indians, British soldiers and Tories rendezvous before their advance upon Wyoming in 1778?  
At Tioga Point, now Athens.
32. What two noted military expeditions were made into Bradford county during the Revolutionary war?  
The Hartley expedition, 1778, and the Sullivan expedition, 1779.
33. Where were battles fought between the Whites and Indians in Bradford county?  
In the Hartley expedition, 1778, in Canton township and at Indian Hill in Tuscarora township; in 1782 on Lime Hill, Wyalusing township between the Indians and the Franklin rescuing party.
34. When during the Revolution was one-third of the whole American army encamped in Bradford county?  
At Tioga Point, 1779, being the combined forces of Generals Sullivan and Clinton, amounting to nearly 5,000 men.
35. During what war and for what purpose was a fort erected in Bradford county?  
"Fort Sullivan" at Tioga Point in the Revolutionary war, as a base of supplies, defense of the boats, protection of the women children, invalid soldiers and unnecessary baggage which had been left behind.
36. When and for what purpose was a herd of 800 cattle driven through the wilderness of Bradford county?  
In 1779 to supply Sullivan's army with meat.
37. When did a flotilla of more than 200 boats pass up and down the Susquehanna?  
1779 in the Sullivan campaign against the Indians, conveying the provisions, heavy artillery and other military stores.
38. Did all of General Sullivan's army, 1779, come up on the east side of the river?  
One company of 60 men under Captain Gifford came up on the west side of the river to prevent any surprise or interruption from that direction.

39. Where and by whom were the first English sermons preached in Bradford county?

The first English sermons preached in Bradford county were by Rev. Wm. Rogers, a Baptist chaplain, in Sullivan's army at Tioga Point in 1779. Seven soldiers had been killed in the engagement at "Hogback Hill." Their bodies were brought back to camp and buried with military honors after a discourse by Parson Rogers. While waiting at Tioga Point Parson Rogers also delivered a discourse in Masonic form on the death of Captain Davis and Lieutenant Jones, Freemasons, who had been killed near Wilkes-Barre.

40. Where and when did a victorious army celebrate by a great dance in Bradford county?

1779, upon the return of Sullivan's army to Fort Sullivan (Tioga Point) after the successful raid into the Indian's country.

41. Who, known as the "Indian Fighter" and buried in Bradford county, had a most thrilling experience at Wyoming?

Joseph Elliott who settled at Merryall. He was captured at the battle of Wyoming and taken to the "Bloody Rock" to be executed, where he saw one after another of his friends despatched by a tomahawk in the hands of Queen Esther. He and Lebeus Hammond by a concerted effort broke away from the savages and escaped, Elliott by gaining and swimming the river and Hammond in the mountains.

42. What Bradford county settlers were carried away by the Indians during the Revolution?

Rudolph Fox of Towanda, the Stropes and VanValkenburgs of Wysox, Lemuel Fitch and Richard Fitzgerald of Standing Stone, Nathan Kingsley and Amos York of Wyalusing.

43. What thrilling act was performed in Wysox by Moses VanCampen, the "Indian Slayer"?

VanCampen who was in captivity on the night of April 3, 1780, severed the cords binding him, fell upon his ten Indian captors and with the aid of his comrade, Peter Pence, slew nine of the savages and wounded the tenth who escaped.

44. What movement put an end to Indian occupancy in Bradford county?

Colonel Hartley's expedition, 1778, in which he destroyed Queen Esther's town and the other Indian villages which could never be re-established.

45. Where were the timbers of a church converted into a raft, to rescue the families of the settlers from the attacks of the Tories and Indians?

In the month of March, 1778, Colonel Dorrance came up from Wilkes-Barre with a party of 150 men for the purpose of moving down the Whig families remaining in the neighborhood of Wyalusing. Constructing a raft from the timbers of the Moravian church and some of the other buildings, they removed the remaining effects of the York and Kingsley families and taking four families on board, returned to Wyoming.

46. What Bradford county family is associated with the story of Frances Slocum?

The Kingley family. After Nathan Kingsley of Wyalusing had been captured by the Indians, his family found a temporary home with Jonathan Slocum, a Quaker of Wilkes-Barre. Here on November 2, 1778, a band of Delaware Indians suddenly appeared. Nathan Kingsley, Jr., who was grinding a knife was shot down by the savages and his scalp taken with the knife he had been sharpening. A younger brother and little Frances Slocum were carried into captivity.

47. What and where were the "Great Indian Meadows"?

Miciscum, or the Great Indian Meadows was the flat land on the west bank of the Susquehanna river at Homet's Ferry. When first known to white man these flats were covered with an immense growth of blue grass, the only timber being large walnut trees. The Moravians and early settlers harvested the grass at Miciscum for their stock in winter.

48. What fruit, if any, did the first settlers find in coming into Bradford county?

Wild plums, crab apples, grapes and the different wild berries.

49. What and where was the first fruit cultivated in the county?

The first orchards, those of the apple and peach, in the county, were set out by the Moravians at Wyalusing.

50. What was the most important Indian treaty held within Bradford county and what noted personages were associated with it? The treaty of 1790 at Tioga Point. The nations present, either collectively or by representation, were the Senecas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Chippewas and Stockbridge Indians. The chiefs who took the most active part in the council were Red Jacket, Farmer's Brother, Little Billy, Captain Hendrick, Aup-amut, Fish Carrier, Good Peter and Big Tree. The United States government was represented by Col. Timothy Pickering as Commissioner. Thomas Morris, son of Robert Morris of Philadelphia, was present on the occasion and adopted into the Seneca nation as a sachem.
51. When was Bradford county without inhabitants? Owing to the various hostile movements from 1778 to 1783 there was left neither Whig, Tory nor Indian within the bounds of Bradford county.
52. Who were the contending parties to land titles in the early history of Bradford county? The Susquehanna Company and the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, better known as Connecticut and Pennsylvania men, or "Yankees" and "Pennamites."
53. Why was there contention between "Yankees" and "Pennamites"? Their controversies related to two distinct questions—*the right of jurisdiction* and *the right of soil*; both the charters of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, which were derived from the Crown of England, covered the territory in dispute as did also the Indian land purchases made by the contestants.
54. What were the Indian purchases covering Bradford county? All that part of Bradford county west from a line 10 miles east of the Susquehanna river was contained in the Susquehanna Company's Indian purchase at Albany in 1754; the balance of the county's territory was within the Delaware Company's Indian purchase also of 1754. The purchase made of the Indians at Fort Stanwix in 1768 by the Proprietary government of Pennsylvania included all that part of Bradford county east of the Susquehanna river and south of Towanda Creek. All that



part of Bradford county north of Towanda Creek and west of the Susquehanna river was included in the purchase made of the Indians by the Proprietary government of Pennsylvania at Fort Stanwix in 1784.

55. What was the Yankee and Pennamite war?  
 With the attempt of both the Connecticut and Pennsylvania men to occupy the disputed territory began a long and bitter conflict, known as the Yankee and Pennamite War. Sometimes attended by bloodshed, sometimes reprisals only, but always a bitter vindictive feud. The jails of the adjoining counties of Northampton and Northumberland were often filled with Wyoming prisoners, sent there by the authorities of Pennsylvania for trespassing on the disputed lands.
56. Were any lives lost in Bradford county during the Yankee and Pennamite contentions?  
 Blood was spilled on several occasions and at least one life lost, Col. Arthur Erwin of Easton, being shot dead while sitting in the house of Daniel McDuffee at Athens in June, 1791.
57. How much of Bradford county was in the disputed territory?  
 By the close of the year 1796 nearly every foot of land in Bradford county was held by both Susquehanna Company rights and Pennsylvania warrants.
58. When was Bradford county under the jurisdiction of two States?  
 The jurisdiction of both Connecticut and Pennsylvania until 1783.
59. What was the Trenton Decree?  
 After fourteen years of bitter strife, Congress finally, at the instance of Pennsylvania with the concurrence of the state of Connecticut, intervened the federal authority to adjust the Susquehanna troubles. This body adopted a resolution, naming Commissioners, who met at Trenton, N. J. in November, 1782. The Commissioners, after a session of 41 days, during which the agents and attorneys on both sides discussed at length the subject of the troubles, decided on the 30th of December, 1782, *that the State of Connecticut had no right to the land in controversy and that the jurisdiction and pre-emption of all lands of right belonged to Pennsylvania.* This decision became historic as the **TRENTON DECREE.**

60. Was the Trenton Decree effectual?  
Partly; the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania was accepted, but the confusion and strife over land titles became more bitter and disastrous than before.
61. How were the land troubles finally settled?  
By the Compromise Law, passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1799.
62. Who was the Great Champion of Connecticut rights in this section?  
Col. John Franklin who spent his last days at Athens.
63. Who were the most zealous and enterprising in settling Bradford county?  
The New Englanders who came in large numbers under Connecticut title, carved out homes, established churches and schools, erected mills and factories and started other public utilities.
64. How long was organized opposition by the Yankees continued against Pennsylvania titles in Bradford county?  
Until about the year 1804, when want of support, the increasing number who were securing Pennsylvania titles, defection in their own ranks and the growing power of the State, finally induced the most ultra either to submit to the laws regulating titles, or leave the State. Many chose the latter and emigrated into the State of New York, or the Western Reserve, so that peace and quiet were, after so many years of conflict and suffering, finally secured.
65. What distinguished general of the Revolution was connected with the project of forming a new state out of territory in which Bradford county was embraced?  
Gen. Ethan Allen of Ticonderoga fame.
66. What Revolutionary soldiers, who had Connecticut towns in Bradford county named for them, are buried here?  
The Susquehanna Company's towns of Franklin, Fullersville and Murraysfield were named for Col. John Franklin, Capt. Stephen Fuller and Rev. Noah Murray, who are entombed within the county.

67. Why did the pioneers, in making their first settlements, like the Indians, locate along or at the forks of the principal streams?

Both as a matter of necessity and convenience; the streams were the only public highways and means of transportation from one section of country to another; also to better protect themselves against the Indians and have an avenue of escape.

68. Without watches or clocks how did the pioneers determine the time of day?

By "sun-marks" or "noon-marks" upon the door of the cabin, or the location of the sun in the heavens.

69. For want of doctors, what did the early settlers do in times of sickness?

They were their own doctors. Every mother learned the use of herbs and applied them as the symptoms of the disease required.

70. Where were the noted Beaver Dam and Meadows of early times in Bradford county?

They were at the headwaters of Towanda Creek in Canton township, near Grover.

71. How was the Susquehanna river a food source of great value to the pioneers?

One of the main dependencies of the early settlers was the innumerable quantities of shad, which in their season were found in the Susquehanna. As soon as the ice went out of the river the shad started on their journey to the fresh water creeks, for the purpose of spawning, returning to the sea late in the season. They came in very large schools and from time immemorial the natives of the forest had been in the habit of taking them in large quantities with their brush-nets. In taking these fish the settlers would select a cove on the point of an island, free from rocks and large stones, as the drawing place for their seine. Sometimes 500 shad were taken at a haul. Large quantities of these fish were salted down for future use.

72. What was the big game of pioneer times?

The elk, deer, wolf, panther and bear.

73. What were known as the "Big Hunts" and when did they occur? To rid the country of destructive wild beasts, wolves panthers, and bears, the farmers in a large territory fixed upon a time for a general "round up," when all with guns took their places in the circle, extending several miles, and moved gradually toward a common center. Thus when the animals were brought within a small space, they could not escape and were killed by the scores. There were two of these general or Big Hunts—1805 and 1818.
74. Were any persons ever killed by wild beasts in Bradford county? So far as known no person lost his life by wild animals.
75. What is the oldest town in the county? Athens; a survey and plan of the town was made by surveyors of the Susquehanna Company in 1786—the one after which the village was built.
76. Why did the French come to Bradford county? During the French Revolution ("Reign of Terror") many citizens of France in fear of their lives fled for safety to other parts of Europe and America. A number of these refugees formed a colony and established a settlement at Asylum in 1794.
77. Did the French refugees have more than one settlement in Bradford county? In addition to the settlement at Asylum, the French started another village in West Terry and begun improvements at Laddsburg.
78. What world famous Frenchman visited the refugee settlement at Asylum? Talleyrand, the famous French diplomatist, spent some time at Asylum in 1795.
79. What man afterwards King spent a week at Asylum? Louis Philippe, afterwards King of France, spent a week at Asylum in 1796.
80. What Frenchman, who came over with Lafayette and fought for Independence, was prominent in the Asylum colony? Charles Felix Bue Boulogne, who was drowned in 1796 while trying to ford the Loyalsock creek at Hillsgrove.

81. Where were services of the Catholic faith first held in the county?  
In the little log chapel at the French settlement in Asylum.
82. How long did the refugees remain at Asylum?  
About 8 years, when upon invitation and promise of restoration of their estates, with hearts filled with joy, they hastened back to France.
83. What streams in Bradford county have Indian names? What Villages? What Townships?  
Rivers—Chemung and Susquehanna; creeks—Tom-Jack, Tuscarora, Towanda, Wappasening, Wyalusing and Wysox; villages—Towanda, Wilawana, Watona, Wyalusing and Wysox; townships—Sheshequin, Towanda, Tuscarora, Wyalusing and Wysox.
84. What Indian, who was a friend to the first white settlers, tarried some years with his family among them?  
Tom-Jack living at Burlington. He removed to the Allegheny river where he died in 1809. He was the father of *White Fawn*, noted as a teacher and missionary among the Indians.
85. What Bradford county pioneer was carried away by the Indians and died in captivity?  
Lemuel Fitch, who had settled in Standing Stone, was carried away by the Indians in January, 1778, and died in captivity.
86. How did the murder of an Indian at Tioga Point nearly involve the settlers in a war?  
About the year 1788, a man by the name of Collins living at Tioga Point, while under the influence of liquor, struck his Indian servant with an axe and killed him. "The Indian's body was secreted in the cellar, and the few white people were in terror through fear of savage revenge. The Indians collected in great numbers. Colonel Franklin, General Spalding and Judge Gore were sent for. They concluded it was best to send messengers to a chief at Newtown (Elmira) and lay the whole subject before him. The chief called a council of war, and many Indians, squaws and papooses—dressed in gay colors, with goose and raven feathers, their faces painted on one side, denoting they were for peace or war, according to circumstances—

came with him to Tioga Point. They demanded the body of Collins—to torture and burn him—as their only terms of reconciliation. But he had made his escape. The white people proposed to give up all his property to them, and it was not until much more was pledged to them that they would come to any terms. Money and goods to a large amount were brought forward and the white inhabitants saved from the threatening storm of savage barbarity.”

87. How is our history associated with almost every important event of the Revolutionary war?

Nearly 300 patriots of the Revolution are buried in Bradford county. The history of these men is associated with almost every important event from the battle of Lexington to the surrender at Yorktown.

88. What Revolutionary soldier buried in Bradford county had the distinction of being a member of the celebrated “Boston Tea Party”? (2) Fought at Bunker Hill and died a centenarian? (3) Was assigned the responsible duty of personal guard over Major Andre after his capture in conveying him to American headquarters? (4) Was one of Washington’s bodyguard during the winter at Valley Forge? (5) Was fife major under the immediate command of General Washington? (6) Was with Gen. Ethan Allen in the surprise of the British at Ft Ticonderoga? (7) Served in the American army at 13 years? (8) Both father and son who fought for Liberty?

William Salisbury of Springfield; (2) Sartile Holden of Asylum; (3) Samuel Wood of Smithfield; (4) Silas Wolcott of Litchfield; (5) Jared Phelps of Smithfield; (6) Ezekiel Leonard of Springfield; (7) John Putnam of Granville; (8) James Campbell and son David of Burlington, Noadiah Cranmer and son John of Monroe, Simon Spalding and son John of Sheshequin, Henry Elliott and sons Jabez and Joseph of Wyalusing.

89. What two women distinguished as heroines of the Revolution are buried in Bradford county?

Elizabeth Hagar, wife of John Pratt, and Mara Sergeant, wife of Joseph Grace. The former died in Granville in 1843, aged 88 years, and the latter in Springfield in 1844, aged 82 years.

90. What persons who had settled in Bradford county were killed during the struggle for Independence?  
James Wells, Robert Carr, Miner Robbins and William Dunn of Wyalusing and Peter Shoefelt and Samuel Cole, Jr. of Asylum.
91. Were all Bradford county settlers loyal to the American cause for Independence?  
They were not, a number were Tories and faithful to Great Britain.
92. In what townships of Bradford county were Revolutionary soldiers the first settlers?  
In Albany, Athens, Canton, Columbia, Franklin, Litchfield, North Towanda, Rome, Sheshequin, Springfield, Terry, Towanda, Troy, Ulster, Windham and Wyalusing.
93. What townships are named for patriots of the Revolution?  
Franklin for Col. John Franklin, Monroe for President James Monroe, Terry for Jonathan Terry, Warren for Gen. Joseph Warren.
94. How many townships contain the remains of soldiers who fought for Independence?  
31, all but six—Armenia, Barclay, Herrick, North Towanda, Overton and South Creek.
95. How is the name of a noted signer of the Declaration of Independence associated with the history of Bradford county? The name of a celebrated financier of the Revolution.  
Both Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Robert Morris, the celebrated financier of the Revolution, were at one time the owners of large tracts of land in Bradford county.
96. What girl was the heroine of pioneer times in Bradford county?  
Elizabeth Fox, afterwards the wife of Wm. Means of Towanda.
97. In what township was the first settlement formed by three hardy sons of Rhode Island, who came all the way on foot, carrying a leather saddle-bag, gun and axe upon their shoulders?  
Warren in 1797. These pioneers were Wm. Arnold, Wm. Harding and Thomas Gibson.

98. In what settlement did the wives of the pioneers hold a prayer-meeting the first night after arriving at their new home in the wilderness?

In 1791, the first evening after the Burlington pioneers had reached their homes in the wilderness, a prayer-meeting was held by Mrs. James McKean and Mrs. Wm. Dobbins.

99. What township became settled by a father and his sons, moving 14 miles into the wilderness?

Overton township was settled in 1810 by Daniel Heverly, a Pennsylvania German, and his five sons who moved into the wilderness fourteen miles from their neighbors in Monroe.

100. In what township was the first settlement made by a preacher and his family?

Wells in 1792 by Rev. John Smith, a man of learning and first minister in Western Bradford.

101. Where in Bradford county was a settlement formed by Holland people? the Germans? the French? the Welsh? the Scotch? the Irish? the Scotch-Irish?

The first settlers in Wysox, the Stropes and VanValkenburgs, were Holland people; the first settler in both Towanda and Asylum was a German as was also the first permanent settler, Jacob Snell of Athens, while Overton was distinctively a German settlement for many years; the French refugees formed a settlement at Asylum; the Welsh in Pike and the Scotch on Moore's Hill in Ulster township; the most prominent Irish settlements were in Overton and Ridgebery and the Scotch-Irish most numerous in Herrick.

102. What Bradford county people have a strain of Indian blood?

The Vanderpools, Johnsons, Heemans and Wheelers.

103. Without mills how did the pioneers prepare their corn for food?

They resorted to the Indian's invention—the stone mortar and pestle, or the Yankee's device of the hollowed stump with spring-pole and pounder in crushing corn to the texture of meal.



104. When and where was the first grist-mill put in operation in Bradford county?

The first grist-mill was put up on Cayuta creek in Athens township by Prince Bryant in 1786-'87. It was long afterwards known as Shepard's mill. The next nearest mill was at Wilkes-Barre. The second grist-mill, a small affair, was the Hinman mill, erected in 1792 on Little Wysox Creek.

105. Where and by whom was the first store opened in the county? By Matthias Hollenback at Tioga Point (Athens) in 1783.

106. What was used as a substitute for money by the pioneers?

A century ago, trade was carried on almost exclusively by barter. The farmer exchanged his corn, wheat, rye, maple sugar, pork, skins, shingles, butter or whatever other surplus articles he had for merchandise. The laborer took his pay in grain, meat or merchandise. At an earlier date skins had a fixed value and were used for money in some localities.

107. Before the day of canals and railroads how were goods brought to the county by merchants? What was the principal market? Goods were first brought in boats up the Susquehanna river, later hauled in wagons across the country from Philadelphia—the principal market.

108. Why did many of the early settlers prefer hill lands to those along the river?

Generally the large timber was back from the river. There was a popular notion that the size of the tree was indicative of the quality of the soil where it grew. Accordingly many settlers chose hill lands with the supposed richer soil.

109. Who encountered the most hardships, the settlers along the river or those back on the hills? Why?

Those on the hills. They were remote from mills, stores and doctors, surrounded by ferocious wild beasts and had to clear away the great timbers before they could grow crops.

110. How many people were living in Bradford county in 1790? How many were negro slaves? Whose the largest family?

There were 200 families or a population of 1,100, five of whom were negro slaves. The largest family was that of Rudolph Fox, the first settler, consisting of 13 members.

111. When was the active period of settlement of the county?  
From 1784 to 1820 the county filled up rapidly with settlers.
112. How long after the first settlement before Bradford became a separate county?  
42 years.
113. In what counties under Pennsylvania jurisdiction has Bradford county been embraced? What county under Connecticut jurisdiction?  
Bucks from 1682 to 1752; Northampton from 1752 to 1772; Northumberland from 1772 to 1786; Luzerne from 1786 to 1804; Luzerne and Lycoming from 1804 to 1812. As part of the town of Westmoreland, attached to Litchfield county, Conn. from 1774 to 1783.
114. Were inhabitants of Bradford county ever subjects of the King of England?  
Yes, until 1776.
115. When did Proprietary government end in Pennsylvania? How were the proprietaries satisfied?  
In 1776 by revolt of leading citizens and the adoption of the first state constitution. The Pennsylvania Assembly in 1779 passed resolutions annulling the Royal Charter and granting the Penns, as a compensation for the rights of which they were deprived, £130,000 sterling, or about half a million dollars.
116. When was an election contest in Northumberland county decided by citizens from this section who went 100 miles to vote?  
In the fall election of 1783, Capt. Simon Spalding of Sheshequin and 23 others repaired to Northumberland, some of them traveling 100 miles and none of them less than 60, to reach the nearest place for balloting. So nearly were the parties divided that these 24 votes decided the election of a member of the Supreme Executive Council, two Representatives to the Assembly and Sheriff.
117. When was a county line changed for the sole purpose of keeping a resident of Athens township out of the Legislature?  
In 1804 an Act was passed by the Legislature setting off that

part of Luzerne county which contained the residence of Col. John Franklin to Lycoming. In 1805, however, Franklin was elected by the people of Lycoming, and to the chagrin and mortification of his enemies, he appeared again at Lancaster (then state capital) and took his seat.

118. What two townships originally embraced all of Bradford county?  
Wyalusing and Tioga from 1790 to 1795.
119. What townships were formed before the organization of Bradford county?  
Wyalusing, Wysox, Athens, Ulster, Burlington, Orwell, Canton, Towanda and Smithfield.
120. How many townships had settlers before the formation of Bradford county?  
All but Barclay.
121. When and by whom were the first schools taught within Bradford county? In what language? What text-books used?  
"The first schools in the county were those established by the Moravian Missionaries among the Indians at Wyalusing and Ulster. These were intended chiefly for religious inculcation, and while time was given to primary instruction and the dusky children of the forest were taught to read in both Delaware and German, yet the Bible, the Hymn-book and the Catechism were the text-books mostly used and contained all the science it was thought needful to teach the children connected with the Mission towns."
122. Where were the first schools opened by the pioneers?  
At Athens, Wyalusing, Sheshequin, Wysox and Merryall.
123. Who were the first pioneer teachers?  
Jared Root, teacher at Athens in 1789; Uriah Terry, teacher at Wyalusing in 1789 or '90; Moses Park, teacher in Sheshequin about 1790; David Lake, teacher at Merryall winter of 1791-'92.
124. What were the characteristics of a pioneer school and school house?  
The school-house was built of logs. A large fire-place occupied

one end of the building and logs were used for fuel to warm the school-room. Writing tables were fastened to the sides of the room with wooden pins. The pupils sat upon benches, facing the writing tables with their backs toward the center of the room. The benches were slabs, flat side up, supported by legs cut from saplings. Pupils received instruction only in the three R's, "Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic." Goosequills were used for pens and making and mending them was a part of the teacher's work. Ink was made from the bark of a soft maple tree. The teacher or pupils ruled the paper used for copy books. The funds for paying the teacher were raised by a rate-bill and he was frequently required to take part of his pay in grain or other products.

125. Where, when and by whom was the first church organized by the pioneers of Bradford county?

The first church in the county, Congregational in nature, was the "Church of Christ at Wysox on the Susquehanna river in the State of Pennsylvania." It was organized October 3, 1791, at the house of Jehial Franklin in Wysox. The original members were Isaac Foster, Jonas Smith, Wm. Coolbaugh, Daniel Guthrey, Huldah Hickok, and Rufus Foster, all of whom "entered into a solemn covenant with God and one another, by signing their names to a solemn covenant, as in the presence and fear of God." Rev. Jabez Culver was present and officiated.

126. What, where and when was the first secret society instituted in the county?

Rural Amity Lodge, No. 70, Free and Accepted Masons; chartered July 6, 1796 and instituted May 21, 1798 at the house of George Welles at Tioga Point (Athens); still a strong and active organization.

127. What was the first public road in the county and why of historic interest?

Sullivan's army, 1779, in coming up on the east side of the Susquehanna, followed along the Great Indian Path, enlarging and making it passable for the horses and cattle. This path or road was improved by the first settlers and used some years, sections of which are still a part of the public highway.

128. When was the first public road built up Towanda Creek? Up Sugar Creek?

In 1796 the first public road was built up Towanda Creek from Silas Scovell's, Towanda, to Daniel Wilcox's in Franklin; extended to Canton in 1798. The first public road up Sugar Creek from the river to Thomas Barber's in Troy was built 1798-'99.

129. What was the first public road into Bradford county, connecting the North and West branches of the Susquehanna?

The Genesee Road in 1802. This road started near Millstone Run in Monroe, thence in a southwesterly course passed through the central part of Overton to Eldredsville thence to Muncy. For a decade it was the main and in fact the only thoroughfare between the North and West Branch of the Susquehanna. It was called the Genesee Road because it afforded the first thoroughfare to emigrants from Southern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia to the rich valley of the Genesee river, then the popular rage.

130. How was mail transmitted to the pioneers? When and where the first post-offices established?

A post route from the East was established and maintained by private subscription. The post-rider made his trips every two weeks, bringing the mail to Wyoming thence up the river. Prince Bryant, an early settler at Sugar Run, was one of the first post-riders. During the occupancy of Asylum by the French, they established a weekly post to Philadelphia, the postman making his trips on horseback. The Act of Congress, April 23, 1800, established the first post-roads in the country, one being from Wilkes-Barre by Wyalusing to Athens and from Athens by Newtown, Painted Post and Bath to Canandaigua. Post-offices were established at Wyalusing and Athens and commissions issued January 1, 1801 to Peter Stevens and Wm. Prentice as postmasters respectively. In 1803 Charles Mowery and Cyril Peck carried the mail from Wilkes-Barre to Tioga, on foot, once in two weeks.

131. How was great damage wrought by the Elements in the early history of the county?  
By the big floods of 1784 and 1786, the tornadoes of 1794 and 1815, the killing frosts every month of the year 1816 and the terrible drought summer and autumn of 1822.
132. What unusual occurrence in 1806 greatly frightened the settlers?  
The Dark Day or total eclipse of June 6, 1806, filled the people with awe. Birds sang their evening songs, disappeared and became silent; fowls went to roost; cattle sought the barn-yard and candles were lighted in the house. Many persons believing that the end of all things had come, betook themselves to religious devotions.
133. When for a period of two years did the pioneers barely escape starving to death?  
1816 and 1817; in the former year there was a heavy frost every month and nearly every crop was destroyed, this left nothing to subsist on until crops grew the next year.
134. Upon what wild animals, birds and fishes did the pioneers depend for their meat supply?  
Deer, bears and raccoons; wild turkeys, wild pigeons and pheasants; shad of the river and brook trout.
135. When the United States was on the verge of war with France, what action was taken by the backwoodsmen of Bradford county?  
In 1798, a company of 30 men volunteered and joined the command of Capt. Samuel Bowman of Wilkes-Barre, awaiting the call for service.
136. When and from what counties was Bradford county formed and for whom named?  
Bradford county was formed as *Ontario* county, February 21, 1810, by an Act of Assembly, from the counties of Luzerne and Lycoming. By Act of March 24, 1812, the county was organized for judicial purposes and the name changed from Ontario to Bradford in honor of Col. William Bradford, the first attorney-general of Pennsylvania and the second attorney-general of the United States under President Washington.

137. When was the first county election held and what officers were chosen?

The first election was held Tuesday, October 13, 1812 at which time Abner C. Rockwell was chosen sheriff, Wm. Myer, Justus Gaylord, Jr. and Joseph Kinney, county commissioners, and John Horton, coroner. The other first officers were appointed by the Governor, being John B. Gibson, president judge, George Scott and John McKean, associate judges, and Charles F. Welles, clerk of the several courts, prothonotary, register of wills and recorder of deeds.

138. Where and by whom was the first court held in Bradford county?

The first court was convened Monday, January 18, 1813 at the "Red Tavern" of William Means in Towanda, Judge Gibson and his associates presiding.

139. How large is Bradford county in square miles? Length from East to West? Width from North to South?

Area is 1160 square miles, being the 3rd largest county in Pennsylvania, or about the size of the State of Rhode Island. Is 40 miles long from East to West and has an average width of 30 miles from North to South.

140. How many townships in Bradford county? Which townships border on the State of New York? Which on Susquehanna county? Which on Wyoming? Which on Sullivan? Which on Lycoming? Which on Tioga?

37 townships; Wells, South Creek, Ridgebery, Athens, Litchfield, Windham and Warren border on New York State; Warren, Pike and Tuscarora on Susquehanna county; Tuscarora and Wilmot on Wyoming county; Wilmot, Albany, Overton, LeRoy and Canton on Sullivan county; Canton on Lycoming county; Canton, Armenia, Columbia and Wells on Tioga county.

141. Which is the largest township in point of area? Which is the smallest?

Wilmot is the largest and North Towanda the smallest.

142. Of what townships does the Susquehanna river form a natural or separating boundary?

Ulster, Sheshequin, North Towanda, Wysox, Towanda, Asylum, Standing Stone, Terry, Wyalusing, Wilmot and Tuscarora.

143. Within what township do two rivers unite?  
The Chemung flows into the Susquehanna in Athens township.
144. Which township comprises a mountain region? Which lies mainly on top of a mountain?  
Barclay; Armenia mostly on top of Armenia mountain.
145. In what townships is coal mined?  
Barclay, LeRoy and Armenia.
146. When and where was coal first found in Bradford county?  
1812 in Barclay township by Absalom Carr, a hunter.
147. Which is the oldest township in Bradford county? Which last formed?  
Oldest, Wyalusing, organized in 1790; Barclay the last in 1867.
148. What townships have changed their names since their organization?  
Orwell was originally "Mt. Zion"; Pike, "Bradford"; Springfield, "Murraysfield"; Albany, "New Albany"; Tuscarora, "Spring Hill"; Rome, "Watertown"; LeRoy, "Union"; Wilmot, "Greenwood"; North Towanda, "Sugar Creek."
149. What township has gone out of existence?  
Durell which existed from 1842 to 1859.
150. What townships are named in memory of the former home of the pioneers who settled them?  
Burlington, Orwell, Windham, Springfield, Litchfield and Granville.
151. What townships are named in honor of notable personages?  
Franklin in honor of Col. John Franklin; Herrick for Judge Edward Herrick; Overton for Edward Overton, Sr.; Wells for Gen. Henry Wells; Wilmot for Hon. David Wilmot; Barclay for Robert Barclay of London, England; Monroe for President James Monroe; Warren for Gen. Joseph Warren; Smithfield for David Smith; Terry for Jonathan Terry; Pike for Gen. Zebulon M. Pike.
152. What townships were once a part of Lycoming county?  
Athens, Smithfield, Ulster and Burlington, which would now



include the present townships of Wells, South Creek, Ridgery, Athens, Columbia, Springfield, Smithfield, Troy, West Burlington, Burlington and parts of Armenia, Granville, Towanda, North Towanda, Ulster and Sheshequin.

153. What township has the distinction of being the birthplace of a Governor? Which of a Lieutenant Governor?

Wm. Goebel, governor of Kentucky, who was assassinated January 30, 1900, was born in Albany township, January 4, 1856; John L. Gibbs, lieutenant governor of Minnesota, was born in Orwell, May 3, 1838, died in Minnesota, November 28, 1908.

154. What parallel marks the northern boundary of Bradford county? When was the line between New York and Pennsylvania established?

The parallel of 42° north latitude marks the northern boundary of Bradford county and the State. The survey establishing this line was made in 1786-'87.

155. What is the highest point in the county? The lowest? Which the village of greatest altitude? The village of least altitude?

The highest point in the county according to surveys is summit of mountain west of cranberry marsh in LeRoy, being 2309 feet above sea level while Mt. Pisgah in Springfield is given as 2260 feet; lowest point is 660 feet where the Susquehanna crosses the south county line. LeRaysville village at 1450 feet has the greatest altitude and Wyalusing village at 680 feet the least.

156. How many soldiers in the War of 1812 are buried in Bradford county?

Fully 250.

157. What residents of Bradford county had the distinction of serving in both the Revolutionary war and War of 1812?

Julius Tozer of Athens, Wm. Curry of Ulster, Jacob Scouten of Burlington and Isaac Wheeler of Asylum.

158. What Bradford countain was the originator of the Lake Erie fleet and made possible Perry's victory?

The Lake Erie fleet was due the sagacity, skill and energy of Capt. Daniel Dobbins, a native of West Burlington. He not

only constructed, equipped and manned the fleet but commanded one of the boats in the battle.

159. What soldier, buried in Bradford county, was with Captain Lawrence on the *Chesapeake* when he made his dying request—“Don’t give up the ship”?  
George Upham of Springfield who was wounded and lost his left eye in the engagement between the *Chesapeake* and *Shannon*.
160. What soldier served through the War of 1812 and was in the Navy 40 years?  
Christopher Child of Smithfield.
161. What soldiers of the War of 1812 lived to be centenarians?  
Erastus Lovett (104) of Orwell and William Andress (101) of Alba.
162. What were the first opposing political parties in Bradford county?  
Federalists and Democratic-Republicans (literally Democrats); in county, the same as in State and Nation.
163. Which of the old political parties did not long endure? Which has prevailed since its organization?  
The Federalist party which was broken up chiefly by its opposition to the War of 1812; the Democratic party has been steadfast since the administration of President Jefferson.
164. What parties followed the Federalist party in opposition to the Democratic?  
(1) National-Republican; (2) Whig; (3) Republican.
165. How long was the Democratic, the dominant party in Bradford county?  
40 years, or until the formation of the Republican party in 1855.
166. What man for 30 years was eminent in the political history of the County, State and Nation?  
Gen. Samuel McKean of Burlington, who after filling local and county offices, represented the people in the State Assembly and Senate, as Secretary of the Commonwealth, in Congress and the United States Senate.

167. What Quaker was prominent and worthful in the early political history of the county?  
Burr Ridgway, who died at Franklindale in 1876 in his 97th year.
168. What and when was the first newspaper published in the county?  
*The Bradford Gazette* established August 10, 1813 by Thomas Simpson and published every Tuesday at Towanda at \$2 per annum.
169. What and where was the first public library established in the county?  
Prior to 1812 a few books had been gathered for public use, the collection being styled the "Orwell Library." This was the nucleus for a greater library and the origin of public libraries in this section of country. The outgrowth was the Wysox and Orwell Library company, organized in 1813.
170. When and where was the first academy established in the county?  
The Athens Academy; the first steps for its establishment were taken in 1797; the institution opened with its first teacher in 1814.
171. What Bradford county woman, whose husband had been carried away by the Tories and Indians, conducted her nine children to Connecticut, being received on her journey by General Washington who presented her a sum of money?  
Mrs. Amos York of Wyalusing in 1778.
172. What Bradford county women were taken captives to Canada by the Indians?  
The wives and children of John and Sebastian Strobe and Isaac VanValkenburg of Wysox in May, 1778.
173. What white woman was shot and killed by an Indian, during battle, in Bradford county?  
Mrs. Roswell Franklin at Lime Hill, April 14, 1782.

174. What patriot mother, whose six sons and two sons-in-law fought for Independence, is buried in Bradford county?  
Mrs. Hannah Gore who lies beside her son, Judge Obadiah Gore, in the Gore cemetery, Sheshequin.
175. Who was the "Hermit of Wysauking"?  
Matthias Fencelor, a strange character, who in 1790 found a retreat in Wysox, lived alone and subsisted chiefly by hunting and trapping.
176. What remarkable difference between the Susquehanna river of a century ago and the present stream?  
Then the channel only about half as wide as now and consequently the stream much deeper.
177. Was it ever thought that transportation by steamboat might be made profitable on the North Branch of the Susquehanna? What was the first steamboat to ply these waters?  
For many years it was generally believed that transportation by steamboat on the North Branch of the Susquehanna could be made profitable. The first trial was made by Captain Elgar in his steamboat *Codorus* between Wilkes-Barre and Elmira in 1826.
178. In what manner did the early settlers on the east side of the river reach the county-seat?  
By crossing the river in boats and on ferry boats.
179. When was the first bridge built over the Susquehanna in the county?  
The first bridge over the Susquehanna was a three-span wooden structure, erected at Towanda in 1834-'35.
180. When were the Towanda, Sugar and other large creeks used as a means of transportation?  
In the days of lumbering the waters of Towanda and Sugar Creek and other larger creeks were utilized in transporting rafts of lumber and shingles to the Susquehanna where they were formed into ark loads and taken down the river.
181. In what tragic manner did the first permanent settler of Bradford county meet his death?  
Rudolph Fox, while fishing alone on the river near the mouth

of Towanda Creek, March 4, 1806, the ice gave way and being unable to get out, was drowned.

182. What distinction among the jurists of the country was attained by the first Judge of Bradford county?

Our first Judge, Hon. John B. Gibson, in 1816 was commissioned an associate judge of the Supreme Court, appointed Chief Justice in 1827 and remained a member of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania until the time of his death (1853), having been longer in office than any contemporary judge in the world. His judicial opinions are among the richest treasures in the country.

183. What man, afterwards Judge of Bradford county, while a member of the Ohio Legislature, tried to organize that body into a company of militia for the defense of the frontier in the War of 1812?

Hon. Edward Herrick who was Judge of Bradford county from 1818 to 1839.

184. What Bradford county Judge was an Irishman and wore a wig? Thomas Burnside, the second Judge of the county.

185. Who was an Associate Judge of Bradford county for 27 years? Which fought for American Independence?

Hon. John McKean of Burlington was Associate Judge from 1813 to 1840. Hon. Jonathan Stevens of Standing Stone who served in the Revolutionary war was Associate Judge from 1818 to 1841.

186. What man, who was the first resident attorney-at-law in Bradford county, wore his hair braided, hanging upon his shoulders? William Prentice of Athens who died in 1806.

187. What famous artist, who painted many of the prominent men of the country and spent several years among the Indians, was an early member of the Bradford county Bar? George Catlin, a native of Wilkes-Barre.

188. What celebrated Indian fighter, who was a candidate for the Presidency, once visited Bradford county in a political way?

Richard M. Johnson, who killed the Indian chief Tecumseh at

the battle of the Thames and served as Vice President with Martin VanBuren, was subsequently a candidate for the Presidency. In making his canvass he visited Bradford county in the fall of 1842.

189. When held and what the features of the first big 4th of July celebration in the county?

In 1801 the first general celebration of American Independence at Wyalusing was an occasion of great interest. People assembled there from all parts of the country. John Hollenback presided at the meeting. Jonas Ingham made an address on "Disputed Land Titles" defending the claims of the Connecticut settlers. Uriah Terry composed an ode on the death of Washington which was sung by Polly Sill. The whole celebration ended with a barbecue. A huge bear killed that morning and roasted whole provided meat for the entertainment.

190. Of what value was liquor regarded by the early settlers?

"Whiskey was the panacea for all ills. The man who built a distillery was a public benefactor. It furnished a market for grain and cheapened a necessary article of consumption. It was considered no offense against good morals to make, sell or use it. Deacons in the church owned distilleries and manufactured whiskey. Ministers and church members imbibed, not infrequently to intoxication. Everybody drank whiskey—young men and old men, women and maidens. Whiskey was the currency of the country, the standard of value."

191. What importance was attached to the Old Militia and Training Days?

The annual or semi-annual turnout and training was a legal requirement and was supposed to keep up military spirit, useful for state or national defense. It was an inheritance which came down from the war of the Revolution and the War of 1812 and at the annual musters were often to be seen the regimentals worn by ancestors who had fought in those wars. Originally, in Pennsylvania, all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years were required by law to do military duty and were organized into companies, regiments and brigades. Such organizations existed in Bradford county from 1788 until

the Civil War. "In all Northern Pennsylvania the first Monday of May was Training Day and on that joyful morning everybody was early awake for the sights and fun. It was the grand gala-day for soldiers and citizens, old and young, lad and lassies, and all enjoyed Training Day as a bright spot in the journey of life. The morning was ushered in by the loud booming of double-loaded guns 'waking up' officers, and soon, men and boys were on their way to the training place—on foot, in lumber wagons, ox-carts, on horse-back and in buggies."

192. What town occupies the site of an important Indian village? Which derives its name from the fact that it is in exactly the same latitude as an important European city?  
Athers; Rome, being in exactly the same latitude as Rome, Italy.
193. What Bradford county village is named for a noted Frenchman? Which once bore the name of "New Baltimore"?  
LeRaysville in honor of LeRay de Chaumont who once owned many sections of land embracing the greatest part of Eastern Bradford; Wysox, expecting to be the county-seat was surveyed and platted and given the name of New Baltimore.
194. What once important villages in Bradford county are now but a memory?  
Friedenshutten, Moravian at Wyafusing; Asylum, French at Asylum; Barclay, Carbon Run and Fall Creek.
195. How many boroughs in Bradford county? Which the oldest? Which the last incorporated? Which the most populous? Which the fewest inhabitants? What three join one another?  
14 boroughs; Towanda (1828); Sayre (1891); Sayre, most populous (6426); Burlington, least population (146); Athens, Sayre and South Waverly.
196. What are the most notable Lakes in the county and how situated?  
Mt. Lake, Burlington township; Lake Wesauking, Wysox township; Lake of Meadows, Warren township; Lake Nepahwin, Canton township; Sunfish Lake, LeRoy township—all situated in depressions at top of high hills or mountains.

197. What Bradford countains took a prominent part in the Seminole, or Florida war?  
Walter Sherwood of Columbia, Thomas J. McKean of West Burlington and Edwin W. Morgan of Wysox, all graduates of West Point and Lieutenants. Sherwood was killed by the Indians.
198. What native of Bradford county won fame and fortune in Texas and Mexico and married a daughter of General Lamar, president of the "Lone Star State"?  
Henry Lawrence Kinney, who was killed at Monterey in 1862, while leading Mexican troops in ferreting out guerillas in that city. He was a son of Simon Kinney and a native of Towanda.
199. What anti-Slavery champion of National fame was born in Bradford county?  
Joshua R. Giddings, who for several terms represented Ohio in Congress, was born in Athens township.
200. Who was the first Governor ever to visit Bradford county?  
Governor Joseph Ritner, who arrived in Towanda, September 2, 1836 by stage. His appearance was greeted by the discharge of cannon.
201. What Bradford countain of French ancestry attained distinction in local, State and National politics?  
John Laporte of Asylum, who was Associate Judge, member of the Legislature and Speaker of the House, Congressman and Surveyor-General of the State.
202. What grand celestial phenomenon occurred in 1833?  
The Meteoric Shower or "Falling Stars" on the morning of November 13.
203. What was the first thoroughfare running east and west across the county?  
The State Road, surveyed in 1807-'08 but several years in building, crossed near the center of the county and extended to the western bound of the State.
204. What was the Berwick and Tioga Turnpike?  
This road, popularly known as the "Berwick turnpike," was a



company enterprise, aided by the State. Starting near Berwick and extending in a northwesterly direction, the road passed through the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Bradford, thence to Elmira; construction in this county through the townships of Albany, Monroe, Towanda, Burlington, Smithfield and Ridgebery was during the years 1818, '19. It was abandoned as a toll-road in 1847.

205. What was the North Branch Canal? How many years building and how long operated?

The object of the canal was to develop the North Branch region. It was built by the State along the Susquehanna river from Sunbury to the State line; commenced in 1827 and completed in 1854; operated 18 years and abandoned in 1872.

206. When and where was the first railroad built in Bradford county?

The Williamsport & Elmira railroad, now known as the Northern Central, crossing Western Bradford, completed and opened in 1854 between Williamsport and Elmira, was the first railway in Bradford county.

207. When was our public school system founded? Who the first county superintendent and which one was elevated to the office of State Superintendent?

In 1834; Emanuel Guyer elected in 1854; Charles R. Coburn.

208. What Bradford countain was one of the leading spirits in securing the adoption of the free school system?

Gen. Samuel McKean, Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Wolf.

209. What teacher in our schools became Governor of the State? Lieutenant-Governor? A United States Senator? The first State Superintendent of California?

Governor, Henry M. Hoyt, teacher in old Towanda academy; Lieutenant-Governor, Wm. T. Davies, teacher in Towanda public schools; U. S. Senator, Orville H. Platt, teacher in old Towanda academy, elected Senator from Conn.; State Superintendent of California, John G. Marvin, teacher in old Athens academy.

210. What musical prodigy and noted song writer was educated in the schools of Bradford county?  
Stephen Collins Foster, who was a student at both the old Towanda academy and the Athens academy.
211. To what extent was Bradford county represented in the Mexican War?  
By 20 officers and men.
212. What Bradford countain especially distinguished himself and won high honors under General Scott?  
Lieut. Edmund Russell of Windham.
213. Who have been elected to the United States Senate from Bradford county?  
Samuel McKean in 1833 and David Wilmot in 1861.
214. What three persons connected with the political history of Bradford county became Chief Justices of Pennsylvania?  
John B. Gibson, Ellis Lewis and Ulysses Mercur.
215. In what three historic Acts of legislation were members from Bradford county the chief promoters?  
The Wilmot Proviso by David Wilmot; the Act repealing imprisonment for debt by Wm. Elwell; the Act exempting tea and coffee from duty by Ulysses Mercur.
216. What creatures, more dangerous to man and beast than were the wild animals, still exist in this section?  
Venomous reptiles—the copperhead and rattlesnake.
217. When was the last wolf killed in Bradford county? The last panther? The last appearance of wild pigeons?  
Last wolf killed 1853; last panther 1860; last appearance of wild pigeons 1886.
218. When did it snow on the 4th of July? When the big Autumn snow storms?  
4th of July 1859; October 5, 1836 nearly two feet of snow; September 29, 1844 over two feet of snow.
219. In what two years was there a heavy or killing frost every month in the year?  
In 1816 and 1859.

220. What is there remarkable about the flow and depository of all the waters within Bradford county?  
The water of all streams whether flowing east, west, north or south ultimately reach the Susquehanna river.
221. What locality takes its name from the condition of the forest left after a terrific wind storm in early times?  
Windfall in West Granville, where the timber was all blown down in a terrific windstorm, or tornado, in March, 1794.
222. What and where are the historic "Gap Rocks"?  
Directly back of Towanda on the Laning place in Wysox, there is a natural passage-way, about 8 feet wide, between two rocks in the ledge. Through this gap or opening was the Great Indian Path. General Sullivan's army passed through this gap in 1779.
223. When was the great fire that destroyed the Court House and most of the business section of Towanda?  
March 12, 1847.
224. In what most exciting Presidential campaign in Bradford county were fife and drum corps, live coons and log cabins features?  
Campaign of 1840 when Gen. Wm. H. Harrison was the Whig candidate and Martin VanBuren the Democratic.
225. What Bradford countain was president of the electoral college that cast the vote of Pennsylvania for Andrew Jackson for President in 1832?  
Gen. Samuel McKean of Burlington.
226. What Towandian was instrumental in securing the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency?  
David Wilmot, who was chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Republican National convention at Chicago in 1860.
227. What Presidents of the United States, either before, during or after their terms, have visited or passed through Bradford county?  
James Buchanan, 1844; Ulysses Grant, 1876; Grover Cleveland, 1885; Benjamin Harrison, 1892; William McKinley, 1892; Theodore Roosevelt, 1905; Woodrōw Wilson, 1911.

228. What religionists created much excitement throughout Bradford county by preaching the end of the world in 1844?  
The Millerites, who fixed October 23 as the date. Many were converted to the belief. In one locality the converts arrayed themselves in white robes and climbing to the top of a mountain eagerly awaited the hour of translation.
229. What was the "LeRaysville Phalanx"?  
It was an Industrial Association, formed in 1844 upon the principles of Charles Fourier. The leading spirits in the enterprise were Dr. Lemuel C. Belding, Leonard Pratt and Gould Seymour, the trustees. About 600 acres of land were purchased and buildings arranged for the "community" in which everything was in common, the men working in the fields and the women in house. To promote the enterprise Dr. Belding established a paper known as the *North American Phalanx*. The scheme proved impracticable and soon went to pieces.
230. When was the cry, "On to California," and an expedition organized from Bradford county?  
In 1849; fully a score of Bradford countians joined an expedition and braved the hardships to find riches in the gold regions of California.
231. What Bradford countians attained eminence in the "Golden State"?  
Prof. John G. Marvin of Pike was the first State Superintendent of California, a learned lawyer and judge; Lorenzo Sawyer of Rome was a judge, Justice of the Supreme Court and U. S. Circuit Judge; James Emery Hale of Smithfield was county Judge, a member of the Assembly and State Senator.
232. What important city in Texas was founded by a Bradford countian?  
Corpus Christi, Texas was founded by Henry Lawrence Kinney, a former Towandian.
233. What citizen of Bradford county was a candidate for Governor and defeated at the polls? What candidate for Lieutenant-Governor defeated in the same manner?  
David Wilmot, the first Republican candidate for Governor,

was defeated in 1857, and Wm. T. Davies, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, defeated in 1882.

234. What important part did Bradford county take in the Civil War?

The county furnished 5,000 men and boys, equivalent to one-half her voting population, who served the Union in the hour of her greatest peril.

235. With what readiness did the county respond to President Lincoln's first call? Who was the first volunteer?

Within three days after President Lincoln had issued his first call for volunteers a big mass meeting was held in Towanda and steps taken for the organization of three Companies. At this meeting, April 18, 1861, Addison G. Mason of Towanda was the first man to offer his services and subscribe his name to the rolls as a volunteer.

236. What was the first engagement in which Bradford county soldiers participated?

Dranesville, Va., December 20, 1861—the first Union victory of the war—an achievement in which the Sixth Reserves from Bradford county performed an important part.

237. In what departments did our soldiers serve and in how many battles take part?

They served in every department of the Union army and navy, participated in all the great battles and most of the minor engagements.

238. How many of our soldiers were killed in battle and died from wounds and disease?

Nearly 800, or a loss of 17 per cent of the number in the service.

239. In what battles did we have most men killed?

- 39 at Chancellorsville, 35 at Gettysburg, 30 at Wilderness, 29 at Spottsylvania, 22 at Fredericksburg, 21 before Petersburg and 17 at Antietam.

240. What was known as the "Bradford Regiment"? In what battles did it suffer a terrible loss?

The 141st Pennsylvania Volunteers for the reason that 6½ of the 10 Companies were raised in the county. At Chancellorsville the 141st sustained the greatest loss of any regiment in the Federal army, being 23 killed, 162 wounded and 60 missing out of 417 men, or 56 per cent. Of the 198 men at Gettysburg, 49 were killed and died of wounds, 96 wounded and 7 captured and missing, or nearly 77 per cent.

241. What may be said of the heroism and bravery of Bradford county soldiers?

No braver men than the Bradford county "boys" were mustered into the service of their country. On many battlefields they performed deeds of valor—not only among the most brilliant in the annals of the Civil War, but unexcelled in the wars of modern times.

242. What were the ages of the Bradford county volunteers? What family furnished the greatest number of soldiers?

Their ages ranged from under 14 to 60 years, those at 18 years comprising the major part. Abraham VanSice of Sheshequin sent nine sons, the greatest number of any family.

243. Who was the county's most distinguished soldier?

Gen. Henry J. Madill, whose heroism and bravery, won him promotions from Major to Major-General.

244. What Bradford countains witnessed the assassination of President Lincoln?

Capt. Geo. V. Myer of Monroeton and Hollis L. Chubbuck of Orwell. The former was one of the first to enter the President's box after the tragedy, called a physician and assisted in caring for the President and keeping back the crowd; the latter, quick in pursuit of the assassin, sprang upon the stage and nearly had him in his clutches when excited stage hands blocked his way and let Booth escape.

245. What native of Bradford county, a graduate of West Point, served in the Florida war, Mexican war and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General in the Civil War?  
Gen. Thomas J. McKean, a native of West Burlington, who died in Iowa in 1870, aged 60 years.
246. When was the Barclay railroad opened to the county-seat? The Lehigh Valley? The State Line and Sullivan?  
October, 1856 between Towanda and Barclay; December, 1867 between Towanda and Waverly and September, 1869 between Waverly and Wilkes-Barre via Towanda; January, 1871 between Towanda and Dushore.
247. What attempts have been made to divide Bradford county?  
From 1821 to 1873 there was more or less agitation as to the propriety of dividing Bradford county. Two determined attempts were made: (1). In 1841 a bill was introduced in the State Legislature for the formation of a new county to be called PENN by dividing Bradford and including parts of Tioga and Lycoming. The move created great excitement. "Division Meetings" and "Anti-Division Meetings" were held all over the county, the matter fully discussed, resolutions passed and petitions forwarded to the Legislature, some urging and some objecting to the proposed division. On the proposition the people were pretty evenly divided and the bill before the Legislature came near passing. (2). In 1870 Peter Herdic brought forth anew the scheme to organize the county of MINNEQUA out of parts of Bradford, Tioga and Lycoming. The matter was pressed hard before the Legislature in 1873 and the bill passed the House by a vote of 48 to 42. In the Senate the bill was easily killed, and thus ended the last attempt to divide Bradford county.
248. When and where was the first agricultural fair held in Bradford county?  
On October 6 and 7, 1853 in the public square and court house at Towanda.
249. What sheriff of Bradford county was himself sheriffed while in office?  
Lemuel Streator, sheriff from 1818 to 1821, was himself sold out while in office, the writ being executed by the county corner.

250. What was the campaign of "Know Nothingism" in Bradford county?

The campaign of 1854. The Anti-Slavery people, especially the Whigs, in order to strengthen their position, formed a secret, oath-bound organization. Those of its members that had not been admitted to the higher degrees were kept in ignorance of the aims and name of the organization, and their constant answer of "I don't know" to questions regarding the society gave them the title of "Know Nothings." All meetings of the party were secret. Its principle was "Americans must rule America." Lodges were organized all over Bradford county, numbering fully 2,000 voters. The greatest effort of the "Know Nothings" was directed against Governor Bigler and they succeeded in beating him in the county by nearly 2,500 votes.

251. When and where was the greatest political gathering or mass meeting ever held in Bradford county?

It was a Democratic Polk and Dallas meeting held at Towanda, September 10, 1844. The Democrats of Bradford and adjoining counties attended en masse, numbering from 15,000 to 20,000. James Buchanan, afterwards President, and John W. Forney, the noted Lancaster editor, were the principal speakers.

252. When was the highest water ever known in the Susquehanna? When and what the county's most destructive flood?

On March 17, 1865, being 28 feet above low water mark at Towanda. The great December (14th) flood of 1901, when five persons were drowned and property, public and private, destroyed in the county to the extent of a million dollars.

253. What winter was notable for the total absence of snow? What were the memorable warm New Year's days?

The winter of 1853-'54; January 1, 1876 and January 1, 1905.

254. What woman was noted as the poetess of Wysox? Of Sheshequin?

Mrs. Margaret St. Leon (Barstow) Loud of Wysox; Mrs. Julia (Kinney) Scott of Sheshequin.



255. What woman, the author of numerous books for young people and distinguished for her work as a member of the National Board of Charities and Corrections, was a native of Canton township?  
Mrs. Mary E. (Wells) Cobb, who died 1915 in Philadelphia, aged 80 years.
256. What distinguished philosopher and theologian once held large tracts of land in Bradford county? What treasurer of the United States?  
Dr. Joseph Priestly, who died at Northumberland, Pa.; Gen. Samuel Meredith, the first treasurer of the United States, who is entombed at Mt. Pleasant, Wayne county.
257. What men born in Towanda became Justices of State Supreme Court?  
Ulysses Mercur, who became Chief Justice of Pennsylvania in 1883 and Charles M. Webb who was appointed to the Supreme Bench of Wisconsin in 1895.
258. What world renowned composer and singer of gospel songs began his career in Bradford county where he received his principal education?  
Philip P. Bliss who with his wife lost their lives in the terrible Ashtabula disaster, December 29, 1876.
259. What towns were former educational centers, supporting academies?  
Academies were established at Athens, 1797; LeRaysville. 1830; Towanda, 1836; Troy, 1840; Wysox, 1840; Rome, 1848; Wyalusing, 1859; Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Towanda, 1853. Towanda and Troy had Female Seminaries, or schools for young ladies.
260. What was the most noted and liberally patronized educational institution in the county?  
The Susquehanna Collegiate Institute from 1854 to 1907.
261. What were the active religious denominations during the first fifty years of the county's history? Who the noted pioneer preachers?  
(1). Congregationalists, Rev. Jabez Culver; (2). Baptists, Rev.

Thomas Smiley; (3). Universalists, Rev. Noah Murray; (4). Methodists, Rev. Elisha Cole; (5). Presbyterians, Rev. Manassah Miner York.

262. What good woman was known as "Mother of Methodism" in the county? The "Mother of Presbyterianism"?

Mrs. James McKean of Burlington; Mrs. Amos York of Wyalusing.

263. When and where was the first Odd Fellow's lodge instituted in the county?

Monroeton Lodge No. 137, I. O. O. F. instituted February 12, 1846 at Monroeton.

264. When and what was the first Grange organized in the county? Bradford Grange, No. 39 P. of H. organized 1873 in Pike township.

265. What persons have been hanged for murder in Bradford county?

James Dolan executed 1844 by Sheriff Weston; James P. Langford, 1848 by Sheriff Dobbins; Albert Brown (colored), 1875 by Sheriff Smith; Bigler Johnson, 1905 by Sheriff Robinson; Charles Johnson (brother of Bigler), 1907 by Sheriff Griffin.

266. When did a gang of counterfeiters have a "money-mill" in the county?

In 1811 a gang of counterfeiters were operating in what is now Bradford county. They had a retreat under an overhanging rock up Millstone run in Monroe township, known as "the cave," used to conceal their spurious coin and bills, as also themselves in times of danger. In the same locality they had their "money-mill" where spelter coins were died from German silver plates which were brought into the country by the gang. The counterfeit paper money was made and obtained in the city. After the organization of Bradford county Sheriff Rockwell broke up the combination and scattered them in all directions.

267. When did the most terrible and destructive windstorm or tornado strike Bradford county?

September 7, 1893, killing four persons and doing damage to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars.

268. When did it snow on Memorial Day? When the deep 3-days' November snow? When the memorable March blizzard? When the great June flood?  
 (1) May 30, 1884; (2) November 23, 24 and 25, 1885; (3) March 12 and 13, 1888; (4) June 1 and 2, 1889.
269. When was the coldest weather ever experienced in this section? The warmest?  
 January 5, 1904, when temperature in the county ranged from 25 to 40 degrees below zero. The warmest spell, 1st to 16th July, 1868, temperature 16 days in succession being from 90 to 103 degrees.
270. What four distinguished brothers of Bradford county were all lawyers, legislators and soldiers in the Civil War?  
 James H., William C., Henry G. and Charles M., sons of Hon. John L. Webb. *James H.* represented Bradford county in the Legislature six terms, was Speaker of the House and Captain, Co. I, 47th Pa. Militia. *William C.* was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature, Speaker of the House, a Judge and member of the Legislature in Kansas. *Henry G.* was a member of both the House and Senate in Wisconsin, a Judge and member of the Legislature in Kansas. *Charles M.* was a member of the Wisconsin Senate, district Judge and member of the Supreme Court. The last three served in Wisconsin regiments.
271. What Bradford countains have been Justices of State Supreme Courts?  
 Ellis Lewis and Ulysses Mercur in Penna; Lorenzo Sawyer, California; Charles M. Webb, Wisconsin; Col. James B. McKean, Utah.
272. What Bradford countains have been Speaker of the House of Representatives in State Legislatures?  
 Pennsylvania—John Laporte, 1832; James H. Webb, 1871; E. Reed Myer, 1877. Wisconsin—Wm. C. Webb, 1863. Minnesota—John L. Gibbs, 1877 and 1885.
273. What fathers and sons have represented Bradford county in the State Legislature?  
 Gen. Samuel McKean and son, Addison McKean; John La-

porte and son, Bartholomew Laporte; John L. Webb and son, James H. Webb; Wm. Myer and son, E. Reed Myer; George Kinney and sons, George Wayne Kinney and O. P. H. Kinney; Victor E. Piollet and son, Louis Piollet.

274. What Governors of the State have visited Bradford county on political or other missions?

Ritner (first in 1836), Porter, Bigler, Johnston, Curtin, Hartmanft, Hoyt, Pattison, Beaver, Hastings, Stone, Pennypacker, Stuart, Tener, Brumbaugh.

275. What Bradford countains represented Western States in the National House of Representatives?

Horace B. Strait, formerly of Troy, several terms in Congress from Minnesota; Thomas Ryan, formerly Franklin and Towanda, several terms from Kansas.

276. What Bradford countains have represented the U. S. Government in foreign lands?

Edward H. Perkins of Athens, Consul to Santa Cruz, W. I. Andrew A. St. John of Towanda, Consul to Fiji Islands; Dr. John M. Crawford of Herrick, the master of ten languages, twice Consul General to St. Petersburg; Thomas Ryan, Minister to Mexico.

277. What two civil engineers of national celebrity spent their early life in Bradford county?

Charles C. Martin, who directed the construction of the great Brooklyn bridge, and George Remington Bramhall, the designer and builder of Chicago's great water system.

278. Where in Bradford county have monuments been erected to commemorate historic events and personages?

Spanish Hill, advent of white man 1615; Wyalusing, Moravian settlement 1765-72; Athens, site of Fort Sullivan, 1779; Wysox, line of General Sullivan's march, 1779; Asylum, site of settlement French Refugees, 1794-1801; Monuments to Soldiers and Sailors of the Civil War at East Smithfield, Ulster, Towanda (county), Athens and General Madill monument at Wysox; Bliss monument at Rome.

279. Who have been Judges of Bradford county and the order of their succession?  
 1. John Bannister Gibson; 2. Thomas Burnside; 3. Edward Herrick; 4. John N. Conyngham; 5. Horace Williston; 6. David Wilmot; 7. Darius Bullock; 8. David Wilmot; 9. Ulysses Mercur; 10. Farris B. Streeter; 11. Paul D. Morrow; 12. Benjamin M. Peck; 13. Adelbert C. Fanning; 14. William Maxwell.
280. When was the present Court House erected? When the County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument erected and dedicated?  
 Court House erected 1896-'97; Monument erected 1901 and dedicated November 26.
281. Why are two terms of court held at Troy each year?  
 The Act creating a court at Troy became a law February 3, 1870. It was the result of a long agitation, arising from the inconvenience and expense of parties residing in Western Bradford, taking their suits to Towanda for trial. The Act provides for two terms of court, beginning the fourth Mondays of March and October. The first court at Troy was convened March 28, 1870, and the Court House erected in 1894.
282. When and where was the greatest show crowd ever assembled in Bradford county?  
 On August 12, 1884 Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson's Consolidated Show exhibited at Towanda. The crowd, the largest ever assembled in the county, was estimated from 20,000 to 25,000 persons.
283. When was Bradford county under Local Option, or a "dry county"?  
 In 1873 the people voted against the granting of liquor licenses, and the county was "dry" from May, 1873 until March, 1875 when the Legislature repealed the Local Option law.
284. What response was made from Bradford county in the call for volunteers in the Spanish-American war and the Philippine Insurrection?  
 Early in July, 1898 a company of 107 men was quickly recruited by Frank N. Moore of Windham who was chosen Cap-

tain. It became Company M of the 9th Pennsylvania regiment and was sent to Chickamauga, where on duty, when the war ended. A number enlisted in the regular service and participated in the Philippine Insurrection (1899-1901).

285. What town or locality was originally known as Old Sheshequin? Tioga Point? Meansville? Martell? Canton Corners? Heverly settlement? Leonard Hollow? Columbia Flats? Cabot Hollow.

Ulster as "Old Sheshequin"; Athens as "Tioga Point"; Towanda as "Meansville"; Warren as "Martell"; Canton as "Canton Corners"; Overton as "Heverly settlement"; Leona as "Leonard Hollow"; Sylvania as "Columbia Flats"; Austinville as "Cabot Hollow" and "Morgan Hollow."

286. How many times have citizens of Bradford county voted for President of the United States?

26 times from 1812 to 1916, and for all the Presidents except Washington, Adams and Jefferson.

287. In what Presidential election did all the citizens of the county vote for a general of the Civil War?

In 1880 four generals of the Civil War were the leading candidates for the Presidency, being James A. Garfield, Republican, Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat, James B. Weaver, Greenback and Neal Dow, Prohibition.

288. Who was the "Free Soil" candidate for the Presidency and what effect upon Bradford county politics?

In 1848 former President Martin VanBuren was the "Free Soil" candidate. The Democratic vote in the county divided almost evenly between VanBuren and General Cass, giving General Taylor, the Whig candidate, a majority of 1400. A majority of the Free Soil Democrats joined in the formation of the Republican party in 1855.

289. What year was memorable for its terrible and destructive windstorms? What winters for huge snow drifts?

The year 1893. Winters of 1835-'36, 1856-'57, 1867-'68, 1890-'91, 1894-'95, 1913-'14.

290. What were the years memorable for long, rainy seasons?  
1857, 1889, 1915, 1917.
291. What are the latitude and longitude of Towanda, the county seat?  
The Court House is in latitude  $41^{\circ} 47'$  north and in longitude  $25^{\circ} 28''$  east of Washington.
292. Is Towanda east or west of Harrisburg? North or south of New York city? North or south of Chicago?  
Towanda is about 16 miles east of Harrisburg, 44 miles north of New York city and 28 miles south of Chicago.
293. What is the only township in Bradford county that never had a hotel or liquor license?  
Armenia.
294. What historic lands in Bradford county have been occupied continuously by the same family since 1792?  
The Indian lands at Wyalusing, occupied by the Moravians, sold by Job Chilloway (1775) to Capt. Henry Pawling and conveyed by him to his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Stalford in 1792, since owned and occupied by the Stalford family.
295. What father and son died centenarians in Bradford county?  
Elisha Newman died February 23, 1893 in Herrick, aged 101 years, 4 months and 26 days. His son, Walter Scott Newman, died March 9, 1917 in Canton, aged 100 years, 9 months and 8 days.
296. How long has the county had Rural free delivery of mail?  
Rural free delivery of mail in Bradford county with Towanda as a distributing point was inaugurated May 1, 1901.
297. How many varieties of trees and shrubs are found in Bradford county?  
Nearly 100. How many can you name?
298. How many different kinds of birds visit this section during Spring and Summer?  
Nearly 150. How many can you name?

299. What the most momentous year in our country's history?  
In 1917 the United States entered the great world-war by declaring war against Germany April 6 and against Austria-Hungary December 6.
- 300 What the order of war movements in Bradford county?  
June 5, the military registration or enrollment of all citizens between the ages of 21 and 31 years; July 20-21, the first draw made under the selective draft, being about 400 in the county; August 14, 15 and 16, first conscripts or drafted men examined; September 16, big patriotic demonstration held in Towanda in honor of the men called to the colors; September 21, the county's first quota, comprising 107 men, leave Towanda for Camp Meade, Md.

### Additions

TOWNSHIPS (p 77)—Athens, the first permanent settler being Jacob Snell, a German, in 1784.

PRESIDENTS (p 124, q 227)—Wm. H. Taft.

LOCAL ELEVATIONS (p 68)—The following all in LeRoy township:

Summit Mountain west Cranberry Marsh.....	2309 feet
West of Holcomb pond.....	2239 feet
Cranberry Marsh.....	2195 feet
Sunfish pond.....	2095 feet
Table-land south Little Schrader.....	2100 feet
Table-land south Big Schrader.....	2100 feet

#### CANTON—TOWANDA RAILROAD SURVEY

Franklindale.....	890 feet
West Franklin.....	960 feet
LeRoy.....	1024 feet
West LeRoy.....	1050 feet
Summit VanFleet hill.....	1232 feet
East Canton.....	1112 feet
Canton.....	1185 feet

FLOODS (p 52)—1809, great July flood in the Susquehanna river; extensive damage to growing crops.



**RAINY SEASONS** (p 61)—1917, August closed with 14 rainy days which added to 39 in June and July make a total of 53 in three months. This almost continuous rainy season had not been equalled since the memorable rainy spell in 1857 which extended from early spring until mid-summer.

**JULY HEAT** (p 48)—1917, 30th 98 degrees, 31st 100 degrees.

**KILLING FROSTS** (p 41, 42)—1917, September 10th and 11th; October 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and others in succession.

**COLD OCTOBER**—1917, mean temperature 45.7 degrees, being the coldest 10th month since 1895.

**COLD AND DRY NOVEMBER**—1917, the coldest 11th month since 1901 and the driest in 24 years. The mean temperature was 34.1 degrees and the total rainfall .52 of an inch.

**COLDEST DECEMBER**—1917, mean temperature 18.6 degrees, being 10.2 below normal, or the coldest 12th month of which we have any record.

**DECEMBER ZERO WEATHER** (p 32)—1917, report of H. E. Bull at

WYOMING:

12th -----	3 below zero
16th -----	17 below zero
18th -----	6 below zero
23rd -----	8 below zero
27th -----	3 below zero
29th -----	6 below zero
30th -----	17½ below zero
31st -----	13 below zero

Other reports in the county for Sunday, December 30 were:

Sayre -----	16 below zero
Athens -----	20 to 23 below zero
Towanda -----	17 to 22 below zero
Hornbrook -----	22 below zero
South Hill -----	24 below zero
Rome -----	35 below zero
North Orwell -----	38 below zero
LeRaysville -----	28 to 30 below zero
Pottersville -----	25 to 30 below zero
South Warren -----	36 to 38 below zero

DECEMBER SNOW STORMS (p 85)—1917, 13th, 14th—snow-fall of 12 to 15 inches.

### *Corrections*

HIGHEST POINT, page 1, should read 2309 feet, summit mountain west Cranberry Marsh, LeRoy township.

WEEVIL, page 70, date should read 1854.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, page 83, should read 14th district.



## **Part II.**

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### **Meetings and Proceedings.**

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#### ***Fourteenth Annual Old People's Meeting***

Saturday, June 23, 1917 has passed into history as a memorable and gladsome day in the lives of the heroes and patriarchs of Bradford county who met at Towanda in their 14th annual reunion under the auspices of the Historical Society. The dark rain clouds that had been hovering over us all month gave way and let Old Sol beam forth in all his majesty, as if, to inspire and encourage the old people to again make the journey to the county seat. The place of meeting was the rooms of the Bradford County Historical Society and the Court House grounds, which for more than a century have been the rallying point for great public demonstrations and where the multitude have faced many of the great men of the county, state and nation and listened with deep concern to their eloquent and stirring words. Volumes of history have been enacted here, but no assemblage ever offered more joyful, historic entertainment than that of Saturday.

After registering and being provided with badges, the forenoon was taken up in meeting and greeting old comrades and friends, reviewing events of happy, by-gone days and viewing the beautiful pictures and collections of the Historical Society. On the outside, entertainment was furnished by the fife and drum corps and the jolly "old boys in blue." That no comfort or consideration should be overlooked, the ladies of the Village Improvement Society took the venerable people in charge, and in a captivating and gracious manner entertained and served tea and cakes from 10:30 to 12 o'clock. The basement of the Court House was utilized by the veterans for assembly. At 1:40 o'clock, the grand patriarchal column of 80 veterans of the Civil War under command of Maj. W. H. Nutt, formed in the rear of the Court House, headed by the drum corps, consisting of Reed W. Dunfee with snare drum, Woodford C. May,

bass drum, Frank M. Vought, fife, Dallas J. Sweet bearing the colors and the drill squad in military attire with guns; to the taps and the command, the old boys straightened up and took step with an alacrity that was admirable. The other old people, led by the sprightly A. H. Kingsbury, aged 86, carrying the flag, followed the soldiers in the march around the square. People lined the streets to witness the beautiful pageant which in its movements won admiring applause. Having made the circuit, the veterans were formed in double column, the most aged seated in front of them with the other old people, when the group of nearly 200 was pictured by Ott & Hay, photographers.

Immediately following the achievement of the photographers, Major Nutt, carrying the sword of Col. Oney Bailey, with a company consisting of J. W. Allen, J. H. Chaffee, J. A. Bosworth, J. W. Bonney, Elisha Cole, M. V. Greening, Jonas S. Gray, B. J. Hausknecht, J. Miles Sweet, L. T. Smith, J. H. Taylor and James M. Wilcox, armed with Springfield rifles, flint locks and other ancient pieces, proceeded to the green and went through military maneuvers and drills with surprising exactness as they had in the Civil War to the delight of children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and the multitude assembled to witness the performance. From a stage in front of the old people, Librarian C. F. Heverly announced the features of the program. The exercises were opened by a chorus of school children—Eugenia Bartlett, Marjorie Brink, Clement Heverly, Evelyn King, Harold Kunzman, Lena Lafy, Audrey Lewis, Katherine Lynch, Atlena Lyons, Frances Montanye, Jessie Mills, Gertrude Nesbit, Dora Nesbit, Mary Nesbit, Dorothy Selle, George Stallsmith and Freida Yanofsky—who with real patriotic ardor and the sweetness of birds sang, "We Salute Thee Old Glory," giving timely gesticulations with the words. The rendition was beautiful and the little tots seemed inspired as they faced the flag, the old soldiers and patriarchs. They were greatly appreciated and generously applauded. Hon. E. M. Tuton, who was a dashing Cavalry boy, in a happy address repictured scenes of Civil War days, touched upon the great world conflict, our part, loyalty and duty. His effort teemed with patriotism and he was much enjoyed and appreciated.

"Dear Heart We're Growing Old" was beautifully rendered by Levi W. Towner, the old music instructor of sweet voice, and his

daughter, Mrs. Jessie Buttles. They were given enthusiastic applause. Reed W. Dunfee, the Civil War drummer boy, without a peer, gave an imitation of "infantry fire" upon the drum wonderfully realistic. Miss Rowena Herrmann, the accomplished musician, gave two selections upon the violin of popular and refined music of a century ago. Her skill was greatly enjoyed and appreciated. D. C. DeWitt, Esq., the venerable orator of national fame, whom all delight to hear, held the audience spell-bound for half an hour in paying his devotion to country, the boys of '61, old people and in presenting the great world war, underlying causes and what is likely to happen. His splendid effort was enjoyed by everybody. "Where the Roses Ne're Shall With'er" was beautifully rendered by Mr. Towner and Mrs. Buttles, and in response to encore Mr. Towner brought forth rounds of laughter by singing "We All Wear Cloaks." The prize winners were brought upon the stage, introduced by Secretary J. Andrew Wilt, who, in behalf of the Society presented Thomas Pollock of Ulster, the oldest gentleman, born September 5, 1824, a handsome cane and Mrs. Jane Durie of Wysox, the oldest lady, a silver loving cup. The delightful exercises, lasting two hours, were brought to a close by Veteran Joseph W. Bonney singing "Marching Through Georgia," comrades and audience joining in the chorus. Expressing words of appreciation, and fond "good byes" to one another, the remarkable assemblage departed for their several homes, feeling that there is still a bright side to life and that there are no friends quite so dear as the old friends.

The following comprise the Civil War veterans, ages, company and regiment, and other old people, participating in the exercises:

- Daniel Heverly, Oct. 25, 1828; F, 61st; P., Overton.
- G. J. Burd, Nov. 12, 1831; B, 7th P. Cav., Towanda.
- Jos. W. Bonney, Jany. 30, 1833; B, 207th P., LeRoy.
- Alex. Keeney, July 24, 1833; A, 141st P., New Albany.
- Chas. Ratty, Oct. 4, 1834; A, 141st N. Y., Towanda.
- Jas. W. Northrup, Dec. 6, 1834; A, 207th P., Monroeton.
- S. A. Chaffee, Dec. 5, 1835; E, 179th N. Y., Orwell.
- Tile Sherman, Jany. 24, 1836; F, 2nd P. Cav., E. Smithfield.
- Jonas S. Gray, Feby. 21, 1836; B, 141st P., LeRaysville.
- Jacob D. Smith, March 19, 1836; B, 7th P. Cav., Rome.
- Edwin A. Knapp, April 7, 1836; I, 89th Ill., Towanda.

Wm. W. Allen, June 23, 1836; G, 57th P., Towanda.  
 I. L. Young, July 4, 1836; A, 35th P. M., Sheshequin.  
 H. A. Vail, Sept. 20, 1836; C, 1st D. C., Towanda.  
 J. A. Bosworth, Nov. 13, 1836; B, 141st P., Wysox.  
 Daniel Walborn, Nov. 21, 1836; C, 97th P., N. Towanda.  
 W. C. May, May 1, 1837; E, 52nd P., Towanda.  
 Henry Dixon, June 27, 1837; D, 17th P. Cav., Ulster.  
 J. C. Forbes, Dec. 30, 1837; G, 57th P., Rome.  
 M. B. VanCise, June 2, 1837; D, 1st N. Y. Cav., Towanda.  
 J. W. Allen, June 22, 1838; C, 57th P., Towanda.  
 B. K. Gustin, Jany. 4, 1839; F, 52nd P., Smithfield.  
 D. G. Osborn, Feby. 26, 1839; D, 17th P. Cav., Windham.  
 J. C. Ridgway, March 13, 1839; C, 141st P., Monroe.  
 Wm. T. Horton, April 9, 1839; A, 141st P., Towanda.  
 Bishop Horton, Aug. 12, 1839; C, 141st P., Towanda.  
 Chas. L. Stewart, Jany. 10, 1840; 149th P., Towanda.  
 E. A. Pearsall, Jany. 28, 1840; I, 6th P. R., Ulster.  
 Diton Phelps, March 5, 1840; F, 6th P. R., Smithfield.  
 Daniel Vanderpool, Nov. 10, 1840; D, 16th N. Y. A., Terry.  
 A. H. Furman, April 15, 1840; F, 92nd Ill., Towanda.  
 S. G. Barner, May 5, 1840; D, 1st N. Y. Cav., Sheshequin.  
 I. S. Fanning, June 29, 1840; C, 7th P. Cav., Springfield.  
 C. S. Harmon, July 30, 1840; C, 53rd P., Towanda.  
 J. H. Taylor, Sept. 25, 1840; G, 50th P., Wyalusing.  
 Wilson Murphy, Nov. 7, 1840; D, 17th P. Cav., Rome.  
 Wm. M. Kintner, Nov. 10, 1840; I, 11th P. Cav., Towanda.  
 E. F. Lewis, May 3, 1841; A, 141st P., Terry.  
 J. Miles Sweet, July 17, 1841; K, 50th P., Wilmot.  
 Thos. Hannon, Aug. 4, 1841; H, 102nd P., Towanda.  
 John R. Allen, Nov. 7, 1841; B, 58th P., Evergreen.  
 Edward F. McGill, Jany. 24, 1842; C, 107th P., Sayre.  
 Elisha Cole, March 4, 1842; C, 141st P., Towanda.  
 Andrew Morrison, May 10, 1842; B, 7th P. Cav., Ulster.  
 Aaron J. Edsall, June 11, 1842; C, 141st P., Evergreen.  
 Albert Chilson, July 22, 1842; C, 141st P., Towanda.  
 E. R. Warburton, Aug. 20, 1842; B, 7th P. Cav., Monroeton.  
 Geo. Corson, Dec. 8, 1842; G, 107th P., Evergreen.  
 M. V. Greening, Dec. 19, 1842; B, 141st P., Ulster.

G. W. Horton, Feby. 8, 1843; A, 35th P. M., Sheshequin.  
 James W. Hurst, March 23, 1843; G, 50th P., Camptown.  
 A. E. Arnold, May 30, 1843; B, 141st P., Rome.  
 J. H. Chaffee, July 13, 1843; B, 141st P., Sheshequin.  
 Green Henley, July 27, 1843; B, 58th P., Albany.  
 Jacob Alles, Sept. 18, 1843; K, 194th P., Towanda.  
 H. W. Whitehead, Sept. 23, 1843; A, 97th P., Burlington.  
 B. J. Hausknecht, Oct. 4, 1843; E, 210th P., Overton.  
 D. J. Sweet, Nov. 1, 1843; C, 141st P., Towanda.  
 Henry H. Bentley, Nov. 15, 1843; D, 4th U. S. A., Towanda.  
 Reed W. Duntree, Jany. 7, 1844; K, 50th P., Monroeton.  
 G. B. Armstrong, May 12, 1844; I, 97th P., Herrick.  
 T. B. Johnson, May 14, 1844; H. S., U. S. A., Towanda.  
 Jacob Stalker, May 22, 1844; I, 15th N. Y. Eng., Rome.  
 Geo. A. Benjamin, June 17, 1844; C, 12th N. Y. Cav., Asylum.  
 Wm. H. Nutt, Sept. 18, 1844; F, 141st P., Athens.  
 H. I. Coleman, Sept. 21, 1844; H, 52nd P., Herrick.  
 Alex. King, Oct. 9, 1844; L, 16th N. Y. A., Towanda.  
 E. M. Tuton, Oct. 16, 1844; E, 10th N. Y. Cav., Ridgebery.  
 Chas. Kinney, Jany. 21, 1845; K, 51st P., N. Towanda.  
 Delanson Fenner, Feby. 7, 1845; C, 141st P., Towanda.  
 C. E. Barrowcliff, May 24, 1845; L, 6th Iowa Cav., Tuscarora.  
 James M. Wilcox, Dec. 23, 1845; K, 50th P., New Albany.  
 Daniel P. Harbst, Feby. 5, 1846; B, 1st P. L. A., Wysox.  
 Daniel Schoonover, Feby. 6, 1846; C, 104th P., Franklin.  
 F. H. Warriner, March 15, 1846; K, 1st M. Rifles, Towanda.  
 S. E. Maynard, Nov. 25, 1846; B, 88th P., Towanda.  
 F. A. Smith, June 22, 1847; K, 161st N. Y., Ulster.  
 T. L. Smith, Sept. 26, 1847; I, 141st P., Albany.  
 J. Andrew Wilt, Sept. 28, 1848; L, 18th P. Cav., Towanda.

The following are the other old people who registered with date of birth :

Thomas Pollock, Sept. 5, 1824, Ulster.  
 Jane Durie, Dec. 25, 1827, Wysox.  
 Mary Vargason, July 18, 1828, Towanda.  
 A. H. Kingsbury, Oct. 23, 1831, Towanda.  
 C. S. Lafferty, July 30, 1832, Camptown.

LeRoy McKean, April 28, 1833, Towanda.  
 John M. Coolbaugh, Jany. 22, 1834, Macedonia.  
 H. J. Buttles, May 17, 1834, South Hill.  
 Elizabeth Heverly, Sept. 19, 1834, Overton.  
 J. L. Woodburn, Jany. 8, 1835, Rome.  
 R. W. Brink, July 27, 1835, Rome.  
 Henry W. McCraney, Sept. 26, 1835, Towanda.  
 Mary E. Bennett, Nov. 14, 1835, Pike.  
 Rebecca Hermans, Dec. 7, 1836, Wysox.  
 J. L. Hines, Jany. 23, 1837, Athens.  
 Hannah Swackhammer, May 2, 1837, Towanda.  
 Mary A. Shoemaker, May 2, 1837, Towanda.  
 P. F. Brennan, Oct. 20, 1837, Liberty Corners.  
 Mrs. Sterling Dixon, Nov. 3, 1837, Wysox.  
 Mrs. Chas. Stevens, April 18, 1838, Wyalusing.  
 L. W. Towner, May 12, 1838, Rome.  
 Caroline Kellum, May 16, 1838, Towanda.  
 A. T. Lilley, June 9, 1838, LeRoy.  
 Nancy E. Dyer, July 5, 1838, Wysox.  
 Julia Neeley, Aug. 27, 1838, Asylum.  
 Eunice Johnson, Dec. 26, 1838, Sheshequin.  
 Mrs. E. A. Pearsall, Feby. 8, 1840, Ulster.  
 Huldah O. Gray, March 20, 1840, LeRaysville.  
 John Splann, May 15, 1840, Liberty Corners.  
 Sarah M. Kipp, May 21, 1840, Evergreen.  
 J. W. Young, July 14, 1840, Springfield.  
 Mrs. A. T. Lilley, Nov. 14, 1840, LeRoy.  
 Amarilla Maynard, Nov. 26, 1840, South Towanda.  
 Mrs. J. D. Smith, Nov. 30, 1840, Rome.  
 Timothy Brennan, Dec. 26, 1840, Liberty Corners.  
 Mrs. R. W. Brink, March 8, 1841, Rome.  
 Mrs. S. A. Buttles, April 14, 1841, South Hill.  
 Franklin Jones, May 11, 1841, Camptown.  
 Clarissa Baker, June 21, 1841, North Towanda.  
 F. O. Vannest, Feby. 6, 1842, Liberty Corners.  
 Mrs. Gordon Vanderpool, April 25, 1842, Liberty Corners.  
 D. C. DeWitt, May 6, 1842, Towanda.  
 H. F. Terry, Aug. 31, 1842, Terry.



Mrs. Franklin Jones, Nov. 17, 1842, Camptown.  
 Mrs. Edwin Knapp, April 1, 1843, Towanda.  
 Mrs. F. A. Smith, April 29, 1843, Ulster.  
 J. L. Morris, April 29, 1843, Rome.  
 Jacob Kniffin, May 18, 1843, Milan.  
 W. W. Corson, May 26, 1843, New Albany.  
 J. K. Newell, July 28, 1843, Towanda.  
 Thomas Lynch, Aug. 23, 1843, Towanda.  
 H. R. Babcock, Nov. 26, 1843, Rome.  
 Viletta M. Boyle, April 16, 1844, N. Towanda.  
 Elvira Huffman, June 18, 1844, Owego.  
 Abbie Williams, June 23, 1844, Towanda.  
 H. C. Spencer, Aug. 4, 1844, Burlington.  
 Esther Vansice, Aug. 12, 1844, Rome.  
 A. M. Warburton, Sept. 25, 1844, Sugar Run.  
 Fred Hoose, Oct. 17, 1844, Rome.  
 Rachel Russell, Nov. 13, 1844, Burlington.  
 Chloe A. McIntyre, Nov. 29, 1844, N. Towanda.  
 Mrs. L. A. Strunk, Nov. 24, 1844, Lime Hill.  
 Clarence Kellogg, Dec. 30, 1844, Monroeton.  
 Sarah J. Fenner, Dec. 31, 1844, Towanda.  
 Orlando Fenner, Feby. 7, 1845, Wysox.  
 Mrs. J. R. Allen, Sept. 9, 1845, Evergreen.  
 J. F. Hatch, Sept. 25, 1845, New Albany.  
 Susan C. Terry, Oct. 12, 1846, Terrytown.  
 Sophia English, Dec. 10, 1846, Monroeton.  
 D. M. Stone, Dec. 6, 1846, West Franklin.  
 H. R. Brown, Jany. 21, 1847, Tuscarora.

—Bradford Star.



## Memorative.

We note with sorrow the death of the following members of the Society during the past year:

**Harry Spalding Clark** died October 22, 1916 at his home in Towanda from the infirmities of age, being 93 years old. He was the son of Ebenezer P. and Polly (Smith) Clark and was born September 14, 1823 in Towanda where the greater part of his life was spent. In his younger days he followed wagon making and was a man temperate in all things. He had been long a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. Two sons, Fred and George survive. Interment was in Wyalusing cemetery.

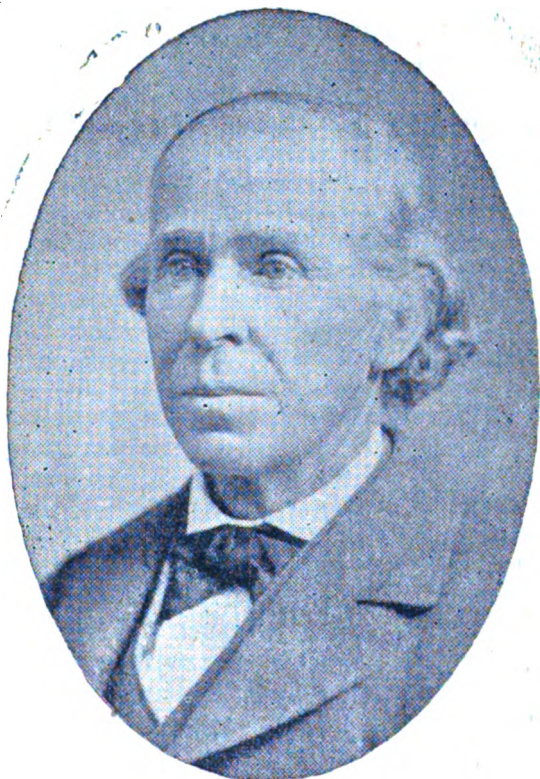
*Rec'd* —  
**Justus Allen Record**, the oldest person in Bradford county, died March 8, 1917 at his home in Towanda, aged 101 years, 2 months and 13 days. He was the son of James and Huldah (Allen) Record and was born December 25, 1815 at Nine Partners, Dutchess county, N. Y. His ancestors on both sides were of English descent and among the early settlers of New England. In his boyhood, Justus obtained a good common school education and learned the cooper's trade with his father. This vocation he followed until he became of age. In the fall of 1835, he saddled a horse and started out from Grafton, where the family had moved, on a prospecting tour. Drifting into Bradford county he found in Terry township a desirable timber tract and a sawmill which he purchased. Returning to Grafton on the 27th of April, 1836 he was united in marriage with Miss Susan M. Jones. Soon after, he loaded his effects and young wife in a two-horse lumber wagon and left for their home in the new country, being nearly a week on the road. In getting a start they passed through all the struggles incident to pioneer life, but with true courage overcome every obstacle and succeeded. Mr. Record gave his attention to lumbering, clearing and improving land until 1845 when he sold his interests in Terry and moved to Towanda. Here and at Wysox he engaged in farming until 1854 when he

opened a store in Towanda which he conducted 16 years. From 1870 to the time of his death he gave attention to his farm and other properties in Towanda.

Mr. Record was a remarkable man in many respects. He was not a teetotaler, using liquor, however, only judiciously or for medicinal purposes. He both smoked and chewed tobacco until he was 80 years old when he quit the habit. He observed no special hygienic rule or food preparation. In his active years he got up early and quit only when the task was done, sometimes early and sometimes very late at night. He was a good liver, always insisting on three meals a day of wholesome food, well cooked, without any fancy trimmings. He was never a fretter. He took things as they came and was content. He did not pretend to know what special thing had contributed to his long life. His father died at the age of 79 years and his mother at 52. Of his brothers and sisters, only one reached the age of 65 years. Mr. Record was the father of four children, only one of whom, Mrs. Almeda A. Terry is living, being in her 80th year. His wife died in 1885 at the age of 69 years. Interment was in Riverside cemetery, Towanda. See Annual No. 10 for other interesting facts in Mr. Record's history.

*Mrs. Elsie Marie Means* died March 14, 1917 at the home of her sister, Mrs. W. H. Dodge, in Glenn Ridge, N. J., after a lingering illness, aged 73 years. She was the eldest child of James O. and Chloe (Hill) Frost and was born April 11, 1844 at Rush, Pa. Most of her life was spent in Towanda. She married first Robert Sherman and after his death Col. John F. Means. She was a woman of many beautiful traits of character, a devoted member of the Presbyterian church and a worker for the uplift and good of the community. Her many acts of kindness will long be remembered. One son, James F. Sherman, by her former marriage survives. Interment was in Oak Hill cemetery, Towanda.

*Joseph Washington Ingham*, the county's "grand old man," died very suddenly, May 24, 1917 at the home of his son, Geo. T. Ingham, Towanda in his 94th year. Though being a cripple and getting around on crutches for more than four years, he kept busy with pen until the very last, there being no faltering of his brilliant mind and wonderful memory.



This remarkable man was the son of Thomas and Eunice (Horton) Ingham and was born October 21, 1823 at Sugar Run, Wilmot township on the farm settled by his grandfather, Joseph Ingham in 1795. He was of English-Quaker descent, his ancestors having settled in New Jersey about 1732. He received a good common school education and attended one term at the Athens academy. He taught two terms of school, practiced land surveying, 'tended store, worked in the lumber woods, drew logs, 'tended saw-mill, rafted and ran lumber down the Susquehanna river to Maryland. Early in life he devoted himself to farming, it being an occupation more congenial to his taste, and giving him more enjoyment than any other

business in which he ever engaged. Upon the death of his father in 1855, he assumed the duties of his father's estate, which included a grist-mill, saw-mill, farm and timber lot. Eventually he became the owner of the farm and labored diligently and successfully to make it richer and more productive. He was the first Worthy Master of Wyalusing Grange and represented it several times in the State Grange. For four years he was postmaster at Sugar Run. He early took an active interest in politics and was the last of the original Abolitionists in the county. He was a total abstainer and a life-long champion of Temperance. In middle life he commenced literary work, writing upon agriculture, history and other topics of public interest. He was a contributor to the New York Tribune, Tribune Farmer, the Ohio Farmer, the Country Gentleman and other farm papers and magazines. He had a fondness for local history and many of his reminiscences and interesting articles have appeared in the local press and been given before the Bradford County Historical Society. He also wrote an exhaustive history of the Indian tribes of Eastern Pennsylvania, "Asylum and the French Refugees" and history of Wyalusing, Wilmot and Terry. The last half of his life he was afflicted with deafness, a handicap, which deprived him of many pleasures. He was the last of the capable links who could carry us back and make vivid pictures of the times when our country was new. His work is done, but so faithfully and well, that it will ever stand as a monument to his memory. Mr. Ingham married in 1849 Miss Mary E. Taylor who died in 1896. Interment was in Wyalusing cemetery.

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*Mrs. Mary L. Rosenfield*, relict of Morris E. Rosenfield, died June 13, 1917 at the Sayre hospital from gangrene and other difficulties, aged 74 years. She was a daughter of Absalom and Catherine (Bull) Coolbaugh and was born in Asylum township. Her grandparents on both sides were pioneers in the county. Many years ago she married Mr. Rosenfield, a popular clothing merchant, and her home had been in Towanda since. She was the last of her family. Interment was in Oak Hill cemetery, Towanda.

**Mrs. Maria A. Watkins**, relict of Lieutenant-Colonel Guy H. Watkins, died June 18, 1917 at her home in Towanda, aged 84 years. She was the eldest child of Col. Gordon F. and Mary A. Mason, and was born January 5, 1833 at Monroeton, her family being among the noted pioneer and patriot families of the county. She imbued the same spirit of loyalty and devotion to home and country as her father, brothers and husband, who sacrificed his life upon the battlefield. She bore her afflictions heroically and gave an ever-ready hand in helping appease the sufferings of other families and soldiers at the front during the Civil War. Her whole life was one of kindness and usefulness—in the home, the church and the community. Her many splendid acts will long live as a cherished memory by a multitude of people who will sadly miss such a noble and gracious woman. One son, Guy M. Watkins of San Francisco, Cal. and one daughter, Mrs. W. S. H. Heermans of Towanda survive. Interment was in Riverside cemetery, Towanda.

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**Charles L. Stewart** died August 6, 1917 at his home in Towanda of heart trouble in his 78th year. He was of Scotch ancestry and was born January 10, 1840 in Herrick township, where most of his life was spent as farmer and merchant. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in the 149th P. V. and served until the close of the war. In 1901 he took up his residence in Towanda and engaged extensively in the hay business, shipping from Michigan. Mr. Stewart was a man of genial deportment, liberal in his views and was full of pleasant remembrances of by-gone days. He took great interest in the Historical Society, the public welfare and all soldier movements. He was a kindly, useful citizen who will be sadly missed. He married Miss Sarah Billings who with one son, Dr. Chas. W. Stewart and two daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Stark and Mrs. Marion Schmauch survive. Interment was in Camptown cemetery.

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**Mrs. Lucy Augusta Baldwin** died December 11, 1917 at the Sayre hospital in her 77th year. She was a daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Lewis) Lyon and was born May 28, 1841 in Monroe townahip. the youngest of eight children. In early life Mrs. Baldwin came to Towanda as a teacher in the public schools and here was her home until her death. November 5, 1868 she married Orson

A. Baldwin, a prominent and successful Towanda business man, who died in 1911. Mrs. Baldwin's life was a busy one and her activities in educational, musical, social and church circles gave her an acquaintance which extended far beyond the confines of Towanda and Bradford county. As a teacher in our public schools and as superintendent of the Infant Department of the Presbyterian Sunday school, she was a much beloved and successful instructor. In all the activities of her church and of the community she was leader, and this she was by the native force of her character. She was a singer of unusual gifts. Towanda never had a more capable and unselfish worker in its civic and social life than this good woman, whose "little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love endeared her to all our people." She leaves one son, Hon. Geo. L. Baldwin of Syracuse, N. Y. Interment was in Oak Hill cemetery, Towanda.



# Library and Museum

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C. F. HEVERLY, LIBRARIAN

The following are the acquisitions and donors to the Library and Museum for the year 1917 :

## *Portraits and Pictures*

Col. Joseph H. Horton—T. P. Ward.

Joseph Powell and Clerks—Miss Louise Powell.

5 groups, 109 pictures, Bradford county scenery, landscapes, villages, historic buildings, etc.—Society.

## *Books—Historical*

Philadelphia Assemblies—Mrs. Edwin Swift Balch.

Mt. Vernon, Washington's Home and the Nation's Shrine—Mrs. Edwin Swift Balch.

Chronicles of Pennsylvania (1688-1748), 2 Vols.—Mrs. Edwin Swift Balch.

Colonial Dames of America—"Book of Membership"—Mrs. Edwin Swift Balch.

Pennsylvania at Antietam—State Library.

77th regiment P. V. at Shiloh—State Library.

Dedication Statue Gen. Wayne at Valley Forge—State Library.

Report Kansas State Historical Society, 1916.

Reports Western Reserve Historical Society.

Proceedings 11th Conference Historical Societies.

25 booklets, historical and biographical—Historical Society of Penna.

John Paul Jones Commemoration—C. F. Heverly.

McCaulay's History of England, Vols. I and II—C. F. Heverly.

Napoleon and His Marshals, Vol. II—C. F. Heverly.

International Polar Expedition, Vols. I and II—C. F. Heverly.

Works John Bunyan, Vols. I and II—C. F. Heverly.

Report Smithsonian Institution—C. F. Heverly.



**Books—Miscellaneous**

20 Small's Legislative Hand-books—Rodney A. Mercur.

International Courts of Arbitration—Thos. W. Balch.

Laws of Pennsylvania, 1917—State Library.

Appropriation Acts, 1917—State Library.

Message of Governor to Assembly, 1917—State Library.

Report State Librarian, 1916.

Report Library of Congress, 1917.

"Wayside Flowers" by Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud—Mrs. T. B.

Johnson.

Family Circle Magazines, Vols. V and VII—C. F. Heverly.

Family Library Poetry—C. F. Heverly.

Geological Survey Bulletins (1908)—C. F. Heverly.

Report Agricultural Penna. (1891)—C. F. Heverly.

Reports Agricultural U. S. (1891-1896)—C. F. Heverly.

6 Small's Hand-books—C. F. Heverly.

Illustrated booklet Penna. State College.

Pamphlets World Peace Foundation.

Pamphlets "Judicial Settlement."

10 Vols. various subjects.

Large collection books and pamphlets bearing upon the European War.

**Relics and Curios**

Old time baby cradle—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Kingsbury.

Original dinner horn—Mrs. Daniel Heverly.

Old candle moulds—Mrs. Daniel Heverly.

Hand-made griddle (1790)—Chas. E. Bartlo.

Hoe hand wrought (1818)—H. M. Browning.

Ancient pocket-book—Mrs. T. B. Johnson.

Ancient spectacles—Harrison P. Mead.

Gold pen used in Civil War—Harrison P. Mead.

Canteen used in Civil War—Wm. H. Nutt.

1st Bradford County Hunting License—Wm. H. Nutt.

Collection spear and arrow points—Austin Benjamin.

Petrified objects and ox shoes—Mrs. John A. Benjamin.

Indian hammer from Iowa—W. T. Preston.

Original dispatch General Sheridan to General Meade—W. J.

Dougall by B. F. Myer.

**Mineralogy**

LeRoy iron ore—A. T. Lilley.

New Albany copper ore and brick—Ray S. Wilcox.

## *Secretary's Report.*

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*To the President and Members of the Bradford County Historical Society :*

The Secretary submits the following report for the year : Another year has passed into history and the Bradford County Historical Society with other matters has passed another year, by no unusual occurrences. No special activities have been undertaken but the regular work of the Society has been carried on with success. Ten regular meetings have been held; two monthly meetings were abandoned or postponed for good reasons.

The special features at meetings were February meeting, at which Patriotism was made a strong feature in which the pupils of the public schools participated with songs, etc.; the May meeting was devoted to the Women and a very interesting program was provided and carried out by Clymer Chapter of the Daughters of American Revolution; the June meeting was devoted to the old people and the veterans of the Civil War. The June meeting was made especially interesting with nearly 100 veterans of the Civil War present, thus appealing to the patriotic sentiment of over fifty years ago with that of this Nation now being engaged in the Great World War. The presence of the venerable people to so large a number, other than veterans of the war, was another link in uniting the past with the present. The June meeting thus was an unusually interesting one.

The Commissioners of Bradford county have improved the exterior of the County Historical Building with a coat of paint for which this Society is thankful. The report of the Librarian will show the receipts of the Society in books, relics and curios.

The committee having the matter in charge, is still working to erect a suitable monument marking the spot where the first permanent settler, Rudolph Fox erected the first cabin in Bradford county, 1770.

Because the monthly meetings are attended by the members living in and about the county-seat, many living in the extreme or other parts of the county seem to think that the Society in its scope

does not reach all parts of the county. This impression is certainly erroneous. This Society in its scope and work covers all parts of Bradford county as its work in the past will show. The older parts of the county have a greater field for history by reason of its longer life or duration, while the newer parts may have just as interesting a history if facts are gathered and arranged by those living within its borders. The Society is therefore anxious to have members in every township and borough of the county so that the local history of each may be gathered and preserved by the Society for present and future use.

Your Secretary suggests that steps be taken to extend its membership throughout the county and to convince the residents of the whole county that this Society is endeavoring to preserve the history of the most extreme parts of the county as well as that along the Susquehanna river. "Drives" now seem to be popular and your Secretary suggests that a "Drive" for membership be made this coming year. A backward glance at the work of this Society encourages us to look with hope for the future for still greater accomplishments.

J. ANDREW WILT, Secretary.

Towanda, Pa., October 1917.





## *Officers 1917-'18*

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PRESIDENT—HON. A. C. FANNING  
1ST VICE PRESIDENT—ALBERT T. LILLEY  
2ND VICE PRESIDENT—JOHN A. BILES  
SECRETARY—J. ANDREW WILT  
LIBRARIAN—CLEMENT F. HEVERLY  
TREASURER—GEO T. INGHAM  
FINANCIAL SECRETARY—JOHN H. CHAFFEE

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## *Meetings 1918*

The fourth Saturday of each month :

January 26	July 27
February 23	August 24
March 23	September 28
April 27	October 26
May 25	November 23
June 22	December 28









